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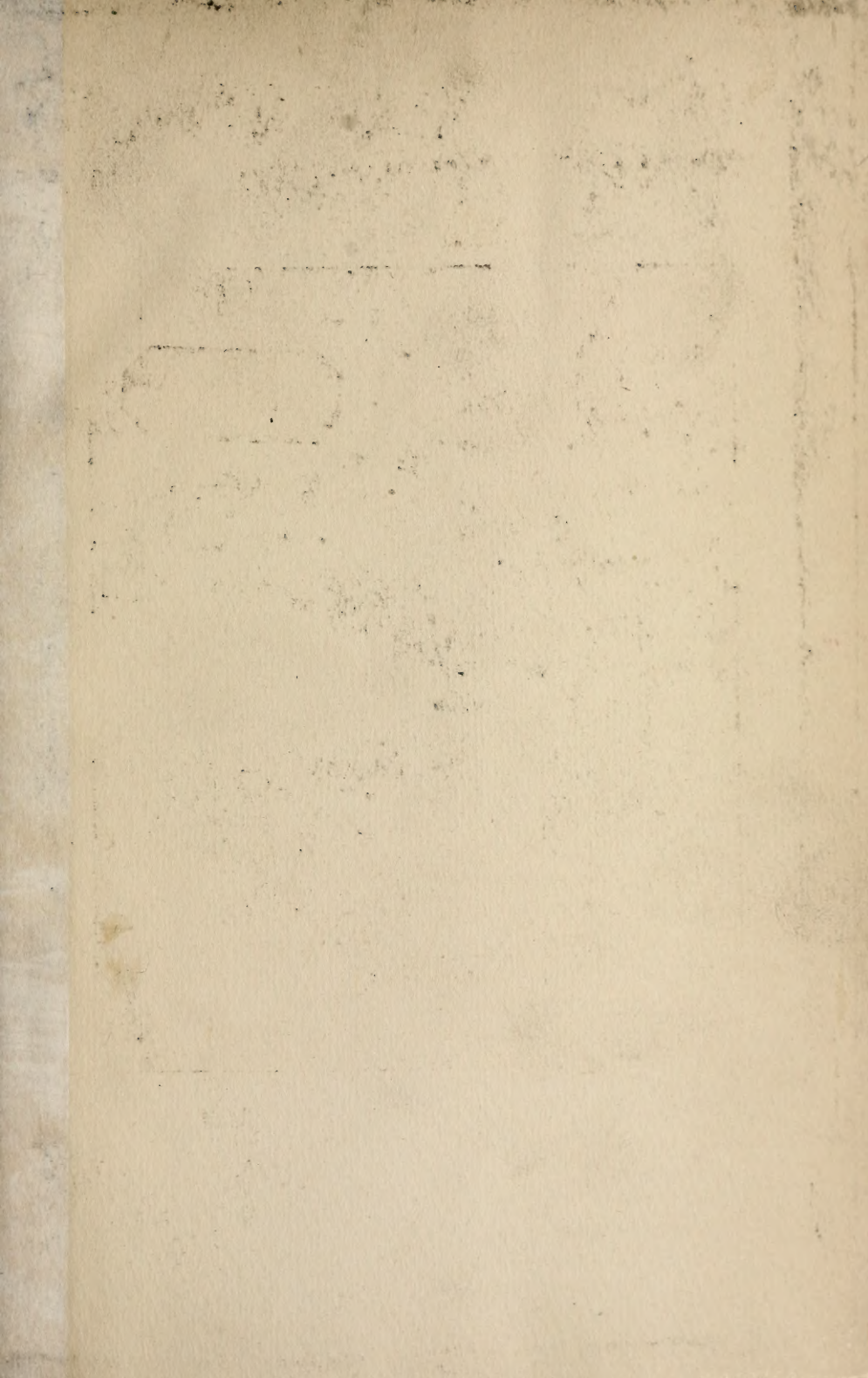
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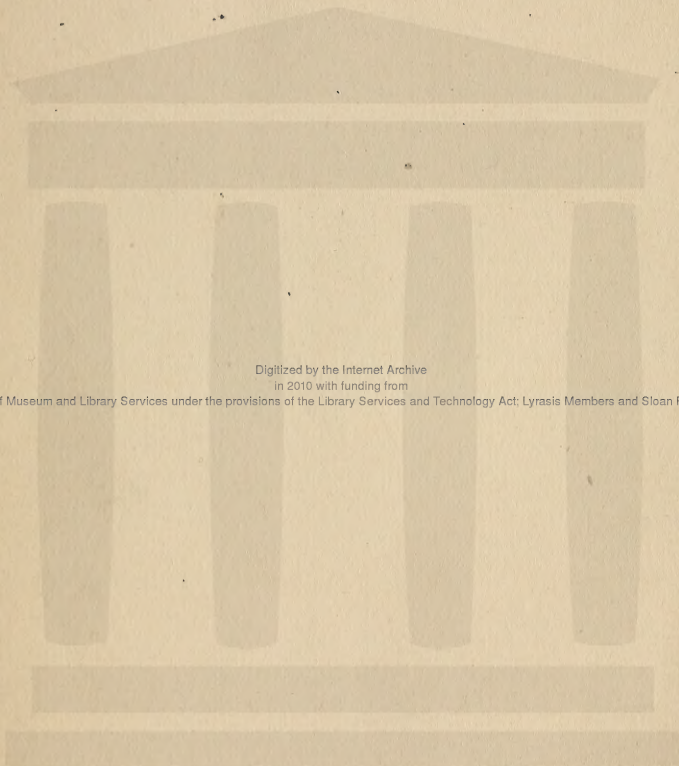


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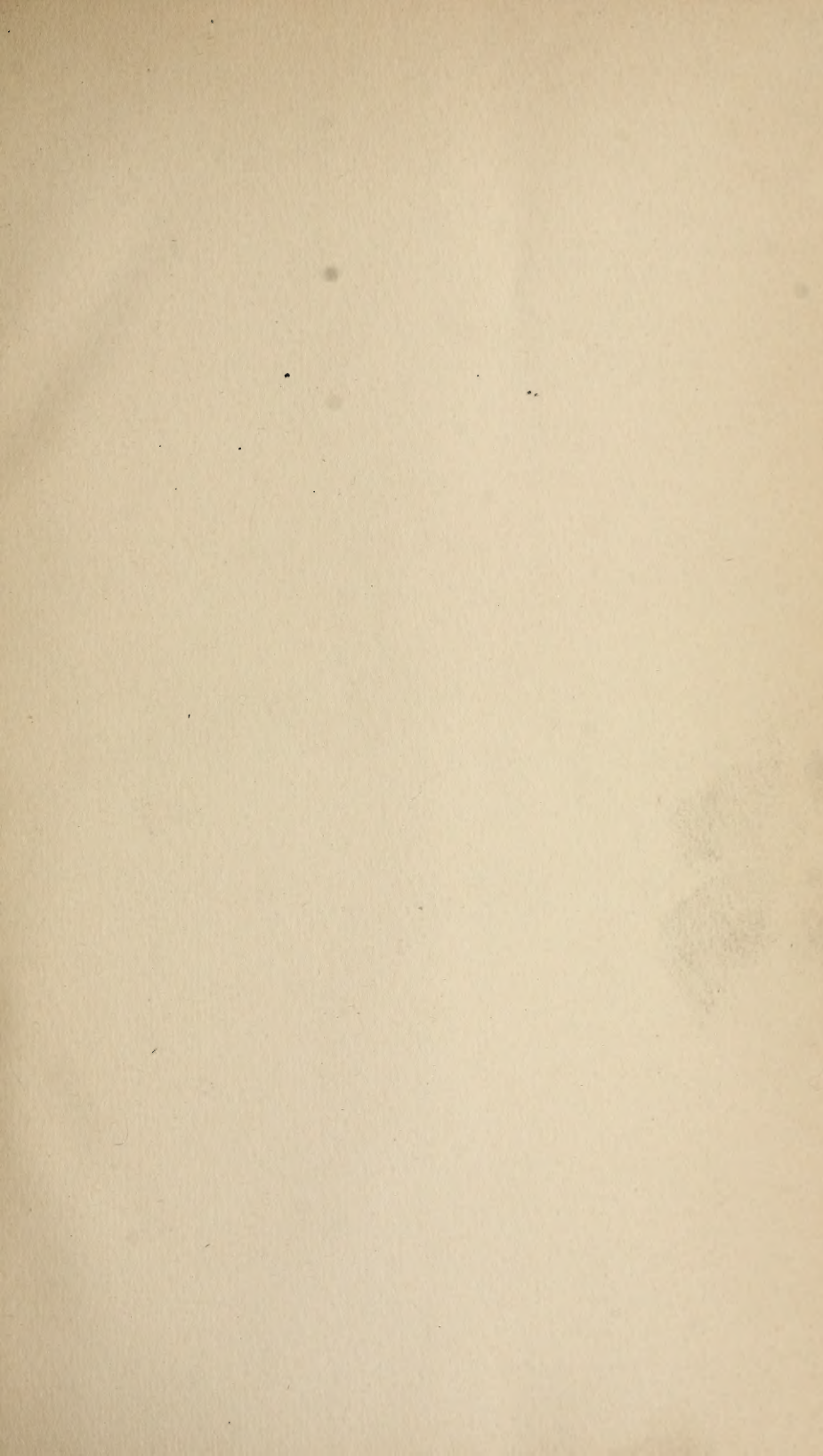
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ANNUAL REPORTS OF 1876,

SUBMITTED TO THE

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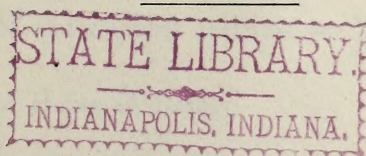
OF

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

IN FIFTIETH REGULAR SESSION,

Begun January 4th, 1877.

PART II.



INDIANAPOLIS:

SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1877.

I 328.7

I 76 pt 2

ANNUAL REPORTS OF 1876

PRINTED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

IN FIFTIETH REGULAR SESSION.

Began January 4th, 1877.

PART II.

STATE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1877.

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1. Report of Superintendent Public Instruction.
2. Report of Indiana University.
3. Report of State Normal School.
4. Report of Purdue University.
5. Report of Vincennes University.
6. Report of Hospital for Insane.
7. Report of Provisional Board of Insane Hospital, Department for Women.
8. Report of Institute for Deaf and Dumb.
9. Report of Institute for Blind.
10. Report of Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
11. Report of Reformatory Institute for Women and Girls.
12. Report of House of Refuge.
13. Report of Northern Indiana Prison.
14. Report of Southern Indiana Prison.

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1. Report of Experimental Public Instruction.
2. Report of Public Instruction.
3. Report of State Normal School.
4. Report of Public Instruction.
5. Report of Vermont University.
6. Report of Hospital for Insane.
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11. Report of Laboratory Experiments for Women and Girls.
12. Report of House of Insane.
13. Report of Soldiers' Orphan, Illinois.
14. Report of Soldiers' Orphan, Illinois.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF
THE STATE OF INDIANA,

Being the Eighth Biennial Report,

AND FOR THE YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31, 1875, AND AUGUST 31, 1876.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1876.



DISPOSITION OF THIS REPORT.

The law requires that ten thousand copies of the Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be printed and distributed to the several counties and that one copy be placed in each Township Library. These are all the provisions concerning distribution. For the disposition of the remainder, it is respectfully suggested to the County Superintendents, to whom these reports will be sent, that they be disposed of as follows:

One copy to the County Auditor.

One copy to each County Commissioner.

One copy to each Township Library, as provided by law.

One copy to each School Trustee, whether of Township, Town or City.

A sufficient number of copies to each County Superintendent.

The remainder as demands may indicate, to Teachers, School Directors and other citizens.

Second, it is further respectfully suggested to School officers, that Reports be preserved, and at the close of their respective terms of office that they be transmitted to their successors, as other educational papers, books, records and documents are transmitted.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

GOVERNOR.

JAMES H. SMART,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

LEMUEL MOSS,

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

EMERSON E. WHITE,

PRESIDENT OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

WILLIAM A. JONES,

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

GEO. P. BROWN,

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

JOHN M. BLOSS,

SUPERINTENDENT OF EVANSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

JOHN S. IRWIN,

SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT WAYNE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 11, 1876.

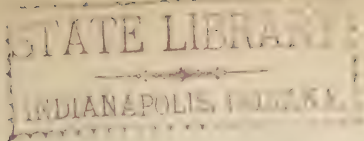
To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, the twenty-fourth report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, concerning the condition of the School Funds, Revenues and Public Schools of the State, for the two years ending August 31st, 1876, in accordance with Section 123 of the School Law.

Respectfully,

JAS. H. SMART,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.



EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
1876.

The 123d Section of the School Law provides, among other things, as follows :

“ At each regular session of the General Assembly, on or before the fifteenth day of January, said Superintendent shall present a biennial report of his administration of the system of public instruction, in which he shall furnish a brief exhibit,

1st. Of his labors, the results of his experience and observation as to the operation of said system, and suggest the remedy for observed imperfections.

2d. Of the amount of the permanent school funds, and their general condition as to safety of manner of investment; the amount of revenue annually derived therefrom, and from other sources; estimates for the following two years, and the estimated value of all other property set apart or appropriated for school purposes.

3d. Of such plans as he may have matured for the better organization of the schools, and for the increase, safe investment and better preservation and management of the permanent school funds, and for the increase and more economical expenditure of the revenue for tuition.

4th. He shall present a comparison of the results of the year then closing, with those of the year next preceding, and, if deemed expedient, of years preceding that, so as to indicate the progress made in the business of public instruction.

5th. He shall furnish such other information relative to the system of public instruction; the schools, their permanent funds,

annual revenues, etc., as he may think to be of interest to the General Assembly.

He shall append to said report statistical tables, compiled from the materials transmitted to his office by the proper officers, with proper summaries, averages and totals appended thereto. He shall append a statement of the semi-annual collections of school revenue, and his apportionment thereof, and, when he deems it of sufficient interest so to do, he shall append extracts from the correspondence of school officers, tending to show either the salutary or defective operation of the system, or of any of its parts."

In preparing this Report, I have endeavored to comply with the provisions of the law just quoted. I have presented such facts and figures as I deemed of use to the General Assembly, and have arranged and classified them in such a way as to be easily interpreted.

The subjects treated of are as follows :

1. Tabular View of System.
2. Analysis of Statistics, with Summaries and Comparisons.
3. Management of School Funds and Revenues.
4. The State and the Schools.
5. The Country School Problem.
6. Teachers, their Mode of Employment, Education, etc.
7. County Supervision.
8. Country School-houses.
9. The High School Question.
10. The State University System.
11. The State Board of Education.
12. The Text-book Question.
13. The Centennial School Exhibit.

These are followed by tabular views of statistics and other miscellaneous documents.

In consequence of the fact that many of our county superintendents have recently been appointed to office, a large number of the usual county reports were not made to this department. Upon consultation with the State officers, it has therefore been decided to omit the county reports for the present year.

INDIANA SCHOOL SYSTEM.

OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.
CITY AND TOWN TRUSTEES.
TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

INSTITUTIONS GENERAL.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.
DISTRICT GRADED SCHOOLS.
TOWN AND CITY SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM.

STATE UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON.
NORMAL SCHOOL, TERRE HAUTE.
PURDUE UNIVERSITY, (INDUSTRIAL) LAFAYETTE.

INSTITUTIONS CHARITABLE.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, INDIANAPOLIS.
SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES, INDIANAPOLIS.
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, KNIGHTSTOWN.

INSTITUTIONS REFORMATORY.

BOYS' REFORMATORY, PLAINFIELD.
GIRLS' REFORMATORY, INDIANAPOLIS.

INSTITUTIONS SPECIAL.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP INSTITUTES, COMPULSORY.
STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, VOLUNTARY.

SCHOOL AGE, BETWEEN 6 AND 21.
ATTENDANCE, VOLUNTARY.

I. ENUMERATION.

1. ENUMERATION, 1875.

Number of white males.....	340,514	
Number of white females.....	317,434	
		<hr/>
Total number of white children.....		657,948
Number of colored males.....	4,940	
Number of colored females.....	4,848	
		<hr/>
Total number of colored children.....		9,788
Total enumeration.....		667,736
Number enumerated previous year.....		654,364
		<hr/>
Increase.....		13,372

2. ENUMERATION, 1876.

Number of white males.....	346,810	
Number of white females.....	322,159	
		<hr/>
Total number of white children.....		668,969
Number of colored males.....	5,180	
Number of colored females.....	5,081	
		<hr/>
Total number of colored children.....		10,261
Total enumeration.....		679,230
Number enumerated last year.....		667,736
		<hr/>
Increase.....		11,494

3. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The increase in school population during the past eight years has been as follows, viz:

Enumeration of 1868	592,865
Increase for the year ending September 1, 1869.....	17,699
Increase for the year ending September 1, 1870.....	9,063
Increase for the year ending September 1, 1871.....	3,101
Increase for the year ending September 1, 1872.....	8,811

Increase for the eight months ending May 1, 1873.....	8,903
Increase for the year ending May 1, 1874.....	13,922
Increase for the year ending May 1, 1875.....	13,372
Increase for the year ending May 1, 1876.....	11,494
Total as above.....	679,230

4. A WRONG SET RIGHT.

(From the Report of 1875.)

“By reference to the United States census of 1870, it appears that there were in the State of Indiana at that time, 26,783 children between the ages of 10 and 21 who could neither read nor write. After patient and careful inquiry, it was thought that the number of illiterate children was much smaller than was shown by this statement. Having all the machinery necessary for taking an accurate census of the school population, it was determined to make a separate enumeration of all illiterates between the ages of 10 and 21. This was done at the time of taking the last enumeration. In *seventy-nine* counties of the State, the reports show that there were but 4,234 illiterate children between the ages of 10 and 21. Upon the supposition that the counties that did not report, contain the same proportion of illiterates as the other counties, the total number of illiterates in the State would be 4,922.

While it is probable that a large share of those reported as illiterates by the United States Census in 1870 have now become of age and are therefore not included in the report taken by our school officers, a careful analysis of the facts will show one of two things to be true—that the census did us great injustice, or that our teachers have been doing right royal work during the past five years.”

5. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following is the enumeration of the largest thirty-six cities in the State, with their per cent. of increase for ten years, ending May 1st, 1876, viz:

CITIES.	Enumeration.	Per cent. of Increase for ten years.	CITIES.	Enumeration.	Per cent. of Increase for Ten Years.
1. Indianapolis.....	21,391	133	19. Crawfordsv'le	1,489	83
2. Evansville	12,772	92	20. Aurora.....	1,458	13
3. Fort Wayne....	8,959	41	21. Muncie.....	1,439	79
4. Terre Haute....	6,532	68	22. Washington ..	1,430	115
5. New Albany....	6,430	25	23. Greencastle...	1,281	50
6. Lafayette.....	6,049	66	24. Huntington ..	1,266	77
7. Madison.....	4,654	16	25. Seymour.....	1,231	74
8. Richmond	3,891	36	26. Goshen	1,230	81
9. Laporte.....	3,823	113	27. Mt. Vernon...	1,202	56
10. Logansport	3,775	230	28. Kokomo.....	1,191	76
11. South Bend....	3,057	170	29. Columbus....	1,155	29
12. Vincennes	2,941	90	30. Shelbyville...	1,124	51
13. Jeffersonville...	2,577	70	31. Anderson	1,083	106
14. Elkhart	2,192	259	32. Wabash	1,078	27
15. Valparaiso	1,994	129	33. Cannelton....	1,073	49
16. Michig'n City ..	1,965	80	34. Greensburg ..	1,070	11
17. Peru.....	1,847	103	35. Franklin	1,046	56
18. Lawrenceburg..	1,664	26	36. Princeton....	1,009	94

6: COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table presents the per cent. of increase in the enumeration of school children in each county, from 1866 to 1876 :

Number.	COUNTIES.	Per Cent. of Increase.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Per Cent. of Increase.
1	Adams.	34	19	Dubois.	15
2	Allen	22	20	Elkhart	31
3	Bartholomew.....	3	21	Fayette	5
4	Benton.....	81	22	Floyd.....	15
5	Blackford.....	33	23	Fountain.....	13
6	Boone.....	31	24	Franklin.	3
7	Brown..	14	25	Fulton.	10
8	Carroll.....	17	26	Gibson.	27
9	Cass	34	27	Grant.....	24
10	Clarke..	26	28	Greene..	18
11	Clay	55	29	Hamilton.....	18
12	Clinton	24	30	Hancock.....	10
13	Crawford..	10	31	Harrison	13
14	Daviess	31	32	Hendricks..	16
15	Dearborn..	4	33	Henry.....	7
16	*Decatur... ..	.....	34	Howard.....	21
17	DeKalb	16	35	Huntington.....	8
18	Delaware..	19	36	Jackson	13

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Per Cent. of Increase.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Per Cent. of Increase.
37	Jasper.....	73	57	Noble.....	5
38	Jay.....	29	58	*Ohio .....	.....
39	Jefferson.....	8	59	Orange	8
40	*Jennings.....	.....	60	Owen	4
41	Johnson.....	12	61	Parke.....	8
42	Knox.....	40	62	Perry.....	23
43	Kosciusko	10	63	Pike.....	24
44	Lagrange.	9	64	Porter.....	33
45	*Lake.....	32	65	Posey.....	25
46	Laporte	30	66	Pulaski	29
47	Lawrence	15	67	Putnam	4
48	Madison	31	68	Randolph	24
49	Marion.....	72	69	Ripley	6
50	Marshall.....	33	70	Rush.....	5
51	Martin	19	71	Scott.....	4
52	Miami.....	25	72	Shelby	8
53	Monroe	1	73	Spencer.....	48
54	Montgomery	21	74	Starke.....	66
55	Morgan.....	8	75	St. Joseph	32
56	Newton.....	89	76	Steuben	21

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Concluded.

Number.	COUNT. ES.	Per Cent. of Increase.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Per Cent. of Increase.
77	Sullivan.....	20	86	Warren	9
78	Switzerland	00	87	Warrick.....	41
79	Tippecanoe	40	88	Washington.....	1
80	Tipton	69	89	Wayne	10
81	Union	4	90	Wells.....	16
82	Vanderburgh.....	69	91	White	24
83	Vermillion	10	92	Whitley.....	13
84	Vigo	31		Average for the State..	21
85	Wabash	17			

* Decatur, 5 decrease; Jennings, 1 decrease; Ohio, 8 decrease.

II. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

1. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 1875.

Number of white males enrolled in the schools...	264,041	
Number of white females enrolled in the schools	231,670	
Total number of white children enrolled.....		495,711
Number of colored males enrolled in the schools	3,422	
Number of colored females enrolled in the schools	3,229	
Total number of colored children enrolled		6,651
Total number of children enrolled in the schools during the year.....		502,362

2. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 1876.

Number of white males enrolled in the schools...	269,582	
Number of white females enrolled in the schools	239,725	
		<hr/>
Total number of white children enrolled.....		509,307
Number of colored males enrolled in the schools	3,465	
Number of colored females enrolled in the schools	3,498	
		<hr/>
Total number of colored children enrolled..		6,963
Total number of children enrolled in the schools during the year.....		516,270

3. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the actual enumeration, enrollment in schools, average daily attendance etc., each year, from 1868 to 1876, inclusive:

YEARS.	Total Enumeration.	Enrollment in Schools.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number Enrolled in each District.	Average Daily Attendance in Each District in which School was Taught.
1868.....	592,865	436,736	283,340	52	34
1869.....	610,564	459,918	293,171	54	35
1870.....	619,627	462,524	291,089	53	34
1871.....	622,728	450,057	295,071	51	33
1872.....	631,539	459,451	295,125	51	33
1873.....	640,442	463,204	293,851	51	33
1874.....	654,364	489,044	311,272	53	34
1875.....	667,736	502,362	300,743	55	33
1876.....	679,230	516,270	314,168	56	34

4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table exhibits the per cent. of children enumerated who were enrolled in the public schools, by counties; also the number of children who did not attend the schools last year:

Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children enrolled in Public Schools.	No. of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children enrolled in Public Schools.	No. of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.
1	Kosciusko.....	97	207	17	Jay... ..	84	962
2	Starke	96	42	18	Montgomery..	84	1,416
3	Steuben.....	96	174	19	Newton.....	84	426
4	Noble.....	95	345	20	Randolph.....	84	1,481
5	Lagrange.....	93	355	21	Rush.....	84	980
6	Grant.....	89	835	22	Martin... ..	83	784
7	Greene... ..	89	829	23	Monroe.....	83	933
8	Blackford.....	88	310	24	Vermillion ...	83	673
9	Marshall	88	957	25	Clinton.....	82	1,334
10	Hamilton	87	1,048	26	Hancock	82	966
11	Delaware.....	85	1,051	27	Howard	82	1,228
12	Fulton.....	85	738	28	Jasper	82	622
13	Morgan.	85	976	29	Madison.....	82	1,620
14	Boone.....	84	1,362	30	Orange.. ..	82	907
15	Carroll... ..	84	972	31	Parke	82	1,228
16	Elkhart.....	84	1,786	32	Tipton... ..	82	953

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children enrolled in Pub. Schools.	No. of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children enrolled in Pub. Schools.	No. of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.
33	Whitley.....	82	1,035	51	Daviess	78	658
34	Hendricks....	81	1,400	52	Huntington...	78	1,631
35	Henry... ..	81	1,482	53	Jackson.....	78	1,721
36	Owen.....	81	1,105	54	Lake	78	913
37	Pike.....	81	1,069	55	Putnam.....	78	1,635
38	Pulaski.....	81	664	56	Shelby	78	1,841
39	Scott.....	81	558	57	Sullivan.....	78	1,664
40	Clay.....	80	1,694	58	Warrick.....	78	1,663
41	Decatur.....	80	1,368	59	Wells	78	1,301
42	DeKalb.....	80	1,399	60	Crawford.....	77	889
43	Gibson... ..	80	1,524	61	Lawrence.....	77	1,432
44	Johnson.....	80	1,269	62	White.. ..	77	998
45	Warren	80	772	63	Adams.....	76	1,286
46	Benton	79	698	64	Brown.....	76	834
47	Switzerland...	79	944	65	Fountain.....	76	1,529
48	Union	79	487	66	Harrison.....	76	1,979
49	Wabash.....	79	1,798	67	Fayette.....	75	886
50	Washington...	79	1,427	68	Jennings.....	75	1,438

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Concluded.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children enrolled in Public Schools.	No. of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of Children enrolled in Public Schools.	No. of Children who did not attend the Public Schools.
69	Miami	75	2,069	81	Clark	65	3,136
70	Ohio.....	75	452	82	Tippecanoe ...	65	4,687
71	Bartholomew.	74	1,949	83	Knox	64	3,433
72	Spencer	73	2,437	84	Laporte.....	64	3,813
73	Perry.....	72	1,811	85	Dearborn	63	3,563
74	Porter	72	1,720	86	Marion.....	62	11,230
75	St. Joseph....	71	2,776	87	Ripley.....	62	2,841
76	Franklin.....	69	2,362	88	Jefferson	58	4,569
77	Wayne	69	3,760	89	Allen	56	8,317
78	Cass.....	68	2,868	90	Floyd.....	55	4,108
79	Dubois.....	66	1,954	91	Vanderburgh	39	10,126
80	Vigo.....	66	4,578		The State....	76	162,960

Posey county is not included in this report, from the fact that the report from that county evidently contained an error.

The per cent. of attendance in many of the larger counties of the State is affected by parochial schools. The statement of absenteeism does not prove that the children do not attend any school, but merely that they do not attend public schools.

5. COLORED SCHOOLS.

The following table exhibits the number of colored children enumerated in each county in the State, together with the number attending school :

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Colored Children enumerated.	No. of Colored Children enrolled in the Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Colored Children enumerated.	No. of Colored Children enrolled in the Schools.
1	Adams.....	.....	.....	17	DeKalb.....	4	1
2	Allen.	26	17	18	Delaware....	45	22
3	Bartholomew	17	.....	19	Dubois.....	18	13
4	Benton.....	.....	.....	20	Elkhart.	6	3
5	Blackford....	2	2	21	Fayette.....	29	16
6	Boone.....	56	54	22	Floyd.....	578	309
7	Browne.....	.....	.....	23	Fountain....	17	12
8	Carroll.	11	.....	24	Franklin.	7	6
9	Cass.....	62	51	25	Fulton.	4	4
10	Clark.....	695	427	26	Gibson.	335	245
11	Clay.....	57	8	27	Grant.....	219	157
12	Clinton.....	6	1	28	Greene.....	36	13
13	Crawford....	.....	.....	29	Hamilton....	181	124
14	Daviess.....	77	80	30	Hancock.	24	19
15	Dearborn....	14	16	31	Harrison.	131	121
16	Decatur.....	37	25	32	Hendricks ...	83	68

COLORED SCHOOLS—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Colored Children Enumerated.	No. of Colored Children Enrolled in the Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Colored Children Enumerated.	No. of Colored Children Enrolled in the Schools.
33	Henry.....	217	147	52	Miami.....	21	20
34	Howard	148	120	53	Monroe.....	127	74
35	Huntington.....	.....	.....	54	Montgomery	76	60
36	Jackson.....	95	93	55	Morgan.....	21	.....
37	Jasper. ....	.....	.....	56	Newton.....	19	16
38	Jay.....	5	.....	57	Noble..	5	2
39	Jefferson....	417	278	58	Ohio.....	60	51
40	Jennings.....	172	144	59	Orange.....	74	65
41	Johnson.....	80	64	60	Owen	52	34
42	Knox	179	74	61	Parke.....	75	54
43	Kosciusko....	.....	.....	62	Perry	91	59
44	Lagrange....	3	3	63	Pike.....	10	2
45	Lake. ....	.....	.....	64	Porter	6	5
46	Laporte.....	63	39	65	Posey.....	337	337
47	Lawrence....	109	62	66	Pulaski .....	.....	.....
48	Madison	18	6	67	Putnam.....	25	18
49	Marion.....	1,629	1,196	68	Randolph....	188	158
50	Marshall....	.....	.....	69	Ripley.....	36	21
51	Martin .....	.....	.....	70	Rush	138	95

COLORED SCHOOLS—Concluded.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Colored Children enumerated.	No. of Colored Children enrolled in the Schools.	Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Colored Children enumerated.	No. of Colored Children enrolled in the Schools.
71	Scott.....	1	.....	83	Vermillion..	12	6
72	Shelby.....	58	53	84	Vigo	370	289
73	Spencer	646	347	85	Wabash.....	22	11
74	Starke .....	.....	.....	86	Warren	7	9
75	St. Joseph...	49	13	87	Warrick.....	220	163
76	Steuben .....	.....	.....	88	Washington.	5	5
77	Sullivan.....	50	25	89	Wayne.....	489	279
78	Switzerland.	27	26	90	Wells.....	.....	.....
79	Tippecanoe..	64	67	91	White	5	.....
80	Tipton..	13	.....	92	Whitley	29	25
81	Union.....	26	3				
82	Vanderburgh	897	537		Totals.....	10,261	6,963

From the above table it appears: 1. That fourteen counties enumerated no colored children, and that thirteen others enumerated less than ten each. 2. That nearly two-thirds of all the colored children are found in the ten counties of Clark, Floyd, Gibson, Jefferson, Marion, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh, Vigo and Wayne. 3. That in these ten counties in which the colored children are the most numerous, the per cent. of enrollment in the schools is 66, while in the remainder of the State the per cent. of enrollment in the schools is 72. A comparison of this table with a preceding table shows that 76 per cent. of all the white children

and 68 per cent. of all the colored children in the State, were enrolled in the public schools last year.

6. REMARKS.

Section 3, of an act entitled "An act to render taxation for Common School purposes uniform, and to provide for the education of the colored children of the State," approved May 13, 1869, is as follows, viz: "Sec. 3. The Trustee or Trustees of each township, town or city, shall organize the colored children into separate schools, having all the rights and privileges of other schools of the township: *Provided*, there are not a sufficient number within attending distance, the several districts may be consolidated and form one district. But if there are not a sufficient number within reasonable distance to be thus consolidated, the Trustee or Trustees shall provide such other means of education for said children as shall use their proportion according to numbers, of school revenue to the best advantage."

In nearly all the large towns and cities, and in some of the rural districts of the State, colored schools have been organized, and are in successful operation. Out of 10,261 colored children in the State, between 6 and 21 years of age, 6,963 or 68 per cent. of them were in the schools last year. I believe the law requiring school officers to organize separate colored schools, when enough colored children can be found in any locality to form such a school, to be a wise one. But what shall be done for the colored children, in case a sufficient number can not be found to make it profitable to form a separate school for them? The provision that Trustees "shall provide such other means of education for said children as shall use their proportion, according to numbers, of school revenue to the best advantage," is variously interpreted. In some localities, it results in sending the colored children to a private school, in others, in giving the children books to read, in others, in giving the money belonging to each child to the parents to spend as they please, but in many of them, it results in nothing. The "other means" employed is to let the colored children grow up in ignorance. This is a very bad result. It is deplorable to permit a child to grow up in ignorance in any community. The community can not afford it; the State can not afford it. It is just as unwise to permit a colored child to grow up in ignorance as it is to permit a white child to do so. I

believe that the "some other means" provision of the law is impracticable and wholly inadequate to meet the demands of the case. The blacks ought to be educated, and to the same extent as the whites, and the only practical way to do this in sparsely settled districts is to permit them to attend the schools already established. This plan has already been tried in Fort Wayne, and in several other towns and cities without objection.

I recommend, therefore, that the law be so amended as to read,
 * * * "But if there are not a sufficient number within reasonable distance to be thus consolidated, the trustee or trustees shall permit the colored children of school age to attend the schools already established by law."

7. A CAREFUL ESTIMATE.

(From the Report of 1875.)

"A careful inspection of the returns from several hundred school corporations, shows that about 28 per cent. of all the children enumerated, and 15 per cent. of all the children enrolled in the schools are over 15 years of age. Taking this with other quite reliable data, we construct the following interesting table, viz.:

Number of children enumerated under 15 years of age.....	480,770
Number enrolled in public schools under 15 years of age.....	427,008
Number enrolled in private schools, (estimated)..<	30,000
<hr/>	
Total number between 6 and 15 receiving scholastic training.....	457,008
Number not in school last year.....	23,762
<hr/>	

Thus it appears that 95 per cent. of our school population between the ages of 6 and 15 received some scholastic training last year."

III. DURATION OF SCHOOLS.

1. REMARKS.

One of the most gratifying statements, that I have to make in this report, is the fact that the number of days in which the schools were in session is much larger than in any previous year. In 1868 the schools were in session 87 days; in 1869, 92 days; in 1870, 97 days; in 1871, $98\frac{1}{2}$ days; in 1872, 116 days; in 1873, 105 days; in 1874, 113 days; in 1875, 120 days, and in 1876, 129 days. I am also gratified to state that there was but one county in which the average was less than 100 days. While these statements serve to show the progress we have made as compared with our former condition, it utterly fails to show how we stand as compared with other States of the Union.

The rules by which these averages are compiled are not the ones in use in other States. They are rules that are based upon the provision of the law which requires a city having a hundred and fifty schools and ten thousand pupils, and a country district with one school and twenty-five pupils, to be reported as forming one district each. Each of them makes a unit in estimating the average duration of schools in a county. These rules discriminate against Indiana, and place her at a disadvantage. Their unfairness can be seen at a glance, e. g.: In a county having a city district with a hundred and fifty schools, open two hundred days, and ninety-nine country districts having one school each, open one hundred days, the average by the old rules would be made up thus:

1 district, 200 days, equals.....	200 days.
99 districts, 100 days each, equals.....	9,900 “
<hr/>	
100 districts, aggregate.....	10,100 “
Average.....	101 “

The account should be made up thus:

150 schools, 200 days each, equals.....	30,000 days.
99 schools, 100 days each, equals.....	9,900 “
<hr/>	
249 schools, aggregate.....	39,900 days.
Average.....	160 days.

Taking Marion County as an actual example, the case stands thus :

By the old rule :

1 township,	12 districts,	160 days each,	equals	1,920 days.
1 "	16 "	160 "	" "	2,560 "
1 "	12 "	120 "	" "	1,440 "
1 "	11 "	140 "	" "	1,540 "
1 "	12 "	160 "	" "	1,920 "
1 "	18 "	140 "	" "	2,520 "
1 "	7 "	120 "	" "	840 "
1 "	13 "	135 "	" "	1,755 "
1 "	9 "	120 "	" "	1,080 "
1 town	1 "	180 "	" "	180 "
1 city	1 "	200 "	" "	200 "

11 corporations, 112 districts, aggregate	15,955 days.
Average	142 "

By the correct rule :

111 districts, averaging 142 days each, aggregating	15,755 days.
173 schools, " 200 " " "	34,600 "

284 schools, aggregating.....	50,355 days.
Average.....	177 "

All the calculations in this report, in reference to this matter, are based upon the old rules. I estimate that the correct rule would show that our schools were in session, on an average, 138 days, or nearly seven months. In order that no injustice may be done the State, when she is compared with the other States of the Union, I intend to require the reports upon this item to be made up hereafter upon a correct basis.

For further remarks concerning the duration of schools, see subsequent page, under the head "The Country School Problem."

2. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table exhibits the average duration of schools in each county, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1876.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.
	The State.....	129	18	Elkhart	147
1	Bartholomew	165	19	Johnson.....	146
2	Lake	160	20	Kosciusko	146
3	Franklin	157	21	Porter	146
4	Tippecanoe.....	157	22	Warren..	146
5	Dearborn.....	155	23	Noble.....	143
6	Laporte.....	155	24	Lagrange.....	142
7	Vigo	155	25	Union.	141
8	Starke.....	154	26	Perry	139
9	Vanderburgh.....	154	27	Clark	138
10	Daviess	152	28	Fountain... ..	137
11	Vermillion	151	29	Clay... ..	136
12	Allen	149	30	Floyd.....	135
13	Clinton	149	31	Parke.....	135
14	Marion.....	149	32	Shelby.....	135
15	Fayette	148	33	Wayne.....	135
16	Steuben.....	148	34	Benton.....	134
17	St. Joseph	148	35	Marshall.....	134

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.
36	Rush.....	132	55	Wabash	125
37	Miami.....	131	56	Hendricks	124
38	Ripley.....	131	57	Jasper.....	124
39	Decatur	130	58	Jefferson	124
40	Posey.....	130	59	Ohio.....	124
41	Henry	129	60	Hancock	123
42	Whitley	129	61	Monroe..	123
43	Adams.....	128	62	Daviess..	122
44	Cass	128	63	Montgomery	122
45	Putnam	128	64	Dubois.....	120
46	Wells.....	128	65	Spencer.....	120
47	Martin.....	127	66	Tipton	120
48	DeKalb.....	126	67	Warrick	120
49	Floyd.....	126	68	Howard.....	119
50	Jackson..	126	69	Jay.....	119
51	Jennings.....	126	70	Greene.....	118
52	Switzerland..	126	71	Knox	118
53	Boone.....	125	72	Lawrence.....	118
54	Fulton.....	125	73	Randolph	118

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Concluded.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in Days.
74	Carroll.....	116	84	Harrison	104
75	Morgan	116	85	Washington.....	104
76	Owen.....	116	86	Brown	103
77	Hamilton	113	87	Pike.....	102
78	Newton	113	88	Madison.....	101
79	Huntington.....	111	89	White	101
80	Blackford	109	90	Pulaski.....	100
81	Sullivan.....	109	91	Scott	100
82	Orange.....	108	92	Grant.....	97
83	Crawford	107			

3. REMARKS.

The average length of the public schools, in days, in the various counties, in 1876, was 129.

2	counties	had over	160 days.
9	"	"	150 "
14	"	"	140 "
15	"	"	130 "
27	"	"	120 "
12	"	"	110 "
12	"	"	100 "
1	county	had.....	97 "

This makes a fair showing upon its face, but a careful inspection of the reports of the county superintendents, on file in this office, shows that there was no county in the State in which the schools of the various townships were kept open an equal length of time. In some of the counties the variation was more than one hundred days, and in eighteen counties the variation was more than eighty days, and in forty-three townships the duration of schools was four months or less.

As long as the children of some of our townships receive less than four months schooling, and others receive nine or ten months schooling, we do not have a uniform system, such as was contemplated by the Constitution. The school law requires the trustee of a township to maintain each of the schools in his corporation an equal length of time. This provision can not be applied to the various counties of the State, for the reason that there is a variation in the density of the population, in the wealth of the people, and in the amount of Congressional School Fund belonging to the Congressional Townships. I think, however, there is scarcely a township trustee in the State who can not, under the present law, if he chooses to do so, bring his schools up to an average of six months. At all events, but one of the trustees in the forty-three townships having not more than four months school, exhausted his powers to produce this result. I think it would be wise to require each township trustee to levy a sufficient local tax to maintain the schools of his corporation at least six months of the year, provided this can be done without increasing the local school tax beyond the amount now permitted by law. This would have a tendency to bring the poorer schools of the State up to the standard of the best, and would thus unify the system, and make it indeed a common school system.

4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table exhibits the variation in the duration of the schools in the various counties; the first column exhibiting the length of the school in days in the township having the highest average, and the second column exhibiting the length of school in days in the township having the lowest average :

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township, in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township, in Days.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township, in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township, in Days.
1	Adams.....	146	100	15	Dearborn.....	190	99
2	Allen.	180	116	16	Decatur	180	130
3	Bartholomew	220	120	17	DeKalb	160	120
4	Benton.....	186	80	18	Delaware.....	170	92
5	Blackford.....	149	97	19	Dubois.....	131	90
6	Boone.....	140	80	20	Elkhart.....	160	120
7	Brown.....	164	80	21	Fayette.....	179	82
8	Carroll.	160	90	22	Floyd	170	100
9	Cass.....	200	80	23	Fountain	180	80
10	Clark	181	100	24	Franklin	200	120
11	Clay	160	85	25	Fulton.....	160	120
12	Clinton.	165	80	26	Gibson	139	100
13	Crawford	135	58	27	Grant.....	120	60
14	Daviess	130	85	28	Greene	160	78

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township, in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township, in Days.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township, in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township, in Days.
29	Hamilton	140	80	48	Madison	130	75
30	Hancock.....	145	80	49	Marion	160	120
31	Harrison	120	65	50	Marshall.....	155	80
32	Hendricks ...	157	100	51	Martin	180	90
33	Henry	160	90	52	Miami.....	155	100
34	Howard.....	145	80	53	Monroe.....	165	95
35	Huntington..	160	80	54	Montgomery	172	99
36	Jackson	135	100	55	Morgan.....	140	85
37	Jasper	155	80	56	Newton.....	140	80
38	Jay	142	100	57	Noble.....	166	120
39	Jefferson	133	90	58	Ohio.....	160	80
40	Jennings	170	86	59	Orange.....	119	65
41	Johnson.....	160	112	60	Owen	140	80
42	Knox	150	88	61	Parke.....	160	106
43	Kosciusko ...	200	120	62	Perry	130	100
44	Lagrange....	160	123	63	Pike.....	122	79
45	Lake	180	120	64	Porter... ..	160	120
46	Laporte.....	200	120	65	Posey	160	100
47	Lawrence....	125	80	66	Pulaski.....	120	75

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Concluded.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township in Days.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Length of School in highest Township in Days.	Length of School in lowest Township in Days.
67	Putnam	139	100	80	Tipton	130	83
68	Randolph	165	100	81	Union	180	120
69	Ripley	200	96	82	Vanderburg.	200	113
70	Rush.....	160	102	83	Vermillion ..	160	120
71	Scott	108	95	84	Vigo	200	85
72	Shelby	145	88	85	Wabash	140	90
73	Spencer.....	160	80	86	Warren.....	160	112
74	Starke.....	200	120	87	Warrick.....	148	93
75	Steuben	180	120	88	Washington,	120	75
76	St. Joseph ...	180	120	89	Wayne	180	100
77	Sullivan.....	120	80	90	Wells.....	120	64
78	Switzerland..	140	100	91	White.....	120	60
79	Tippecanoe...	180	120	92	Whitley.....	140	80

5. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the increase in the average duration of the schools in days and months, each year, from 1868 to 1876, inclusive:

YEARS.	Average duration of schools in days.	Average duration of schools in months.	Increase on preceding year in days.	Increase on preceding year in months.
1868.....	87	4.35	.....	.....
1869.....	92	4.6	5	.25
1870.....	97	4.8	5	.25
1871.....	98½	4.495	1½	.07½
1872.....	116	5.8	17½	.87½
1873.....	105	5.25	*11	*.55
1874.....	113	5.65	8	.40
1875.....	120	6	7	.35
1876.....	129	6.45	9	.45

*Decrease.

6. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the number of Districts, Schools, etc., each year from 1868 to 1876, inclusive :

YEARS.	Total No. Districts.	No. Districts in which Schools were taught.	No. Districts in which there were no schools.	No. Districts in which Colored Schools were taught.	No. District Graded Schools.	No. Township Graded Schools.
1868.....	8,594	8,453	141	.....	113	68
1869.....	8,692	8,604	88	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	8,861	8,759	162	.....	134	62
1871.....	9,032	8,936	96	91	181	56
1872.....	9,100	9,030	70	89	164	81
1873.....	8,990	8,918	72	90	166	62
1874.....	9,158	9,105	53	96	161	110
1875.....	9,182	9,130	52	132	290	106
1876.....	9,310	9,259	51	115	271	127

Number of city systems.....	49
Number of town systems.....	206
Number of ungraded schools.....	9,004
Number of school corporations.....	1,266
Number of school officers.....	1,784

IV. TEACHERS.

1. TEACHERS EMPLOYED, 1875.

White male teachers.....	7,618	
White female teachers.....	5,429	
Total		13,047
Colored male teachers.....	52	
Colored female teachers	34	
Total		86
Total number teachers employed.....		13,133
Total number males employed.....	7,670	
Total number females employed.....	5,463	
Total as above.....		13,133

2. TEACHERS EMPLOYED, 1876.

White male teachers.....	7,792	
White female teachers.....	5,525	
Total		13,317
Colored male teachers.....	60	
Colored female teachers.....	34	
Total.....		94
Total number teachers employed.....		13,411
Total number males employed.....	7,852	
Total number females employed.....	5,559	
Total as above.....		13,411

3. COUNTY INSTITUTES, 1875.

The following table shows the number of teachers employed, and the number of teachers attending County Institutes for the year, 1875 :

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1875.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.	Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1875.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.
1	Adams.....	106	78	17	DeKalb	255	232
2	Allen	364	331	18	Delaware.....	168	171
3	Bartholomew	144	141	19	Dubois.....	87	70
4	Benton.....	73	70	20	Elkhart.....	284	265
5	Blackford	53	40	21	Fayette.....	82	86
6	Boone.....	167	90	22	Floyd.....	94	130
7	Browne.....	69	81	23	Fountain	126	116
8	Carroll.....	121	105	24	Franklin.....	132	116
9	Cass	166	.....	25	Fulton.....	182	144
10	Clark	129	75	26	Gibson	123	154
11	Clay	199	93	27	Grant.....	127	161
12	Clinton	125	102	28	Greene.....	161	133
13	Crawford	74	70	29	Hamilton.....	150	165
14	Daviess.....	119	155	30	Hancock	125	117
15	Dearborn.....	143	110	31	Harrison.....	149	147
16	Decatur	115	109	32	Hendricks ...	130	170

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1875.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.	Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1875.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.
33	Henry.....	175	113	51	Martin.....	83	90
34	Howard	133	116	52	Miami.....	185	115
35	Huntington..	124	75	53	Monroe.....	126	78
36	Jackson	125	72	54	Montgomery	154	130
37	Jasper.....	118	85	55	Morgan.....	139	63
38	Jay.....	153	183	56	Newton.....	66	65
39	Jefferson.....	148	180	57	Noble.....	265	102
40	Jennings.....	124	156	58	Ohio.....	38	56
41	Johnson	108	90	59	Orange	103	70
42	Knox	125	119	60	Owen	116	102
43	Kosciusko....	293	210	61	Parke	166	163
44	Lagrange.....	199	137	62	Perry	112	100
45	Lake.....	144	207	63	Pike.....	94	87
46	Laporte.....	216	182	64	Porter	158	101
47	Lawrence	117	112	65	Posey.....	116	50
48	Madison.....	152	186	66	Pulaski.....	76	55
49	Marion	305	128	67	Putnam	163	173
50	Marshall	246	142	68	Randolph....	160	95

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Concluded.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1875.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.	Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of Teachers employed in 1875.	No. of Teachers attending County Institutes.
69	Ripley	123	102	82	Vanderburgh	155	.....
70	Rush.....	155	102	83	Vermillion...	73	51
71	Scott	51	95	84	Vigo	168	165
72	Shelby	178	176	85	Wabash	164	170
73	Spencer.....	150	112	86	Warren.....	125	75
74	Starke.....	67	40	87	Warrick.....	131	102
75	St. Joseph	198	186	88	Washington,	138	152
76	Steuben.....	207	188	89	Wayne.....	223	184
77	Sullivan.....	129	143	90	Wells.....	189	112
78	Switzerland..	91	200	91	White	114	112
79	Tippecanoe...	186	220	92	Whitley.....	184	225
80	Tipton	77	66		Totals	13,133	11,159
81	Union	70	66				

The following exhibits the summary of the reports regarding County Institutes for 1875 :

Number of Institutes.....	91
Number of Males attending.....	6,059
Number of Females attending.....	5,100
Total.....	11,159

Number of evening lectures.....	206
Am't drawn from County Treasury for Institutes	\$4,532 60
Total cost of Institutes.....	\$5,725 27
Aggregate length of session in days.....	456
Average length in days.....	5

4. NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The following exhibits the summary of statistics in reference to private Normal Institutes during 1875 :

Number of counties in which Normal Institutes were held.....	52
Number of such Institutes.....	63
Number of Males enrolled.....	1,336
Number of Females enrolled.....	1,349
Total.....	<hr/> 2,685

Average attendance of Males.....	1,035
Average attendance of Females.....	1,049
Total.....	<hr/> 2,084

Number of Instructors.....	136
Aggregate length of session, in weeks.....	346
Average length of session, in weeks.....	5½
Average cost per pupil, per week.....	\$0 93
Number of public or evening lectures.....	136

The report of County Institutes for 1876 can not now be made up, the Institute season not having closed.

5. TOWNSHIP INSTITUTES.

Number of Township Institutes, 1875.....	4,080
Number of Township Institutes, 1876.....	4,375

6. TEACHERS LICENSED.

The following table shows the number of teachers licensed in each county, with the per cent. of the number licensed for twenty-four months, for eighteen months, for twelve months and for six months, for year ending June 1st, 1876.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total Number of Teachers Licensed.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.
1	Adams	80	6	21	44	29
2	Allen	260	15	19	28	38
3	Bartholomew	162	21	18	33	28
4	Benton	79	7	41	20	32
5	Blackford.....	42	21	34	40	5
6	Boone	163	19	26	26	29
7	Brown.....	50	4	24	54	18
8	Carroll.....	143	14	18	38	30
9	Cass.....	162	4	4	42	50
10	Clark.....	135	5	26	22	47
11	Clay.....	146	9	15	33	43
12	Clinton.....	115	10	30	30	30
13	Crawford.....	65	3	7	34	56
14	Daviess.....	142	36	20	28	16
15	Dearborn	123	22	37	32	9
16	Decatur	55	18	18	34	30

TEACHERS LICENSED—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total Number of Teachers Licensed.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.
17	DeKalb	219	3	16	40	41
18	Delaware.....	133	20	22	31	27
19	Dubois.....	84	6	16	31	47
20	Elkhart	253	9	6	31	54
21	Fayette.....	69	10	13	34	43
22	Floyd	181	35	15	35	15
23	Fountain.....	111	23	26	29	22
24	Franklin.....	137	31	25	31	13
25	Fulton.....	157	11	17	40	32
26	Gibson.....	132	2	2	23	73
27	Grant	137	20	23	40	17
28	Greene.....	182	16	29	15	40
29	Hamilton.....	177	6	26	44	24
30	Hancock	109	7	35	30	28
31	Harrison	93	21	27	37	15
32	Hendricks.....	117	15	26	39	20
33	Henry	185	14	10	24	52
34	Howard.....	115	23	34	23	20
35	Huntington.....	121	15	30	33	22

TEACHERS LICENSED—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total Number of Teachers Licensed.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.
36	Jackson	58	17	22	22	39
37	Jasper	71	14	29	25	32
38	Jay.	117	10	20	30	40
39	Jefferson.....	119	14	28	47	11
40	Jennings.....	116	14	22	26	38
41	Johnson	60	43	25	25	7
42	Knox.....	156	31	23	23	23
43	Kosciusko.....	176	9	16	45	30
44	LaGrange	175	4	15	38	43
45	Lake	119	15	12	30	43
46	LaPorte	225	11	17	34	38
47	Lawrence.....	95	34	24	31	11
48	Madison.....	166	30	13	16	41
49	Marion.....	136	12	25	50	13
50	Marshall	190	4	12	41	43
51	Martin	56	14	40	34	12
52	Miami	159	30	30	25	15
53	Monroe	120	21	9	23	47
54	Montgomery.....	193	11	7	43	19

TEACHERS LICENSED—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total Number of Teachers Licensed.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.
55	Morgan.....	128	33	38	23	6
56	Newton	72	8	10	22	60
57	Noble.....	191	12	13	25	50
58	Ohio.....	35	14	28	32	26
59	Orange.....	78	14	25	25	36
60	Owen	72	5	20	22	53
61	Parke.....	168	22	12	22	44
62	Perry	88	13	19	31	37
63	Pike.....	75	21	36	29	14
64	Porter	100	6	13	20	61
65	Posey.....	98	42	16	28	14
66	Pulaski.....	83	11	15	21	53
67	Putnam.....	158	14	15	22	49
68	Randolph.....	176	12	24	36	28
69	Ripley.....	135	40	23	23	14
70	Rush.....	135	19	17	35	29
71	Scott.....	61	37	18	10	35
72	Shelby.....	117	15	13	24	48
73	Spencer	110	27	21	23	29

TEACHERS LICENSED—Concluded.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total Number of Teachers Licensed.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 24 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 18 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 12 Months.	Per cent. of Teachers Licensed for 6 Months.
74	Starke	64	6	5	22	67
75	St. Joseph.....	185	2	7	28	63
76	Steuben.....	182	7	14	24	55
77	Sullivan.....	127	5	11	61	23
78	Switzerland	73	34	27	29	10
79	Tippecanoe	214	17	22	35	26
80	Tipton	85	22	24	47	7
81	Union.	65	8	32	26	34
82	Vanderburgh.....	129	20	18	38	24
83	Vermillion	82	1	23	46	30
84	Vigo.....	190	15	22	45	18
85	Wabash	202	10	27	40	23
86	Warren	137	10	23	30	37
87	Warrick.....	105	27	33	18	22
88	Washington.....	131	18	28	24	30
89	Wayne.....	218	21	21	34	24
90	Wells	149	3	12	42	43
91	White.....	126	11	15	38	36
92	Whitley.....	187	28	21	28	23
	Total and Averages.....	11872	16	20	32	32

The total number of teachers licensed for six months was	3,850
For twelve months.....	3,784
For eighteen months.....	2,888
For twenty-four months.....	1,870
Total.....	<u>11,872</u>
Total number of applicants rejected.....	2,540
Total number of licenses revoked.....	29

7. COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS, 1876.

The average compensation of teachers throughout the State was as follows:

In Townships,

Males.....	\$2 03
Females.....	1 82
Average.....	<u>\$1 93</u>

In Towns,

Males.....	3 22
Females.....	2 04
Average.....	<u>2 63</u>

In Cities,

Males.....	4 22
Females.....	2 34
Average.....	<u>3 28</u>

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table exhibits the comparative wages of teachers in townships, by counties :

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Number.	Counties.	Average daily wages.	Number.	Counties.	Average daily wages.
1	Vanderburgh.....	\$2 60	1	Marion.....	\$2 47
2	Tipton.....	2 54	2	Johnson.....	2 34
3	Marion.....	2 51	3	Union.....	2 31
4	Madison.....	2 50	4	Vanderburgh.....	2 31
5	Hendricks.....	2 46	5	Boone.....	2 30
6	Johnson.....	2 43	6	Vermillion.....	2 30
7	Vermillion.....	2 43	7	Hendricks.....	2 25
8	Tippecanoe.....	2 42	8	Tipton.....	2 25
9	Knox.....	2 38	9	Tippecanoe.....	2 24
10	Gibson.....	2 37	10	Pike.....	2 23
11	Howard.....	2 33	11	Madison.....	2 22
12	Hancock.....	2 30	12	Hancock.....	2 21
13	Parke.....	2 30	13	Knox.....	2 20
14	Union.....	2 30	14	Sullivan.....	2 20
15	Rush.....	2 29	15	Howard.....	2 19
16	Pike.....	2 28	16	Parke.....	2 13
17	Posey.....	2 28	17	Carroll.....	2 12

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Number.	Counties.	Average daily wages.	Number.	Counties.	Average daily wages.
18	Vigo.....	2 28	18	Fayette.....	2 12
19	Wayne.....	2 27	19	Delaware	2 11
20	Floyd.....	2 24	20	Floyd.....	2 07
21	Randolph.....	2 24	21	Rush.....	2 07
22	Boone.....	2 21	22	Hamilton.....	2 06
23	Carroll.....	2 21	23	Daviess.....	2 05
24	Clark	2 21	24	Decatur	2 05
25	Decatur	2 21	25	Montgomery	2 05
26	Hamilton	2 21	26	Clark	2 04
27	Sullivan.	2 21	27	Putnam	2 04
28	Montgomery	2 20	28	Randolph	2 04
29	Clinton	2 19	29	Shelby.....	2 04
30	Fayette	2 19	30	Gibson	2 03
31	Fountain.....	2 19	31	Clinton	2 02
32	Henry	2 19	32	Fountain	2 00
33	Shelby.....	2 19	33	Clay	1 98
34	Warriek.....	2 19	34	Jackson	1 96
35	Delaware	2 18	35	Miami.....,	1 96
6	Grant	2 16	36	Wabash	1 96

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Number.	Counties.	Average daily wages.	Number.	Counties.	Average daily wages.
37	Daviess.....	2 15	37	Benton.....	1 95
38	Franklin.....	2 15	38	Henry.....	1 94
39	Putnam	2 15	39	Posey.....	1 94
40	Warren	2 14	40	Cass... ..	1 93
41	Clay	2 13	41	Martin	1 93
42	Morgan.....	2 13	42	Warren	1 93
43	Benton.....	2 12	43	White.....	1 93
44	Cass.	2 11	44	Morgan.....	1 91
45	Bartholomew.....	2 10	45	Grant	1 89
46	Jackson	2 09	46	Warrick.....	1 88
47	Newton.....	2 04	47	Newton	1 87
48	Wabash.....	2 04	48	Wayne.....	1 87
49	White.....	2 02	49	Dearborn	1 86
50	Laporte	2 00	50	Orange	1 83
51	Miami.....	1 99	51	Franklin	1 82
52	Greene.....	1 98	52	Ohio.....	1 82
53	Huntington	1 96	53	Owen	1 81
54	Owen	1 94	54	Vigo.....	1 81
55	Dearborn.....	1 92	55	Washington.....	1 80

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Continued.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Number.	Counties.	Average daily wages.	Number.	Counties.	Average daily wages.
56	Ripley	1 90	56	Switzerland	1 79
57	Starke	1 90	57	Lawrence	1 76
58	Lawrence	1 89	58	Blackford	1 75
59	Martin	1 89	59	Greene	1 73
60	Dubois	1 88	60	Jefferson	1 72
61	Harrison	1 88	61	Dubois	1 71
62	Kosciusko	1 87	62	Bartholomew	1 70
63	St. Joseph	1 86	63	Harrison	1 70
64	Elkhart	1 85	64	Ripley	1 70
65	Ohio	1 85	65	Spencer	1 68
66	Washington	1 84	66	Huntington	1 67
67	Blackford	1 83	67	Pulaski	1 66
68	Lake	1 83	68	Crawford	1 64
69	Jennings	1 81	69	Jasper	1 64
70	Orange	1 81	70	Jennings	1 61
71	Switzerland	1 81	71	Perry	1 61
72	Jefferson	1 80	72	Brown	1 57
73	Spencer	1 80	73	Jay	1 57
74	Marshall	1 76	74	Laporte	1 55

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Concluded.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Number.	Counties.	Average daily wages.	Number.	Counties.	Average daily wages.
75	Pulaski.....	1 76	75	Lake.....	1 52
76	Adams.....	1 75	76	Porter.....	1 51
77	Crawford.....	1 75	77	Adams.....	1 48
78	Porter.....	1 75	78	Marshall.....	1 47
79	Allen	1 72	79	Monroe.....	1 41
80	Jasper.....	1 70	80	Allen	1 38
81	Whitley.....	1 70	81	St. Joseph	1 36
82	Brown	1 69	82	Elkhart.....	1 25
83	Jay.....	1 69	83	Kosciusko.....	1 23
84	Lagrange.....	1 68	84	Wells	1 20
85	Perry	1 64	85	Whitley	1 15
86	Wells	1 63	86	Starke	1 10
87	Monroe	1 61	87	Lagrange	1 08
88	DeKalb.....	1 59	88	Fulton	1 04
89	Noble	1 54	89	Noble	94
90	Fulton	1 53	90	Steuben	94
91	Steuben.....	1 38	91	DeKalb.....	85
	The State.....	\$2 03		The State.....	\$1 82

NOTE.—In some of the counties, which stand low in this list, it is the custom to furnish teachers with board in addition to their *per diem*.

6. TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

The following table shows the number of teachers employed during the past five years :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1872.....	7,630	4,931	12,561
1873.....	7,594	5,190	12,784
1874.....	7,586	5,419	13,005
1875.....	7,670	5,463	13,133
1876.....	7,852	5,559	13,411

V. SCHOOL PROPERTY.

1. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing the number and kind of school-houses, and valuation of school property, since 1865.

YEAR.	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Total Valuation.
1865.....	65	440	5,770	1,128	7,403	\$3,827,173 00
1866.....	78	566	6,145	1,096	8,231	4,515,734 00
1867.....	71	554	6,672	1,063	8,360	5,078,356 00
1868.....	74	592	9,906	831	8,403	5,828,501 00
1869.....	76	655	7,207	723	8,661	6,577,258 33
1870.....	83	725	7,436	583	8,327	7,282,639 30
1871.....	125	834	7,517	513	8,989	7,381,839 73
1872.....	88	877	7,568	547	9,080	9,199,480 00
1873.....	87	960	7,797	458	9,302	9,404,039 70
1874.....	82	1,117	7,657	279	9,129	10,373,692 58
1875.....	92	1,235	7,753	227	9,307	10,870,338 18
1876.....	81	1,418	7,743	192	9,434	11,548,993 67

It will be observed that since 1873 the number of brick houses has increased 452; that the number of frame houses has decreased 54; and that the number of log houses has decreased 266.

The log school-house is becoming a thing of the past, there being but 192 in 1876. Of these, one county had 35, one had 21, one had 16, one had 11, one had 10, two had 9 each, two had 6 each and two had 5 each; the remaining 59 being distributed among 27 counties.

The State is well supplied with school-houses, and the number will not increase very rapidly in the future. The people have spent during the past nine years, \$671,000 annually for school-houses. It will not be necessary to spend so much in the future and as the taxes for special school purposes are diminished, people can better afford to increase the local tuition tax and thus be able to employ and retain the best teaching talent that can be found.

2. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing the number of school-houses erected since 1865, with the cost thereof.

YEAR.	Number.	Cost.
1865	219	No report.
1866	346	No report.
1867	364	No report.
1868	424	\$587,563.49
1869	405	556,607.00
1870	498	653,189.22
1871	415	609,105.67
1872	393	561,813.55
1873	465	872,900.73
1874	499	875,515.33
1875	382	649,145.14
1876	454	673,934.73

VI. SCHOOL FUNDS.

1. COMMON SCHOOL FUND, 1875.

Amount of fund held by counties in June, 1874.....		\$2,408,393 04
Amount since added from fines by Clerks.....	\$25,422 58	
Amount since added from fines by Justices.....	20,916 47	
Amount since added from other sources	3,675 72	
	<hr/>	
Total increase.....		\$50,014 77
		<hr/>
Total amount held by counties June, 1875.....		\$2,458,407 81

2. COMMON SCHOOL FUND, 1876.

Amount of fund held by counties in June, 1875.....		\$2,458,407 81
Amount since added from fines by Clerks.....	\$32,844 12	
Amount since added from fines by Justices	23,212 68	
Amount since added from other sources	9,523 72	
	<hr/>	
Total increase.....		\$65,580 52
		<hr/>
Total amount held by counties June, 1876.....		\$2,523,988 33

3. CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND, 1875.

Amount held by counties June, 1874.....	\$2,295,778 66
Amount since added by sale of lands, etc.....	35,044 71
<hr/>	
Amount held by counties June, 1875.....	\$2,330,823 37
Value of 11,567 acres of unsold lands.....	105,177 25
<hr/>	
Total Congressional Township School Fund....	\$2,436,000 62
Increase in Congressional Township School Fund for the year.....	\$37,928 56

4. CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND, 1876.

Amount held by counties June, 1875.....	\$2,330,823 39
Amount since added by sale of lands, etc.....	22,181 07
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$2,353,004 46
Amount deducted on account of previous errors.....	1,272 28
<hr/>	
Amount held by counties June, 1876.....	\$2,351,732 18
Value of 9,245 acres of unsold lands.....	90,368 71
<hr/>	
Total Congressional Township School Fund.....	\$2,442,100 89
Increase in Congressional Township School Fund for the year.....	6,100 27

5. SUMMARY OF SCHOOL FUNDS, 1875.

Common School Fund held by counties June, 1875.....	\$2,458,407 81
Non-negotiable bonds.....	3,904,783 21
<hr/>	
Total Common School Fund.....	\$6,363,191 02
Congressional Township School Fund..	2,436,000 62
<hr/>	
Grand Total.....	\$8,799,191 64
Total amount held in June, 1874.....	8,711,248 31
<hr/>	
Increase for the year.....	\$87,943 33

6. SUMMARY OF SCHOOL FUNDS, 1876.

Common School Fund held by counties

June, 1876.....	\$2,523,988 33
Non-negotiable bonds.....	3,904,783 21
Total Common School Fund.....	\$6,428,771 54
Congressional Township School Fund..	2,442,100 89
Grand total.....	\$8,870,872 43
Total amount held in June, 1875.....	8,799,191 64
Increase for the year.....	\$71,680 79

7. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the total amount of School Fund as shown by the reports since 1862 :

Year.	Amount.
1862.....	\$7,193,154 91
1864.....	7,778,355 94
1866.....	7,611,337 44
1868.....	8,259,341 34
1870.....	8,575,047 49
1872.....	8,437,593 47
1874.....	8,711,319 60
1875.....	8,799,191 64
1876.....	8,870,872 43

8. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing the additions to the Common School Fund from 1868 to 1876.

YEAR.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Other Sources.	Sinking Fund.
1868	\$32,904 59	\$2,143 83	
1869	35,755 57	806 87	
1870	34,103 10	692 40	
1871	29,996 49	1,562 22	
1872	39,306 51	1,623 37	\$569,139 94
1873	43,171 61	2,453 20	56,140 09
1874	64,091 71	3,105 53	
1875	46,339 05	3,675 72	
1876	56,056 30	9,523 72	

9. ADDITIONS TO CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

The additions to the Congressional Township Fund will not hereafter be very large. Of the 576,000 acres of the Congressional Township School Lands, 566,755 acres have already been sold, leaving unsold 9,245 acres, which are valued at \$90,368. Seventy-four counties have already disposed of their land. What remains is distributed as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Estimated Value.
Bartholomew	636	\$25,440 00
Fountain	346.46	2,400 00
Fulton	80	720 00
Gibson	520	650 00
Huntington	400	2,000 00
Jackson	40	50 00
Jasper	2,600	5,345 00
Lake	1,280	5,000 00
Monroe	40	37 50
Newton	800	4,000 00
Posey	345	3,450 00
Pulaski	583.58	3,946 21
Randolph	74.84	800 00
Spencer	40.65	600 00
Starke	240	1,000 00
Vanderburgh	307.60	27,680 00
Wabash	566.89	550 00
Warren	335	6,700 00
Total	9,245.02	\$90,368 71

10. CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND.

The following table exhibits the gross amount of Congressional Township School Fund held by each county in the State; also the amount *per capita* on the enumeration of school children :

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in trust June, 1876.	Per capita on School Enumeration.
1	Adams.....	\$19,551 97	\$3 54
2	Allen.....	56,310 20	2 90
3	Bartholomew.....	21,338 96	2 84
4	Benton.....	49,722 80	14 57
5	Blackford.....	7,121 10	2 69
6	Boone.....	26,600 59	3 08
7	Brown.....	9,755 37	2 75
8	Carroll.....	36,038 52	5 71
9	Cass.....	35,475 32	3 75
10	Clark.....	20,818 40	2 97
11	Clay.....	10,964 00	1 15
12	Clinton.....	21,781 55	2 94
13	Crawford.....	11,045 70	2 71
14	Daviess.....	20,860 29	2 71
15	Dearborn.....	28,223 62	2 91
16	Decatur.....	19,515 80	2 81

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in trust June, 1876.	Per capita on School Enumeration.
17	DeKalb.....	17,684 00	2 54
18	Delaware.....	22,892 26	3 07
19	Dubois.....	12,895 80	2 21
20	Elkhart.....	39,651 79	3 50
21	Fayette.....	15,210 73	4 15
22	Floyd.....	14,753 50	1 60
23	Fountain.....	22,344 57	3 38
24	Franklin.....	47,225 06	6 38
25	Fulton.....	22,164 54	4 42
26	Gibson.....	38,378 65	4 95
27	Grant.....	30,696 24	4 05
28	Greene.....	17,655 50	2 14
29	Hamilton.....	25,481 82	3 08
30	Hancock.....	12,070 50	2 15
31	Harrison.....	31,106 56	3 88
32	Hendricks.....	26,628 59	3 53
33	Henry.....	17,356 10	2 15
34	Howard.....	18,430 60	2 64
53	Huntington.....	31,945 85	4 30

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in trust June, 1876.	Per capita on School Enumeration.
36	Jackson.....	14,349 86	1 93
37	Jasper	44,207 00	12 65
38	Jay.....	23,195 61	3 65
39	Jefferson.....	27,198 89	2 52
40	Jennings.....	10,052 50	1 68
41	Johnson.....	17,596 87	2 75
42	Knox.....	40,455 71	4 25
43	Kosciusko.....	26,866 65	2 94
44	Lagrange.....	17,576 80	3 48
45	Lake.....	22,414 06	4 45
46	Laporte.....	57,531 44	5 41
47	Lawrence.....	17,218 12	2 69
48	Madison.....	27,372 88	3 00
49	Marion.....	25,099 33	84
50	Marshall	22,476 40	2 70
51	Martin	11,788 54	2 53
52	Miami	29,381 99	3 47
53	Monroe	33,506 47	6 04
54	Montgomery.....	21,118 74	2 28

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in trust June, 1876.	Per capita on School Enumeration.
55	Morgan.....	18,751 92	2 83
56	Newton.....	41,035 20	14 58
57	Noble.....	20,432 12	2 71
58	Ohio.....	12,388 25	6 50
59	Orange.....	10,705 55	2 12
60	Owen.....	16,769 95	2 78
61	Parke.....	34,275 21	4 90
62	Perry.....	28,116 26	4 23
63	Pike.....	19,030 59	3 26
64	Porter.....	24,983 93	4 06
65	Posey.....	27,116 14	3 28
66	Pulaski.....	22,464 71	6 27
67	Putnam.....	26,375 51	3 42
68	Randolph.....	33,486 76	3 78
69	Ripley.....	17,740 40	2 25
70	Rush.....	29,306 14	4 71
71	Scott.....	10,715 87	3 56
72	Shelby.....	20,328 15	2 42
73	Spencer.....	29,312 11	3 14

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND—Concluded.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Congress- ional School Fund held in trust June, 1876.	Per capita on School Enu- meration.
74	Starke.....	12,433 42	6 84
75	St. Joseph.....	42,780 91	4 41
76	Steuben.....	16,623 68	3 39
77	Sullivan.....	15,462 26	2 00
78	Switzerland.....	19,720 99	4 24
79	Tippecanoe	31,679 56	2 32
80	Tipton.....	26,008 42	4 84
81	Union.....	35,993 56	14 93
82	Vanderburg.....	18,766 38	1 12
83	Vermillion.....	37,648 41	9 68
84	Vigo.....	55,915 46	4 12
85	Wabash	19,407 53	2 17
86	Warren.....	50,706 92	12 84
87	Warrick.....	23,565 45	3 09
88	Washington.....	33,015 90	4 83
89	Wayne.....	41,789 58	3 32
90	Wells.....	24,982 00	4 19
91	White.....	35,513 66	8 09
92	Whitley.....	17,278 60	3 01
	Total and Average.....	\$2,351,732 18	\$3 46

The difference in the amount *per capita* can be accounted for in three ways, viz.: 1. In some counties the original value of the sixteenth sections was greater than in others. 2. In some counties the lands were kept and sold at a time when prices were high, while in others they were disposed of at an early day. 3. In some counties the population has largely augmented since the Congressional lands were sold. In one or two cases the lands were held until large towns were built in or near them, and they thus became very valuable.

In inspecting the above table, two things must be remembered, viz.: 1. By the State law, the State's revenue for tuition is apportioned *per capita* to each county, and combined in such a way with the proceeds of the Congressional fund in each, as to equalize the amount of tuition revenue received by each child in the county. Thus, each civil township, of any particular county, whether it has a large Congressional fund or not, receives the same *per capita* from the joint funds. There are but few exceptions to this rule. 2. But the State makes no attempt to equalize the *per capita* of tuition revenue between the various counties. Thus one county having a large comparative Congressional fund, will have a larger *per capita* for its children than a county which has a comparatively small Congressional fund.

This table will be useful in interpreting the statements concerning the duration of schools in the various counties.

VII. SCHOOL REVENUES.

1. SCHOOL REVENUES, 1875.

Amount derived from State tax for the year ending November 1, 1875.....	\$1,577,533 18
Amount derived from interest on Com- mon School Fund, held by coun- ties, to November 15, 1875.....	192,271 52
State's interest on non-negotiable bonds	234,287 00
Amount derived from unclaimed fees, etc.....	3,200 85
Total amount.....	<hr/> \$2,007,292 55
Add amount of Congresssional Township School Revenue reported by County Auditors.....	181,159 80
Add amount of Local Tuition Tax collected to Nov- ember 15, 1875.....	768,142 14
Add amount of proceeds of liquor licenses reported to this office to date.....	217,562 28
Total amount of Tuition Revenue to Novem- ber 15, 1875.....	<hr/> \$3,174,156 77

This amount of tuition revenue is applicable to school purposes for the current school year ending June 30, 1876, and not for the year ending November 15, 1875.

The above table is similar to the one published in the last report, but where estimates were made last year, the correct figures have been substituted. There are two apportionments of the school revenue for tuition made by this department each year, one on the fourth Monday in May, and the other on the first day of January. The proceeds of these apportionments are applicable to the schools for the same year. This report goes to press in December. For this reason it can not exhibit the revenues for 1876, a part of which will not be reported to this office until January, 1877. The report of the amount of school revenues collected and apportioned in May, 1876, can be found in the statistical tables.

2. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the sources of our school revenues, and the amounts of the same for each year from 1864 to the present:

YEARS.	Taxes.	Interest on Common Fund.	Liquor Licenses.	Unclaimed Fees.	State's Indebtedness Paid.	Interest Paid by State on Bonds.	Interest on Congressional Fund.	Amounts of Delinquencies.	Local Tuition Taxes as Distributed by County Auditors.	Total.
1864.....	\$492,324 69	\$90,415 52	\$51,750 00	\$433 36	\$50,000 00	.....	\$152,277 96	\$52,349 94	.....	\$889,551 47
1865.....	551,389 16	97,672 74	78,415 00	280 76	50,000 00	.....	154,632 73	54,782 39	.....	987,182 78
1866.....	910,585 37	111,425 32	84,225 00	1,584 59	50,000 00	.....	150,043 57	24,000 00	.....	1,330,863 79
1867.....	937,842 87	98,885 36	76,500 00	1,286 38	40,573 56	\$150,826 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	864,548 01	97,629 07	80,000 00	1,038 02	50,000 00	202,024 92	154,036 92	117,227 74	.....	1,566,507 58
1869.....	987,563 41	108,710 38	89,258 00	1,249 75	50,000 00	213,024 97	154,447 33	23,864 71	.....	1,628,172 56
1870.....	1,012,357 74	101,814 65	81,700 00	451 01	50,000 00	213,078 96	146,548 86	91,586 01	.....	1,697,537 23
1871.....	1,051,438 57	112,650 23	99,809 17	985 46	.....	223,740 96	144,781 66	35,750 00	.....	1,669,155 45
1872.....	1,070,301 69	160,840 10	108,280 00	500 38	.....	223,740 96	146,980 21	6,800 00	.....	1,717,243 34
1873.....	1,190,626 65	189,455 47	40,212 50	7,193 72	.....	234,004 50	98,988 12	27,382 86	\$530,667 80	2,276,569 75
1874.....	1,448,245 63	176,738 09	.....	2,503 93	.....	234,287 00	110,152 84	92,997 71	839,022 98	2,893,948 18
1875.....	1,553,104 14	190,050 36	217,562 28	3,116 69	.....	234,287 00	107,231 37	24,595 82	708,142 14	3,158,149 80

3. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing various items as enumerated at the head of the columns, from 1868 to 1875, inclusive :

YEARS.	Tuition Revenue expended per capita on Enumeration.	Tuition Revenue expended per capita on Enrollment.	Tuition Revenue expended per capita on daily attendance.	Special Revenue expended per capita on Enumeration.	Special Revenue expended per capita on Enrollment.	Special Revenue expended per capita on daily attendance.	Total cost per capita on Enumeration.	Total cost per capita on Enrollment.	Total cost per capita on average daily attendance.
1868.....	\$2 48	\$3 83	\$5 25	\$1 77	\$2 45	\$3 74	\$4 25	\$6 28	\$8 99
1869.....	2 76	3 66	5 75	1 76	2 31	3 66	4 52	6 11	9 41
1870.....	2 92	3 91	6 22	1 86	2 50	4 00	4 78	6 41	10 22
1871.....	3 27	4 52	6 90	1 90	2 60	3 98	5 17	7 02	10 88
1872.....	3 46	4 54	7 36	2 18	3 06	4 66	5 64	7 60	12 02
1873.....	3 60	4 98	7 85	2 45	3 40	5 37	6 05	8 38	13 22
1874.....	4 05	5 47	8 60	2 65	3 55	5 57	6 70	9 02	14 17
1875.....	4 24	5 63	9 41	2 54	3 38	5 65	6 78	9 01	15 06
1876.....	4 55	5 99	9 84	2 69	3 56	5 81	7 24	9 55	15 65

4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following tables show the value of taxable property, and the number of polls in the State, and the increase on the same, and the per cent. of increase for each year from 1867 to 1875.

YEAR.	Value of Taxable Property.	Increase of Value.	Per cent. of Increase.
1867	\$459,348,322 .....	.....	.....
1868	591,979,964	\$132,631,642	29
1869	655,521,479	63,541,518	17
1870	662,283,178	6,761,699	1
1871	652,881,374	Dec. 9,404,804	Dec. 1½
1872	653,367,451	486,077	1-14
1873	950,467,854	297,100,403	45
1874	954,857,475	4,389,621	2-5
1875	897,739,783	Dec. 57,117,692	Dec. 6

TABLE OF POLLS.

YEAR.	Number of Polls.	Increase.	Per cent. of Increase.
1867	191,967 .....	.....	.....
1868	244,269	52,302	27
1869	251,284	7,015	3
1870	258,280	7,005	3
1871	260,431	2,142	1
1872	261,869	1,438	$\frac{1}{2}$
1873	293,469	31,600	12
1874	265,000	Dec. 28,469	Dec. 9
1875	282,391	17,391	6

5. COMMENTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL FUNDS AND REVENUES.

(Extracts from the report of 1875.)

1. That part of the school moneys which is made by law the permanent principal, is denominated "School Fund." The interest derived from this fund, together with the State tax for school purposes, unclaimed fees, etc., is denominated, "Revenue for Tuition," and is annually expended for the payment of teachers' salaries. This distinction is not always observed, and the terms "Revenue" and "Fund" are used interchangeably. It sometimes results from this, that moneys which belong to the permanent fund are distributed as revenues, and revenues sometimes find their way into the permanent fund. Several errors which have arisen from this confusion of terms have recently been corrected by the Auditor of State.

One of the most important questions upon which the decision of this Department has been demanded during the year, was one which grew out of this confusion of terms. The liquor law of March 17, 1875, provides that the proceeds of the licenses issued by county authorities shall "be paid into the school fund of the county in which such licenses are obtained." There is no county school fund—each county holds a part of the Common School Fund of the State. If the proceeds of the licenses were paid into this fund, it would become a part of the permanent school fund, and the interest thereon would be distributed all over the State. It was evidently the intention of the Legislature that the proceeds of the liquor licenses in a county should inure to the benefit of the children in that specific county. The principle seemed to be, that where much liquor was sold, there should the schoolmaster most abound. Upon consultation with the Attorney General, it was decided to recommend that the proceeds of the liquor licenses in each county be retained in that county and be distributed as revenue for tuition to the various school corporations, in proportion to the number of school children enumerated therein. This recommendatoin has been adopted by the Auditors of all the counties, as far as I have been able to ascertain.

2. The chief sources whence the school fund has been increased are quite exhausted. The school lands are nearly all disposed of, and additions to the fund by appreciation in the value of what remains, will not be very large. The additions to the fund from fines, forfeitures, etc., last year, amounted to \$50,014 77. Should the schoolmaster do his whole duty, the additions to the fund from this source in the future may possibly diminish. At all events they will not be large enough to keep pace with the increase in the school population. While the school fund of Indiana is now larger than that of any other State, it will not long remain so, unless some wise provisions are made for its more rapid growth. Some further grants of lands to the States for educational purposes may possibly be made by Congress, but it is not wise to depend upon this aid.

Article VIII, Section 2, of the Constitution provides, that, "The Common School Fund shall consist of the Congressional Township Fund, etc., and the taxes on the property of corporations that may be assessed by the General Assembly for Common School purposes." What the intent of the latter clause is, I do not know; but it is certain that enough has not been produced from

this provision to pay the printer for setting it in type. It seems to confer upon the Legislature a power which it has never yet seen fit to exercise.

3. The Constitution provides that the "principal of the Common School fund shall remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased, but shall never be diminished, and the income thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools and to no other purpose whatever;" and that "the several counties shall be held liable for the preservation of so much of said fund as may be intrusted to them, and for the payment of the annual interest thereon."

Although guarded by these strong constitutional provisions, the school fund and revenues are subject to losses from various causes. A large proportion of the fund has been loaned by county authorities on real estate mortgages. Under the law, the amount loaned cannot exceed one-half the appraised value of the security. When these lands become forfeited for non-payment of interest, as they sometimes do, it is not infrequently the case that they can not be sold for enough to cover the amount of the loan. The county often holds the lands and pays the annual interest on the principal. The same forfeiture occurs in case of the sale of school lands. If counties promptly pay the annual interest on the principal, the school revenues are not diminished by the forfeiture, but the fact remains that the fund has been actually diminished, or that a part of it is represented by land not worth half its nominal value. The only way to keep the funds intact, is to provide for a more speedy sale of forfeited lands, and to require the counties to make up any deficiency that may thus result to the fund.

4. Although the law requires the interest on all loans of the School Fund to be paid into the county treasury by borrowers in advance, the interest account was, on November 15, 1875, so far in arrears that the counties were required to pay out of their general fund the following amounts to balance the account, viz.:

On Common Fund.....	\$16,076 26
On Congressional Fund.....	14,895 53
Total.....	<u>\$30,911 79</u>

A part of this interest may have been for small amounts of the fund not loaned, but the greater proportion of it should have been

paid by borrowers and not by the counties. Several counties were thus obliged to pay over \$1,000 each. This subject should have the careful attention of the Legislature.

5. The Congressional Fund is a fund owned by the Congressional townships of the State. It is managed, however, by county Auditors, who pay the proceeds thereof to the several Congressional townships interested. The Congressional townships are not always identical with the civil townships, and it often happens that a Congressional township lies partly in one county and partly in another. In such cases, the Auditors must keep separate accounts of the funds, loans, etc., belonging to each Congressional township, while the revenue thereof must be paid to the civil township officers, there being no Congressional township officers. This multiplicity of accounts often produces confusion and waste. If the various Congressional township funds could be consolidated into a common county fund, they could be more easily and safely managed. I think this can be accomplished in a way that will not do injustice to a single township in the State. In my report to the Legislature, I shall have the honor to present a bill for this purpose.

6. The County Auditors are required by law to report to this Department, semi-annually, the amount of Congressional Township Revenue collected and ready for apportionment in their respective counties. They are also required subsequently to distribute this Congressional Revenue to the various townships, and to make a report thereof to this Department. It was the evident intent of the law, that the latter report should be a check upon the former. But the fact is, that in more than one-half of the counties, the report of distribution made last June did not agree with the report of the amount ready for distribution previously made. In view of this fact, I issued the following circular to the County Auditors, which, it is hoped, will secure more accurate reports in relation to the matter :

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

TO COUNTY AUDITORS:

The Auditors' reports of the distribution of Congressional Township School Revenue for Tuition, as required by Section 118 of the School Law, do not, in a majority of cases agree with the Auditors'

Semi-annual reports of said Revenue previously made, in accordance with Section 110.

It will greatly simplify the work of this Department if the following rules be observed by the County Auditors, which are deemed to be in accordance with the spirit and intent of the law, viz:

1. The exact amount reported in the Auditors' Semi-annual Report for December, as the total income from the Congressional Fund, should be the precise amount apportioned to the various townships in the following January.

2. All collections of Congressional Township School Revenue made, over and above that which is reported in said Semi-Annual, should be held and reported in the May, 1876, Semi-Annual Report.

In case these rules were not carried out in the June distribution of 1875, it may be, for this one occasion, impossible to carry out the first rule. If so, it is requested, that in the coming distribution, the interest account be balanced up to November 15, 1875, and that a statement be made upon the January report of distribution, of the cause which occasioned the departure from Rule 1.

JAS. H. SMART,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Indianapolis, December 20, 1875.

7. Additions are being constantly made to the Common School Fund. The law is not definite as to whether interest should be paid on these additions from the time they are made, up to the time when the annual settlement between the counties and the State Superintendent is effected, or whether a full year's interest shall be required on the gross amount of fund held on the day of settlement. If the former rule were adopted, it would result in endless confusion in the accounts of this Department. In view of the fact that County Auditors are required by law to exact interest on all loans in advance, some of my predecessors have thought that the latter rule was the best that could be made under the circumstances. Nearly all the counties comply with it, but I am satisfied that its operation works a hardship to some of them. It often occurs that counties settle with the Auditor of State several weeks before the reports of additions to the school funds reach this office. It is then very difficult to correct the errors which frequently occur in the settlement.

Upon conference with the Auditor of State, I have decided to recommend to the County Auditors that the interest account be made up on the amount of funds held in June of each year, as shown by the Commissioners' annual report to this Department. By adopting this basis of settlement, the precise amount of interest which each county must pay to balance the year's account, can be determined as early as August first. Each County Treasurer, and the Auditor of State can be informed of the facts, and thus four-fifths of all the difficulties spoken of in this and in the succeeding paragraph can be avoided.

8. The law requires the County Auditors to report to this Department all proceeds of the State tax for Common School purposes, and also the amount of interest due on the Common School Fund held by their respective counties. The law also requires the county to report the same items to the Auditor of State, and to pay the respective amounts into the State Treasury.

The amounts reported to this office, together with other items, form the basis of the semi-annual apportionment of Common School Revenue for Tuition. The aggregate amount paid into the State Treasury has never at any one settlement except the last agreed with the amount reported at this Department.

Thus the accounts of this office and those of the State Treasurer never balance, and our books never show the amount of money actually in the State Treasury to the credit of the account of Common School Revenue for Tuition. Reports from former State Auditors, have shown that the discrepancy was at one time apparently \$72,000.00. It has been supposed that these differences arose from the fact that the County Treasurers pay in the aggregate, into the State Treasury, a less amount than the County Auditors report to this office. A recent comparison between our accounts and those of the Treasurer of State develops the fact that such is not the case, and that instead of the balance being *against* the revenue account, it should have been largely in its favor.

The following correspondence will show the general conclusions arrived at by the State Treasurer, as a result of this comparison, viz:

INDIANAPOLIS, November 15, 1875.

HON. B. C. SHAW,

Treasurer of State :

SIR:—In your annual statement of the condition of the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1875, you show a deficit of \$17,562.43 in the account of Common School Revenue for Tuition. By reference to the records of this Department, it appears that there should have been in the Treasury at that date, a balance of \$118,512.59 to the credit of said account. If the various amounts which were due that account on October 31, 1875, as shown by our books, have been properly accredited thereto, there should be a balance to our credit as indicated above.

I respectfully request that you make a thorough examination of the case, that the facts may fully appear in your forthcoming report. The books and records in this office are at your disposal for examination and comparison.

Very Respectfully Yours,

J. H. SMART,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 17, 1875.

HON. JAMES H. SMART,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR:—In answer to your communication of November 15, I have the honor to inform you that the statement made of the deficit in the School Fund November 1, 1875, is correct according to the books of this office for the past year, with the deficit of 1874 carried into the debit side of the account. But upon examination of the books from 1859 down to the present, I find the balance due the fund October 31, 1875, should have been \$21,156.42, and if errors of omission can be corrected, the account will stand as follows :

Balance due the fund as shown by the face of the books, corrected.....	\$21,156 42
Due the fund on account of the State's indebtedness for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870.....	150,000 00
Due the fund on account of the State's interest not paid, but due October 31, 1873.....	117,143 49
Balance due October 31, 1875.....	<u>\$288,299 91</u>

Should interest be allowed on the pretended payments to the fund in the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, but not paid, \$56,250.00 would be added on that account. The balance due October 31, 1875, would then amount to \$344,549.91.

In my report of the condition of the treasury to the Governor, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1875, I have made a complete table showing the receipts and disbursements of the School Fund for tuition, from the close of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1859, to October 31, 1875, which, I trust, will be satisfactory to His Excellency, and a complete answer to your request in your note referred to above.

Very Respectfully Yours,

B. C. SHAW,

Treasurer of State.

This whole subject has been so thoroughly discussed by the Auditor of State and by the State Treasurer in their annual reports, that I need not refer to it at greater length. I may say, however, that the Auditor has issued warrants on the State Treasury transferring from the General Fund to the account of Revenue for Tuition, \$155,872.34, so that there is now a balance in favor of said account, which will be distributed at the next semi-annual apportionment. It is hoped that the Legislature will, at its next session, authorize the transfer to the tuition account of such amounts as may be discovered to be due thereto. The plan suggested at the close of paragraph 7 will, if carried out, keep the books of this office balanced with those of the other State officers.

VIII. REMARKS ON THE SYSTEM.

1. THE STATE AND THE SCHOOL.

Indiana has an area of more than thirty-three thousand square miles. She has a rich and varied soil, capable of yielding a large return to the industrious husbandman. Her timber is so valuable that it attracts the attention of manufacturers in all parts of the country, and she has coal enough to furnish power for all the machinery in the State for thousands of years. But this is not the State. This is material that does not think, feel or will. It exerts no power. It existed long before the State was formed. There is another and a greater Indiana, a spiritual entity that thinks, feels and wills; that manifests itself in the intelligence which is exhibited in its social customs, in its code of laws, in its system of government, and in its industrial activities. This is the real Indiana, this is the State. The State is an institution formed by a combination of individuals, who are bound together by a common sympathy, in the pursuit of a common good. The State is not something that is outside of and above the people, but it is of the people, and represents the thought and the will of the people: What is this purpose, this common good which leads the people to form the combination which we call the State? The end or purpose of a thing is that for which it was created.

Among the rights of men are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and the great charter of American liberty declares that "to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men." This is the fundamental idea in every one of our State governments. The right to live, the right to secure property, the right to personal liberty, the right to pursue happiness, the rights of conscience and the right to worship God are among the rights sought to be secured by the State government of Indiana. These rights cannot be secured except through wisdom and knowledge. Ignorance and vice take life, steal property, destroy happiness and thus restrain liberty; hence we see that it is not only the right of the people to educate themselves but that it is their highest, their chief duty to do so. This principle is forcibly asserted in our State constitution in the declaration that "knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community being *essential* to the preservation of a free government; it shall be

the duty of the General Assembly to encourage by all suitable means, mental, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement; and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all."

The highest statesmanship recognizes the fact that we must educate, or the experiment of self-government will prove to be a failure.

No one can fail to discern the duty of the State to do these things, which are so necessary to the advancement of its citizens to the highest degree of prosperity and to the most perfect civilization. Making an application to the individual, it appears that a man's prosperity depends, not only upon his own intelligence, but to an equal degree, upon the intelligence of those around him, and that he is thus necessarily interested in the mental and moral condition of the community in which he lives and of which he is a part, and that he derives an advantage from every agency that diffuses intelligence among the masses. The chief agency in this work of self-protection is the public school; hence it is that all men in the State, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, those who have no children as well as those who have children, ought to pay, in proportion to their means, for its support. The school system of the State is, therefore, properly grounded on the fundamental principle that the property of the State should be taxed to educate the children of the State.

2. THE COUNTRY SCHOOL PROBLEM.

Of the 502,000 children in our public schools last year, 400,000 of them were in the country districts. But few of these will ever go abroad to secure the advantages of a graded school. It thus appears that four-fifths of the school children of the State will receive all the scholastic training they will ever get, in the ungraded country schools. Here, the great majority of the future voters and possibly of the future legislators of the State, will be educated, and what is of quite as much importance, the fathers and mothers of the future generation will be trained in these schools. It is easy to see that the future of the State depends in a great degree upon the character of these country schools. The Country School Problem thus becomes the paramount educational question of the day. It is the duty of the State to make its school system a common school

system. It should seek to provide for all the children, for those who live in the country as well as for those who live in the cities and towns, the best education possible. The children in the country have the right to demand as good an education as that furnished in cities and towns, limited only by such modifications as their circumstances necessitate.

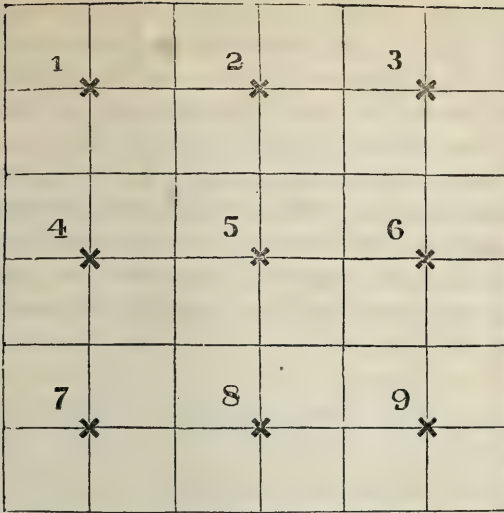
A system which does not secure this to the country school children is not a *common* school system. A system that discriminates against the country and in favor of the city is as impolitic as it is unjust. The disparity between the country schools and the graded schools is greater than it should be, greater than it need be. Never in the history of any State have city and town schools made more rapid and substantial progress than ours have during the past ten or fifteen years. They are the pride and the glory of the State. That our country schools have also improved is true, but in many localities they are sadly crippled and hampered, and they fail to accomplish all that ought to be expected of them. The conditions under which the country schools exist differ very materially from those of city and town schools. The country schools are necessarily mixed schools. The number of children attached to a district is limited, hence the aggregate appropriation made by the State to each school in the country is small compared with that received by the schools of the more populous districts. This results either in a short term or in a poor quality of instruction. These conditions will always exist, but much can be done towards giving our country boys and girls school privileges more nearly equal to those given to the pupils of city and town schools. The means to this end are:

1. Consolidation of sparsely settled or small districts.
2. Longer terms of school.
3. Establishment of township graded schools.
4. More thoroughly trained teachers.
5. Efficient supervision.

1. *The consolidation of sparsely settled or small districts* depends upon local conditions to such a degree that but few general suggestions can be made.

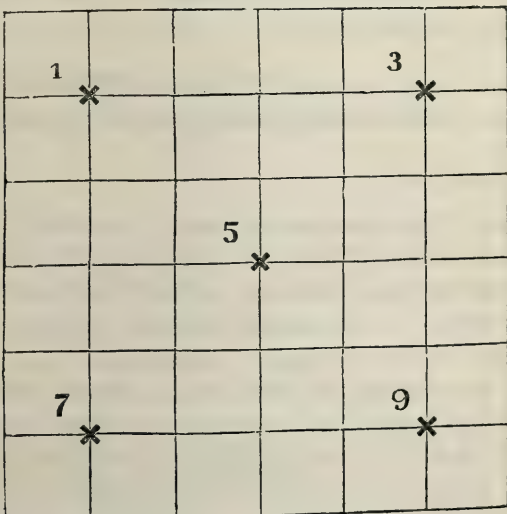
In a township containing thirty-six square miles, having roads upon all the section lines, nine houses can be so placed that no child need walk more than two miles, the average distance being one and one-twentieth miles. See diagram A, on which the houses are represented by a sign, thus, x.

DIAGRAM A.



Houses should not, as a rule, be more widely separated than as it is shown in the diagram. I think an arrangement can be made, however, by which a temporary consolidation of districts can be effected during the winter months, when the younger pupils do not attend the schools. Suppose, for example, that houses numbered 2, 4, 6 and 8 were not used during the winter and the pupils usually attached to them were temporarily distributed to the remaining houses. The houses in use would then be located as shown in Diagram B.

DIAGRAM B.



If the pupils were equally distributed over the township, 24 per cent. of them would, by this arrangement, have to walk less than a mile, 62 per cent. of them between one and two miles, and 14 per cent. of them between two and three miles, or, in other words, 86 per cent. of the children would walk less than two miles, and 14 per cent. between two and three miles, the average distance being one and four-tenths miles. The advantage of this temporary consolidation is obvious; for example, if in a township of nine school-houses, arranged as in diagram A, schools were kept in session sixty days in the winter and forty days in the summer, and the teachers were paid two dollars per day, the account would stand thus:

1. Nine schools, each running 60 days in winter, at \$18	
per day.....	\$1,080
Nine schools, each running 40 days in summer, at \$18	
per day.....	720
Total tuition.....	<u>\$1,800</u>

With five winter schools instead of nine, the account might be made up thus:

2. Five schools, each running 90 days, at \$10 per day.....	\$900
Nine schools, each running 50 days, at \$18 per day.....	900
Total tuition.....	<u>\$1,800</u>

Or, it might be made up thus:

3. Five schools, each running 108 days, at \$10 per day.....	\$1,080
Nine schools, each running 40 days, at \$18 per day.....	720
Total tuition.....	<u>\$1,800</u>

With either of the three arrangements, the tuition costs \$1,800. By the first, the older children have sixty days' school in winter, and the younger children forty days' school in summer, aggregating one hundred days. By the second, the older children have ninety days in winter, and the younger children fifty days in summer, aggregating one hundred and forty days. By the third, the older children have one hundred and eight days in winter, and the younger children forty days in summer, aggregating one hundred and forty-eight days. I think the trustees have the power to make this temporary consolidation without further legislation. But in order to

put the matter beyond doubt, I recommend that the Legislature authorize such a consolidation, whenever, in the opinion of the trustees, the interests of the schools would be promoted by so doing.

2. *Longer Terms of School.*—I have discussed the question of the duration of schools in another portion of this report but I desire to add one remark here in relation to the matter. The school year in the country is generally divided into two terms, a winter term and a summer term. A large share of the children do not and cannot attend school both terms. The older ones must work in summer and the younger ones cannot walk far in cold weather, this argues strongly for a long winter term and a long summer term. With the schools open in the country as long as they are in the city, the country boys and girls would still be at a disadvantage in respect to time. The way to improvement is through local taxation.

3. *Township Graded Schools.*—Section 10 of the school law reads as follows: "They (trustees) may also establish graded schools, or such modifications of them as may be practicable, and provide for admission into the higher departments of the graded school, from the primary schools of their townships, such pupils as are sufficiently advanced for admission."

One hundred and twenty-seven township graded schools have already been established in the State. These are distributed in fifty counties as follows, viz :

16 counties have 1 each.....	16
13 " " 2 "	26
14 " " 3 "	42
2 " " 4 "	8
1 county has 5.....	5
3 counties have 6 each.....	18
1 county has 12.....	12
<hr/>	
50 counties have.....	127

For a detailed statement see statistical tables.

These schools have been doing a good work in the townships in which they have been established, and I hope the time is not far distant when one will be opened in every township in the State. They would afford our country school teachers an opportunity to

become better prepared for their work, and would form an educational center from which would go out an influence that would be of great advantage to the entire community. They would not only be a benefit to those who attended the school, but they would also relieve the primary schools to such an extent that much more efficient work could be done in them. Suppose for example, that in a district school of forty-two scholars, three of them are so far advanced that they must be formed into a separate class, in all branches which they study. This class, formed of one-thirteenth of the pupils, will occupy as much of the time of the teacher as any other class in school. They can not very well recite all the lessons they can prepare, in less than an hour and twenty minutes. Aside from recesses, the school is in session five and a half hours or three hundred and thirty minutes per day. One-thirteenth of the school will take one-fourth of the entire time of the teacher, thus depriving the little ones of their due proportion of time. If this process is going on in all the schools of an average township, nine classes of three pupils each, aggregating twenty-seven pupils are occupying the time of the teachers of the township just twelve hours per day. If these advanced classes could be taken out of the district schools and consolidated in a central graded school under one teacher, the result would be beneficial not only to the advanced classes but also to the children who remained in the districts. In the township graded school, the upper classes would receive twice the attention that they could when in the district schools, and each of the nine teachers in the district schools would have 33 per cent. more time to devote to the children remaining with them. That the expenditure of money for a township graded school is in the interest of economy, no one acquainted with the facts can doubt.

I discuss the two remaining means for the accomplishment of better work in the country schools, under separate heads.

3. TEACHERS.

A prime necessity of our country schools is a constant supply of thoroughly trained teachers. The schools of the State employ 13,317 instructors; about 3,000 of these retire from the business annually. Their places are taken, for the most part, by 3,000 novices wholly unused to the work, a large share of whom learn to teach, if at all, at the expense of the children. But few of them

have ever seen a high school and fewer yet have ever had any professional training. The popular opinion that anybody can teach a country school is a very serious mistake. To teach a good school requires not only a high degree of scholarship, but it requires also peculiar fitness of disposition and manners. Scholarship is a necessity in the school room, but, good sense and tact are just as necessary. A good teacher must not only have accurate knowledge of the subjects taught but he must also be thoroughly acquainted with the best methods of instruction, and must understand and be in sympathy with child nature. All this is very well understood by the ablest managers of our city and town schools. They know that a well trained teacher can do more for the children in a week than an inexperienced or untrained teacher can in a month. It is often the case that some of our poorer teachers do more harm to the children than good. Their influence is positively pernicious. If the children were left entirely to the instruction of some of them, they would grow up without right habits of thought, without proper methods of investigation, without self-control and without proper self-respect. They would have little love for learning; and with poor behavior and worse speech, they would respect neither the rights of others nor the law of the commonwealth in which they live. They might possibly learn a few rules of arithmetic and be able to locate a few places on the map of the world, to spell three words out of four, and to write their names so that they could be deciphered by a majority of those who may see them, but this is not education. It is about time that it was understood that ability to use knowledge is just as important as the possession of knowledge, and that character is quite as essential to success in life as scholarship. It is the duty of the State to provide such an education as will enable her sons and her daughters to become right-minded, pure-hearted, healthy men and women. The State must provide such an education as will make good homes, good neighbors, good citizens. Surely this great work of training the youth in our schools requires no unskillful hand; and skilled labor is just as necessary in the country school as in the city school, in the primary department as in the high school. Indeed, I am not sure that it does not require more ability to properly teach a little child to read well than it does to teach history and arithmetic to a boy or girl twelve years of age, and that it does not require more tact, more judgment and more skill to organize, govern and teach a mixed country school than it does to take charge of a well graded, perfectly organized and thoroughly supervised city

school. The questions, then, of the mode of employing teachers, the wages of teachers, and the education and training of teachers, should receive the careful attention of the Legislature.

Mode of Employment.—The 10th section of the school law provides, among other things, as follows: “The trustees shall take charge of the educational affairs of their respective townships, towns and cities, employ *teachers*,” etc. The power which the voters at a school meeting had of designating the teacher to be employed for their school is not now possessed by them. The voters, it is true, have the right to file an objection against any particular teacher they do not wish employed, and they can petition the trustee to dismiss any particular teacher who shall prove to be incompetent or immoral, or who neglects his business, but aside from these restrictions the trustee has the power to employ any regularly licensed teacher he may choose. In some of our townships, the trustees, by courtesy, still permit the voters of the districts to select their respective teachers, but the practice is happily becoming obsolete. I doubt the right of the trustee to depute any person or persons to select the teachers for his schools. The law wisely holds the trustee responsible for the faithful performance of this duty. He is bound to see to it that he obtains the best teachers for the schools of his township that his money will secure. He can not be credited with having done his duty, unless he takes time and care, and hard work if necessary, to secure this result. The trustee has no right to employ a poor teacher when his money will control the services of a good one. He has certainly no right then, to put it out of his power to thus use his best judgment in the selection. I am credibly informed that most of the trouble arising in the management of our country schools, has come from the fact that the people have had a contest over the selection of a teacher. In some of the districts in which the trustee has thrown the responsibility upon the people, for weeks before the school meeting, the people have been button-holed by a small army of candidates for pedagogic honors. In some cases, the poorest teacher will get the most votes. Not infrequently a bitter contest is waged, which secures for the successful candidate a number of enemies who will make so much opposition to him that his success in the district is much embarrassed.

The process of electing by the people is pernicious. This opinion is confirmed by that of most of the county superintendents. The-

trustees who have adopted the new system and have performed their duty as required by the law, report to me that the result has been the increased efficiency of the schools.

The frequent change of teachers is one of the most serious obstacles to the advancement of our country schools. It is a general custom in the State to employ one teacher for a winter term, and another for a summer term of school. A continuous school of five months, taught by one teacher, is worth more than two terms of three months each, taught by different teachers.

Besides this, our best teachers will not teach in districts where they can obtain employment for but three months. They seek those places where the term is longer, and where they can get continuous service. If our schools could be continued at least six months, dividing the time into two terms, having two or three weeks' vacation between them, I think our best teachers could be induced to remain longer in the profession than they now do, even at the same rate of wages as is now paid.

Wages of Teachers.—This leads me to a brief discussion in respect to the pay of our country teachers. The question of supply and demand will not, of itself, determine the amount of money which ought to be spent for the instruction of the children of any particular county. If the wages were largely reduced there would still be enough boys and girls in the State who would be glad to play the teacher at a dollar and a half a day. Our best teachers are those who can earn from two to three dollars per day in almost any kind of business, hence if they teach at a lower per diem they will make teaching a temporary occupation merely, and will finally leave the business altogether. The brevity of the school term and the meagerness of the wages in some of our counties, drive about twenty per cent. of our most experienced teachers out of the profession each year.

I believe that our best teachers do not, as a general rule receive as much as they earn, while our poorest teachers receive more than they earn. The country school children have a right to be taught by skilled instructors, the best that can be found. Intelligent economy demands that such only be employed. Before passing from this point, I wish to say that the attempt which is sometimes made, to lengthen the term of the school, by employing cheaper and less competent teachers, is very unwise. A short term of school with a thoroughly competent instructor, is far better than a long term of school with an incompetent teacher.

The best teachers should be employed by the trustees, and they should be continued in the same school as long as possible.

The Training of Teachers.—It is generally conceded that to become a successful physician, lawyer, business-man, or mechanic one must have some special professional instruction and training for the work. Without this, the young physician would practice at the expense of his patrons and might sacrifice fifty lives in learning his business; the apprentice could easily ruin fifty locomotives before he could make a good one, if he went at the work without proper instruction and training. And so it is of every business of life in which skill is necessary to success.

To be sure, one may learn to teach by continued practice in the school-room, but he may, like the unskilled mechanic, or like the student of medicine, cause irreparable injury to the material upon which he works. A bungler in the school-room may spoil the disposition, distort the imagination, break down the nervous system, undermine the health, and possibly ruin the character of a score of children in a single term. If we need skilled labor anywhere in the wide world, we need it in our school rooms. Recognizing this fact, the Legislature has wisely provided means for the instruction and improvement of the teachers of the State. Among these agencies are the Normal School, county institutes and township institutes.

The Normal School.—In reference to the Normal School, I quote what I said in a former report to His Excellency, the Governor:

“The greatest need of the schools is thoroughly trained teachers. I think our Normal School affords superior advantages to those who wish to become such. This school educates, of course, but a small proportion of the teachers required for the State, but its influence reaches hundreds of teachers who never enter its walls. It is sending out its students into our cities and larger towns, who, through the influence of better methods and by normal work in township and county institutes, lead their associates to a higher standard of excellence. Thus there is established a secondary normal school in almost every county in the State. The school is rapidly widening its influence and it ought to be adequately supported.

I am glad to say that the financial affairs of the institution are managed in a business-like manner. In proof of this it is necessary to state the fact only, that the third story of the normal building, including the main stairways and the large hall, has been

finished in a thorough and workman-like manner for \$7,500, an amount less than one-third of the estimated cost."

County Institutes.—The law requires the various county superintendents to hold an institute in their respective counties, once at least each year, for the instruction of the teachers therein. These institutes generally remain in session five days. Instruction is given in the various branches required by law.

This is supplemented by lectures and discussions upon various educational topics. Although attendance is voluntary, over eleven thousand teachers and persons preparing to become such, were enrolled in them last year. This is evidence that the teachers themselves appreciate their value. Since I have been in office, I have attended about fifty institutes, and in nearly every case I found the teachers present in large numbers, and, as a rule, they were attentive to their business. No one visiting these meetings could doubt for a moment that our teachers are earnestly endeavoring to make themselves more competent for their important work. The county institute system has been one of the most important agencies in bringing our schools up to their present standard.

It should therefore receive the earnest support of the Legislature, and should be improved and perfected. If our institute work could be thoroughly systematized, if the time for holding institutes in the various counties could be so arranged that three or four thoroughly competent institute workers could pass from county to county and thus find employment for five or six months in the year, if some means could be devised whereby a larger fund could be raised in each county for the purpose of paying for the services of these workers, the result would be to place our country schools upon a plane much higher than that upon which they now stand. In some of our more advanced counties, the teachers supplement the fifty dollars paid by the county for the support of the institute, by voluntary contributions sufficient to employ the best normal instructors we have. It would be wise to legalize this contribution and to make the amount paid by the county dependent upon the amount contributed by the teachers. For example, the law might be so amended that the county superintendent would be authorized to levy a small fee, not to exceed fifty cents, from the teachers attending the institute. If the county, then, were required to appropriate a sum equal to the amount collected from the teachers, provided the appropriation should not exceed one hundred dollars in any one year, the burden of the expense of the institute would be divided

and a sufficient amount would be raised to defray all necessary expenses. At the last meeting of County Superintendents, held in Indianapolis, in May 1876, a committee was appointed for the purpose of devising some means for unifying and systematizing the work in the county institutes.

The committee has matured a plan for the accomplishment of this result and will report it to the Superintendents at their next meeting. It embraces the following points: 1. The employment of a head institute worker, who shall spend his entire time in the field. 2. The selection of a corps of instructors who shall meet in the Department of Public Instruction, in July, for the purpose of organizing the institute campaign of the year. 3. The systematic arrangement of the time of holding the various institutes, in order that the instructors may reach as many counties as possible. If this plan is adopted by the Superintendents, it can be put into successful operation without further legislation.

Township Institutes.—The school law provides that “at least one Saturday in each month, during which the public schools may be in progress, shall be devoted to township institutes or model schools for the improvement of teachers, and two Saturdays may be appropriated at the discretion of the township trustee of any township; such institute shall be presided over by a teacher, or other person designated by the trustee of the township. The township trustee shall specify in a written contract with each teacher that such teacher shall attend the full session of each institute contemplated herein, or forfeit one day’s wages for every day’s absence therefrom, unless such absence shall be occasioned by sickness.”

More than four thousand of these institutes have been held during the year. They have been largely attended and have undoubtedly produced good results. They are rapidly growing in favor and will ultimately prove to be an important agency in the advancement of the country schools.

4. COUNTY SUPERVISION.

If there is one thing above another which the country schools need, and which will have a tendency to bring them up in grade, and to increase their usefulness, it is systematic and thorough supervision. This has been the chief agency in bringing the city and

town systems to their present standard. There is scarcely a city or town in the country that does not recognize the fact that efficient supervision is absolutely essential to the highest success. It has been abundantly proved that a thoroughly competent city superintendent is often worth thrice his cost. If now, cities and towns with the advantages of perfectly graded schools, of a long term, and of well trained and experienced teachers, need supervision, and derive so much benefit from it, the country schools, with all their disadvantages, can not be expected to do superior work without it. The arguments in favor of county supervision are unanswerable. No prudent man would employ a gang of workmen on the farm or in the shop without devising some means by which their work might be intelligently supervised. Every mill must have its manager; every railroad its superintendent; every contractor his head workman; every merchant his chief clerk, and every machine shop its master mechanic. In every business of life, as well as in every department of government, there must be a systematic organization of labor with intelligent supervision. The highest purposes of the country schools can not be realized without such supervision. The country boys and girls have as much right to enjoy its advantages, as have the boys and girls who live in our towns and cities.

The act by which the County Examinership was changed into the County Superintendency was passed four years ago. The statute was carefully drawn and it received the approval of most of the leading teachers of the State. The act did not create a new office as many have supposed, but it merely enlarged the powers of an old officer and changed his title. The County Examiner was a County Superintendent in fact. The County Superintendent examines and licenses teachers, so did the Examiner. The Superintendent makes certain reports to the County Auditor and to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, so did the Examiner. The Superintendent visits the schools of the county, so did the Examiner. The Superintendent holds county institutes, so did the Examiner. The truth is that we have had County Superintendency in Indiana for more than twenty-five years, the chief difference between the present and the former system being that the one provides for an efficient supervision while the other did not. Under the new act most of the appointees were new men and the work before them was very much like starting the wheels of a new machine, but they took hold of the work with energy and enthusiasm. So much life and vigor were infused

into the school work that it is not strange that many people thought that a new office had been created. The new system was upon trial and while it is true that during the first two years many mistakes and possibly some failures were made, it accomplished more good than was expected of it by its friends. There was some opposition to the new order of things, but it was no greater than might have been expected. It would probably have subsided in a short time.

This opposition manifested itself in the important amendments to the law passed by the last Assembly. Two years was hardly long enough to test the new system. Its advantages could not be fully realized, its defects could not be clearly pointed out, hence, any important change in it was necessarily in itself an experiment. The experience since the law was revised has shown quite clearly that some of the changes then made, seriously weakened the system and nearly destroyed some of its most valuable features. As a consequence, the County Superintendents, since the change, have worked under serious disadvantages. In the first place, most of them have not been adequately paid for their services. They have received from the county treasury three dollars per day, and out of this per diem nearly all of them have paid their own traveling expenses while visiting schools. In many cases the greater part of the per diem has been thus expended. In a majority of the counties, the Superintendents have been obliged to provide their own offices and to pay for their fuel and furniture. I have known some Superintendents who were wise enough to take the balance of their year's earnings after paying their traveling and office expenses, and apply it to the payment, in part, of a year's subscription for their county newspaper.

This should not be so. The County Superintendent is a county officer, and should be treated as such. He should have a suitable office furnished, and his reasonable office expenses, including fuel, furniture, stationery and printing, should be paid. He should be placed upon the same footing, in these respects, as the other county officers.

Another serious difficulty under which County Superintendents have labored, resulted from the restriction placed upon them in the matter of visitation. As previously stated, I believe that efficient supervision is the one thing needed by our country schools. This opinion is based on my experience as County Examiner and as city superintendent. It has been fully confirmed by my observation as State Superintendent. Efficient supervision necessitates frequent

visitation. The value of a visit to a school depends of course, very much upon the competency and zeal of the visitor. But the law supposes that a thoroughly competent man will occupy the position of County Superintendent. It is the duty of the appointing power to see that this is so. If incompetent men are selected, it is not the fault of the system but of the trustees or of the commissioners who appoint. An occasional failure in the superintendency no more proves that the system is a failure than an occasional defaulting county treasurer proves that we should have no county treasury. If it is discovered that incompetent or dishonest men have been appointed to office, if any are found who neglect their business or who disgrace themselves by using their position for mere selfish purposes, they should be visited with swift official decapitation. This reform can be readily accomplished without a revision of the present law.

There are many ways in which a superintendent can be of great service in visiting a school. 1. He can inspect the building, the outhouses, the yard, the fences, and especially the apparatus. If he should succeed in encouraging the teacher to greater diligence in the care and management of the school property, he would perform a service of far more value than his cost. I do not doubt that the unnecessary wastage in our school property amounts to one hundred thousand dollars per annum. The county superintendents can and ought to prevent a large share of this wastage. 2. The matter of the health of our school children should receive the thoughtful care of an intelligent inspector. Houses are built without adequate ventilation; this results in irritability, nervousness and disease. Houses are so constructed as to throw the light upon the children's work from the wrong direction; this results in weak eyes and near-sightedness. The heating arrangements are often so made that the feet are cold while the head is hot, and one side of the pupil is warmed while the other is chilled. This results in discomfort, inability to study, and more or less sickness. A weak mind in a healthy body is a sad sight, but a strong mind in a puny, diseased frame is a monstrosity. If a county superintendent performs his duty in respect to this important matter, if he advises the teacher in regard to the best means of securing temporary ventilation, and of managing the heating appliances, and if he obtains such information by his visit as will make him competent to advise the school trustees in regard to the proper construction of their school-houses, he will perform another service worth far more than his cost. 3. But the teacher

needs encouragement, kindly advice and criticism in regard to securing the co-operation of the parents, to grading the schools, to enforcing discipline, and especially in regard to the methods of instruction. It is in respect to these particulars that the chief service of the County Superintendent can be performed.

School inspection is necessary work, the State can not afford to leave it undone. If done at all it should be well done. A visit of less than half a day can not be of much value. A school should be visited at least twice a year. This is especially true in those districts in which a winter school is taught by one teacher and a summer school by another. In view of these considerations, I am firm in the belief that the number of days allowed for the visitation of the schools ought not to be less than the number of schools in the county, and that each teacher in the country schools ought to be visited at least twice during the year.

Although the Superintendents have labored under the embarrassments spoken of during the past year, I am glad to report that they have not measured their work by their pay, and that they have been diligent in their efforts to prove to the people that they are worthy of confidence and support. I think they have succeeded in showing the people that the system is a necessity to the proper administration of the school affairs of the State. In August last, the Supreme Court declared the amendments of 1875 unconstitutional in form and thus the law of 1873 was restored intact. County Superintendency has now grown into favor to such a degree, that as far as I can learn from diligent inquiry among the people and school officers throughout the State, there is no objection to the law as it now stands. Thirteen thousand teachers of the State desire that it should remain, I add my voice to theirs and recommend that the law be permitted to remain until time and experience shall show its defects and its possibilities.

5. COUNTRY SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The school law provides that the trustees of the several school corporations of the State, shall establish and locate conveniently a sufficient number of schools for the education of the school children therein, and shall build or otherwise provide suitable houses, furniture, apparatus and other articles and educational appliances necessary for the thorough organization and efficient management of the schools in their respective corporations. This duty is scarcely

less important than the duty of selecting suitable teachers. Upon its faithful performance depends, to a very large degree, the success of the schools. The house may be so inconveniently located, so badly constructed, so poorly warmed, lighted and ventilated that the best teacher in the world could not make a successful school in it.

Location of a School-house.—This should be made with reference to two things, healthfulness and convenience. The first is of more importance than the second. It is of but little use to cultivate the mind and impart useful knowledge, if by doing so the physical system is broken down. A sound body is as essential to success in life as a sound mind. It is therefore the duty of school officers to give great attention to hygienic principles in locating and building school-houses. Other things being equal, the pleasantest and most healthful location should be selected as the site. In some instances I find that the trustee has taken the meanest location in the entire neighborhood for a school-house, simply because it is mean and cheap. This is supposed to be in the interest of economy. It is a piece of foolish, wasteful extravagance. I can point to a district where this criminal negligence of duty has been indulged to such an extent that the money wasted by loss of time and by unnecessary doctors' bills, caused by sickness directly traceable to the poor location of the school-house, would amount to enough in two years to buy the best site in the neighborhood. I am sure that this same statement can be truthfully made with reference to other school districts. Many things must be taken into consideration in order to secure a convenient location. The distribution of the children over the district, the condition of the roads, the location of the streams and bridges, as well as the future growth of the district must be duly regarded. Under ordinary circumstances a mile and a half is as far as a young child ought to walk to school, but in populous townships children need not be required to walk so far. This is a matter about which no specific rules can be made, but it should be remembered that if schools are multiplied, other things being equal, they are decreased in efficiency, and that it is far better to walk two miles and find a good school in a healthful locality, than it is to walk a mile and find a poor school in an unhealthful one.

Construction of School-houses.—In the matter of the construction of a school-house, three things should be carefully considered : 1, the size and shape ; 2, the method of warming and ventilating ;

and 3, the manner of introducing the light. A room suitable to accommodate fifty pupils should not be less than thirty by thirty-six feet, with a hall at least eight feet wide, thus making the house thirty-six by thirty-eight feet. The ceiling should not be less than twelve feet high. Every school-room should be so large that no child would be required to sit within four feet of an outside wall. A crowded school is not only detrimental to health, but is prejudicial to good order and successful instruction. A suitable hall affords a place in winter for freeing the feet and clothing from snow or dampness that would otherwise be carried into the school-room. It also permits pupils to enter the school-room without injecting a blast of chilling air upon those who are seated within. In the country, most of the school-houses are constructed of wood, one story in height and with no cellar underneath, and the four sides of the school-room are generally exposed. For these reasons, the walls should be made with unusual thickness and should be sided, and the floor should invariably be made of double thickness. Indeed if the floor could be deadened with three inches of cement it would prove to be an economical investment.

Heat and Ventilation.—As this report goes into the hands of every school officer in the State, I desire to say an earnest word here, in regard to the important matter of heat and ventilation. It is utterly impossible to teach a successful school in a poorly warmed and ill ventilated house. Pure air is necessary to the proper application of the mind on the part of the pupils. Listlessness, peevishness, idleness and mischief as frequently result from impure air as from a bad disposition. Foul air irritates the body and stupefies the mind certainly and quickly. A ventilating apparatus constructed in a country school-house would pay for itself in less than a week, in the increased efficiency of the school. But a more important consideration is that good ventilation is essential to the preservation of the health of the children. A great deal of sickness among children may be traced directly to badly warmed and ventilated school-houses. I believe also that the foundations of permanent diseases which sometimes manifest themselves in after life are not infrequently laid in the same places. According to the most competent authority, air that contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of carbonic acid is unfit for respiration. Air that has been once breathed, contains $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of carbonic acid. In a school-room thirty by

thirty-six, by twelve feet, forty children will render the atmosphere utterly unfit for use in thirty minutes.

The doors and windows can be opened, to let the pure air rush in and save the children from asphyxia, but this will be done at the imminent risk of closing the school on account of the prevalence of influenza, tic douloureux or some other ailment among the children. If a child can sit in the foul air of an unventilated school-room, six hours a day, for five days in the week, and for six months in the year, without becoming nervous and irritable for a good share of the rest of his natural life, he must possess an uncommonly strong constitution. The subject is so important that I need make no apology for presenting the views of Prof. Youmans upon it.

"Nature's Resources."—The purification of the general atmosphere is maintained by various agencies. By the law of diffusion all gases intermingle, so that where impurities are set free at any point they tend to exhale, or diffuse away, and thus become weakened and lost in the great body of the atmosphere. The mixture of large masses of air, and the dispersion and dilution of local impurities are also effected by the winds. Gaseous exhalations are washed out and absorbed from the atmosphere by the fall of rains. The earth's vegetation destroys carbonic acid, while the oxygen slowly burns up the numberless combustible vapors and contaminations which are thrown into the air. By these means the earth's atmosphere is constantly maintained respirable and pure.

"Ventilation."—Taking the fresh external air as the standard of purity required for health, the object of ventilation is to conduct it through dwellings, hospitals, work-shops, and places of similar character, in a manner that, without inconvenience to the inmates, shall accomplish the rapid and thorough dilution and removal of whatever impurities their atmosphere may contain. To do this effectually, and without risk to the health and comfort of the persons present, the ventilation must conform to certain indispensable conditions: 1. The air which enters must itself be pure. This may generally be secured by taking it from almost any exposed situation, unless there be some special source of impurity in close proximity. It is desirable, if possible, particularly in cities, to introduce the air from a level a few feet above the surface, as there are more or less exhalations constantly floating in air next to the

ground. 2. It must be in sufficient quantity. We find nature's standard of purity in the external atmosphere, and other things equal, the nearer we approach this in our dwellings, the healthier will be their inmates. The earlier authorities on ventilation varied greatly in their estimates of the quantity necessary, some placing it as low as sixty cubic feet per head per hour, while others considered five hundred cubic feet as not too much. More thorough investigations have since been made, and it is found that even the highest of these estimates is quite insufficient. Dr. Parkes says: "From a number of experiments in which the outflow of air was measured, and the carbonic acid simultaneously determined, I have found at least two thousand cubic feet per hour must be given to keep the carbonic acid at five or six per one thousand volumes, and to entirely remove the fetid smell of organic matter." Nothing less than this can be tolerated without risk to health, and it is found that a much larger allowance is productive of the best results. It has been stated, from extensive observations, that in mines, if it be wished to keep up the greatest energy of the men, no less than one hundred cubic feet per man per minute (equals six thousand cubic feet per hour) must be given. If the quantity is reduced to one-third, or even one-half, there is a decided diminution in the amount of work performed. * * 3. Its movement must be imperceptible. Air may move at the rate of one hundred feet per minute without violating this requirement; but this is a much greater velocity than is needed for ventilating purposes, that is to say, after the air has once entered the apartment. In the flues, the rate of movement is of little consequence, except that it be sufficiently rapid to afford the required supply. If there is little or no interference from outside currents, the air within the building may readily be made to move in a body from above downwards, and the rapidity of its movement can be easily regulated.

It may be objected to this downward movement that the impurities naturally tend upwards, with the course of the warmer air, and that by being made to take a downward direction, they are brought back again to be reinhaled. If it were true that the impurities, as such, immediately rose to the ceiling and escaped from the apartment, the objection would hold; but this is not the case. On the contrary, it is known that the carbonic acid and other gaseous impurities are equally diffused, and the weight of the organic substances and other suspended matters leads to the inference that they would gravitate towards the floor, particularly when

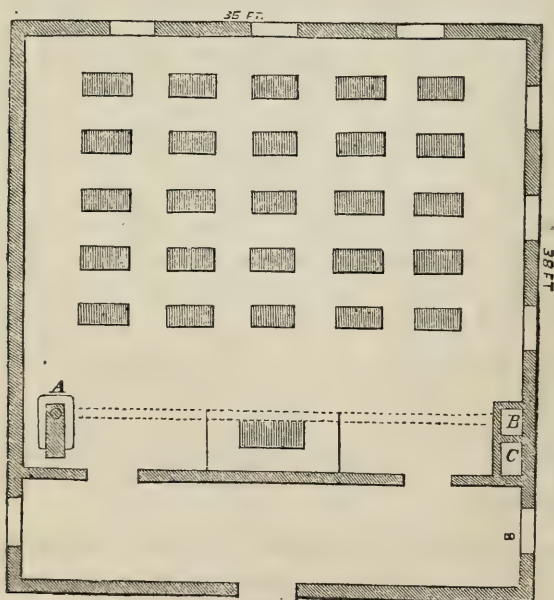
rising currents of warm air are excluded, as they should be, by introducing it at the top of the room. In no other way can so steady and equable a movement be obtained as by introducing the warm air at the top and removing it below; and apart from any theoretical considerations, it is found to yield excellent practical results. 4. Its temperature must be suitably regulated. In this climate, cooling the air is rarely necessary, but in the colder months of the year the incoming air requires to be warmed sufficiently for comfort, and in such manner as not to disturb the normal proportions of its constituents. The great danger is that of overheating it, whereby its capacity for moisture is greatly increased and ventilation becomes converted into a kiln-drying process, scarcely less injurious than impure air. The policy should be to introduce large quantities of air raised only to a proper breathing temperature (60° to 70° Fahr.), the temperature to be maintained by a steady and rapid change, so directed as to remove the cooler air of the apartment, and replace it with that freshly warmed. It may be said that this involves a much greater loss of heat than the opposite course, viz., raising to a high temperature smaller quantities of air. Even if this were true, which is not the case, waste of heat would be far preferable to the loss of health, which the latter process involves, both by the increased drying power it gives the air, and by insufficient ventilation. The heat imparted to the air in this process becomes a means of promoting its movement. With this as a motive power, by the aid of flues and ventilating shafts, very thorough purification may be obtained."

Introduction of Light.—Another important consideration in the construction of a house is the method of introducing the light. I am persuaded that the eyes of our children, in our country schools especially, are being injured to a greater or less extent, because they are required to work in houses improperly lighted. There is usually too much light, and as a rule the light comes from the wrong direction. In a school-room thirty-six by thirty feet, five or six windows are all that are needed and the light from these, should if possible, strike the children from the rear and from the left side, thus having a dead wall in front of them and a dead wall at their right. In no case should the pupils be permitted to face the light while studying.

Remedies suggested.—But inasmuch as most of our school-houses have already been constructed, the question arises as to what can be done to improve them. As far as the matter of light is concerned, the school officers can close up the unnecessary windows by blackboards or by suitable thick curtains, and thus secure proper light with but little expense. In respect to the matter of ventilation, the following method will secure it economically and satisfactorily.

a. Construct a brick ventilating shaft adjoining the chimney, having a passage at least six by eight inches. (See diagram C, letter c.) *b.* Make openings into this shaft from the top and from the bottom of the room, placing registers in the same.

DIAGRAM C.



A. Position of Stove. B. Smoke_Pipe. C. Ventilating Shaft.

c. Construct a wooden air box eight by ten inches from the outside of the foundation under the floor, to an opening in the floor under the stove, furnishing the opening with a register. *d.* Place a galvanized iron or sheet-iron casing around the stove, fitting it to the front of the stove so that the door can be exposed, but leaving the other three sides of the casing four or five inches from the sides and rear end of the stove. The casing should rest upon the floor and should be four or five feet high. The stove will thus be concealed, except the front of it. With these appliances, a large

amount of moderately heated air can be injected into the room and the foul air can be taken out. Such an arrangement can be put into any ordinary school-room at an expense not exceeding thirty-five dollars.

See figure D, which represents the ground plan of an ordinary box-stove with a galvanized iron casing, shown by dotted lines, and figure E, which shows the elevation of the stove with the casing around it.

FIGURE D.

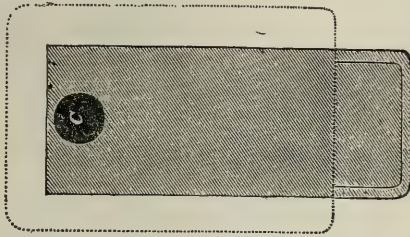
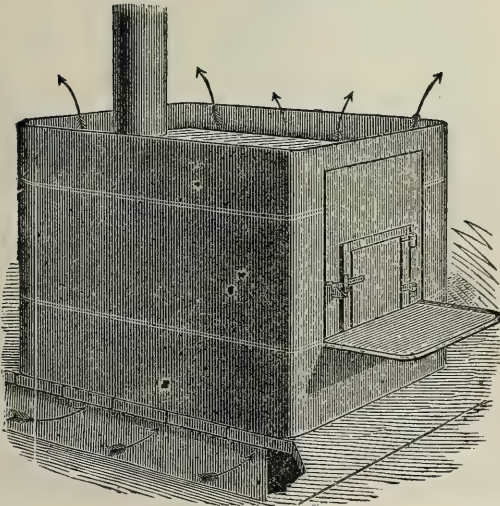
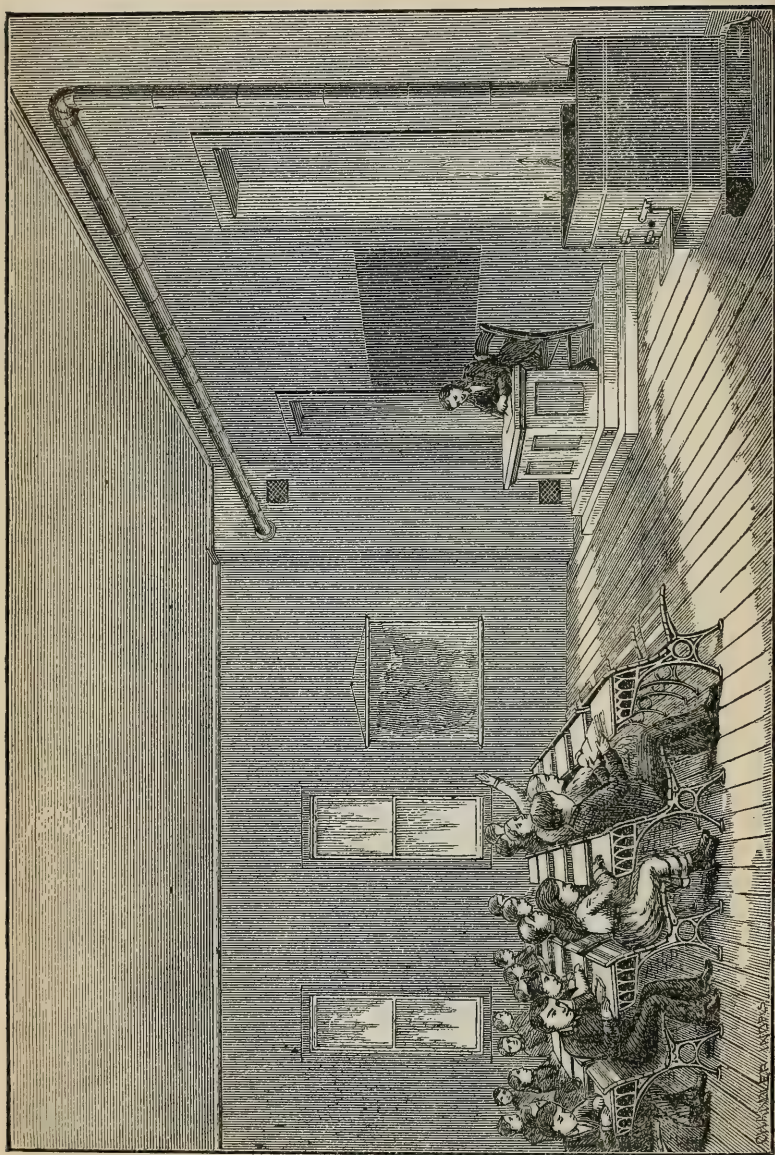


FIGURE E.



See also Figure F, which shows the interior of a school-room, with the arrangement of the heater, the flue, the ventilating shaft, and the box for supplying the cold air to the bottom of the stove.

FIGURE F.



It is my duty to call the attention of school officers to the evils here spoken of, it is their duty to apply the remedy. If they do not, I think it would be the duty of the Legislature to require them by statutory provision to do so.

6. THE HIGH SCHOOL QUESTION.

The fact that the people of Indiana have, within the short period of twenty-five years, created a superior school system, that they have dotted the State all over with school-houses, that they have a permanent school fund of nearly nine millions of dollars, and other school property worth ten millions more, that they pay three millions of dollars annually to their teachers and spend two millions besides, for other school purposes, proves that they believe in the benefits and blessings of free education. But there are those who think that the State has no right to provide education beyond the merest rudiments of knowledge. As a rule, those who take this position are men of more than ordinary intelligence and hence their opinions are entitled to a candid examination. The arguments of those who hold this opinion may be summarized as, follows, viz :

1. The State has the right to educate just so far as is necessary to make good citizens and no farther. A man may be a good citizen with a primary education, hence the State has the right to furnish this and nothing more.

2. The High School being patronized by but few, and the majority receiving no benefit from it, it is unjust to levy a general tax upon all the people for its support.

3. By parity of reasoning, the High School being limited to cities and towns chiefly, it is unjust to levy a tax upon the large majority of tax-payers who live in the country for the benefit of the favored few, who live in the more populous districts.

4. Our present school system has been enlarged and extended beyond the original purpose of its founders. The High School has been engrafted upon the system contrary to the "original design," hence it should be cut off.

I reply to these propositions briefly as follows :

1. In a monarchical form of government, the relation existing between the governing power and the governed is far different from that which exists between the State and the citizen. In the former, the power comes not from the people but from a "divine right" outside of the people and above them. The king is the State and the people are its subjects. To obey, is the duty of the subject. Neither great wisdom nor a high degree of civilization is necessary

to a faithful performance of this duty. In the latter, the power comes from the people and is exercised by the people. The people are the State. The wisdom and intelligence, then, that manifest themselves in a wise system of laws and in a perfected government, must necessarily reside in the people. Good citizenship requires intelligence enough to make good laws and patriotism enough to obey them and defend them when made. An ignorant man can be a good subject, thinking the opinions and executing the will of others but he can not properly exercise the functions of good citizenship. The highest form of citizenship necessitates the highest degree of intelligence. A limitation of intelligence is necessarily an abridgement of citizenship. Every voter of the State is a law-maker. He expresses his thought through the ballot and thus his intelligence manifests itself in the laws of the commonwealth. A primary education, a mere ability to read and to write one's name is not sufficient to qualify one to exercise this high function. The law of every State in the Union recognizes this fact. The wisdom and experience that enable one to study political economy intelligently, to interpret the history of the past, to comprehend our theory of government, to weigh, to compare, to render judgment, are prerequisite to this high duty. These come only with added years and so the ballot is properly denied to those under 21 years of age. The truth is that independence in thinking on the part of the people is absolutely essential to the preservation of the government. The more intelligence we put behind the ballot the more stable will our institutions become, and the more ignorance we suffer behind the ballot the sooner will they show signs of weakness and decay. The only hope of the country is in the intelligent ballot.

2. As has been previously shown, the fact that a man sends no children to a school does not justify the claim that he ought not to be called upon to pay for its support. But it is urged by some that while this may be true in reference to the lower schools, because those who do not patronize them are in the minority, it is not true of the high school, for the reason that those who do not patronize it are in the majority. If this objection were sound, then every grammar school in the State must be struck down, every intermediate and every senior primary school must be closed, because a majority do not patronize them. Every graded system of schools in the State must also be destroyed for the same reason. The studies of physiology, history, geography and grammar must

be stricken from the course of study now prescribed by law, because a majority do not study them. If the argument be good, then we must limit public education to the subjects of reading, writing, spelling and the fundamental rules of arithmetic, because these branches are all that are studied by the majority, and so because a majority can not be induced to take a good education, the State shall provide nothing but the mere skeleton of an education. This principle would limit the schools all over the State to four months, because a majority of the children do not attend the schools more than four months. Carried to its legitimate conclusion, it would suppress the schools in several of our prominent cities altogether, because they are not and never have been patronized by the majority. It would be as logical to maintain that the Insane Asylum should not be supported, because the majority of the people do not patronize it, as to say that the high school should not be maintained because a majority do not send their children to it.

3. One of the objections most persistently urged against the high schools in cities is that such schools being impossible in the country, the city high schools should not be paid for out of the general fund. I reply to this, that it is not true that high schools in cities are supported out of the State's revenue for tuition. The school authorities of each school corporation in the State have the right to levy a special local tax, the proceeds of which may be used for tuition purposes. In nearly all of our cities this special tax far exceeds the cost of their respective high schools. If it were not for this tax there could scarcely be a high school in the State. The State deals justly with her children. She sends out into every township, into every town and city, a share of the State's school revenue, in proportion to the number of school children therein. Every child in the commonwealth is remembered in this distribution. The State has no favorites; the rich and the poor, the high and the low, she treats alike.

But the high schools need not be limited to cities. Every township may, under the law, establish and maintain its graded system, and I hope to see the time when every school corporation in the State will have one advanced school at least.

4. The argument of "original design" is one that is used as a last resort. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the founders of our school system did not contemplate a perfect system, is that any reason why men with more wisdom and more experience

should be bound not to change and improve it? It seems to me that such an argument is absurd. This is a progressive world. Change is written all over human institutions. There is scarcely a law on our statute books, scarcely a State constitution in the Union that has not been revised, amended and improved. Experience has shown that the great charter of American liberty, the Federal constitution, as originally constructed, was not adequate to meet the wants of a growing and progressive people. The whole world, to-day, in its laws, in its social customs, in its achievements and in its institutions presents a wonderful exhibition of departure from original design. Adherence to "original design" turns us back upon the perfecting future to embrace the prejudices of a dead past; it blocks the wheels of human progress and stays the onward march of civilization. It can be shown, however, that the fathers builded wisely, and that the present system, in its scope, at least, is not a departure from original design. I suppose that the original design of an institution may be determined by reference to the fundamental law on which it rests. The foundation upon which our school system is laid is the State constitution.

The first constitution of Indiana, adopted in 1816, among other things, provides as follows, viz: "Knowledge and learning generally diffused through a community being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to this end. * * * * It shall be the duty of the General Assembly as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, *ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a State University*, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all."

These provisions were the result of design and not of accident. The act of the Territorial Legislature, September 17, 1807, incorporating Vincennes University, and the acts of the State Legislature of 1820, incorporating the State University, together with the discussions in the bodies which passed these acts, prove that the spirit of the people accorded with that manifested by the framers of our first constitution.

Indiana is not peculiar in this respect. Massachusetts, the oldest of the New England colonies, as early as 1636, gave voice to an "original design" in the establishment of a school of high degree at Cambridge, and in her first State constitution (Chap. V, Sec. 1.)

declared that "Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard college, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been initiated into those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employment, both in church and state; and whereas, the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America, it is declared," etc. Chap. V, Sec. 2, declares that "it shall be the duty of the legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all *seminaries* of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools in the towns," etc. In the first constitution of Maine, adopted in 1819, the "original design" is found in these words: "and it shall further be their duty (legislature) to endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all *academies, colleges* and *seminaries* of learning within the State." The framers of the earlier constitutions of most of the northern States held the same broad views and so expressed them in the instruments which they made. The "original design" of the founders of our school systems did not contemplate a limitation to the merest rudiments of knowledge. They declared with singular unanimity that *learning* and *wisdom* generally diffused among the masses were essential to liberty, and that it was the duty of the State to forever establish and encourage schools, colleges, seminaries of learning, etc., for the education of the people. A limitation of public education to a few primary branches would be a departure from original design, and not an adherence to it.

Affirmatively, I argue the case as follows:

1. The term "high school" is, possibly, an unfortunate one, inasmuch as it leads many to suppose that the grade is one above the common school. This is not the case. The high school is an advanced elementary school. It is an integral part of the common school system. It does not and should not seek to take the place of the college or the university. Its purpose is to lay the foundations of knowledge merely. It does not seek to graduate its pupils into the learned professions. It does not make lawyers or architects, engineers or bankers, but it aims to give that *common* information, that

common discipline, without which no man can become a good physician, a good lawyer, a good mechanic, a good business man, or a good farmer. Besides this, a brick-maker must be something more than a mere brick machine; he must be a man. He is the head of a family, he is a member of society, he is a citizen of the State, and the mastery of language, the knowledge of history, the knowledge of the phenomena of nature, the knowledge of the laws of health, the knowledge of the fundamental principles of government, and of the laws of the commonwealth in which he lives, and especially that knowledge and mastery of himself that will enable him to govern and train his own children, that *common* knowledge necessary to the proper exercise of the functions involved in and growing out of all his relations, should be possessed by every man, whatever his condition or what his occupation. It thus appears that our so-called high schools are common schools in the strictest sense of the term.

2. The high school has a direct and positive effect for good upon the pupils in the lower grades. It stimulates them to higher purposes and encourages them to greater effort, and as a result their own work is much better done. The good ensuing from the reflex influence of the high school upon the lower grades, is worth all that it costs. We could not afford to be without it if it accomplished no other good than this.

3. As has been shown in a previous part of this report, the demand for a large supply of well qualified teachers is imperative. Our children must not be taught by ignorant or incompetent persons. Where shall this supply of teachers be found? Shall we educate them at home, or shall we go abroad for them? There is not a State in the Union that educates more superior teachers than it can employ. The best teachers of other States will always be in demand at home, and the most of them will prefer to remain there.

We can obtain the services of a few of them if need be, but it is not safe to depend upon them for our chief supply. It is a question, therefore, of well educated home teachers or poorly educated home teachers. The State has established a Normal School, which is doing a very important work, and every county ought to be constantly represented in the institution by eight or ten of its most promising young men and young women. But the great majority of the teachers will receive their education in the schools of their own vicinity.

The employment of home teachers is not only a matter of necessity, but of economy also. The money paid to them remains at home, enters into the trade and commerce of the locality, and thus adds to its wealth. The commercial value of the high school, in this work alone, is nearly, if not quite, equal to its cost.

4. But the greatest value of the high school is derived from the elevating influence which it has upon its own pupils and through them upon the homes of the people and upon the community at large. The intelligence that improves and ennobles the individual, that refines and beautifies the home circle, that purifies and perfects society, the intelligence that moves the world to a higher and better life is a grade of intelligence far above that which is gained in the primary school.

No one can estimate the real value to a community of one well informed, thoroughly disciplined man, one who has an influence for good upon all with whom he comes in contact, because of his integrity, his purity, his sound judgment and his enlarged views of life and its duties. His influence in public affairs, in the social circle, in the church, and especially his influence upon the young, can not be valued in dollars and cents. One such man in a community may make himself of more value to it than the cost of an average high school. The high school seeks to make its boys and its girls valuable members of society. It seeks to give them those qualities that will render them capable of being of great service to those around them. That self reliance, that knowledge of one's limitations and powers, that strength of purpose, that solidity of character necessary to this influence can be developed only when the conditions of time and previous elementary training have been fulfilled. The high school is the hope of the poor man's son and daughter; without it, they may look in vain for the opportunity to make themselves the intellectual equals of their more favored neighbors. A scheme of education which gives the wealthy the opportunity to educate themselves while it denies it to the poor, is a scheme that builds up aristocracy at the expense of republicanism and organizes a caste in society which is detrimental to the best interests of our social and political system.

7. THE STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM.

Our university system is composed of three separate and distinct institutions, the State University at Bloomington, the State Normal

School at Terre Haute, and Purdue University at La Fayette. The first is under control of a board of eight trustees, appointed to serve four years, by the State Board of Education; the second is under control of a board of five trustees, four of whom are appointed for three years by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, the fifth member being the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*; the third is under control of a board of six trustees, appointed by the Governor for three years, two of them being nominated by the State Board of Agriculture, and one by the State Board of Horticulture. Aside from endowments, the first has property valued at \$140,000, the second \$250,000, and the third \$250,000. The first has an endowment of \$120,000, yielding an annual income of \$7,000, and it receives from the State \$23,000 annually; the second has no endowment, but it receives from the State \$17,000 annually; the third has an endowment of \$380,000, yielding an annual income of \$20,000. The first is a school of literature, science and law; the second is a school for the professional training of teachers; and the third is a school of science as applied to the practical industries of life, including architecture, mining, civil engineering, agriculture, etc. While it is true that these institutions are separated as to locality, and that they differ in their mode of control and in their specific field of operation, it is also true that in a wider sense they have one common end, one common purpose. They derive their powers and receive their chief support from the same source. They all belong to the people of the State, and are under their control; they open their doors alike to the children of all classes, and offer them a free education; they each form an integral part of our free common school system; they must all depend to a large degree upon the lower public schools for their supply of students, and there must thus be a vital connection between them and the lower grades. Their prosperity depends, to a very large extent, upon the regard which the men and women who teach in the lower grades of school entertain for them. Indeed so far is this true that no one of them can ever become a great institution without this good will. Most of these common relations are so important and so delicate that their successful maintenance admits of no rivalry between the three institutions. Their best interests require that there should be a cordial sympathy between them. I am of the opinion that a union of the three schools, such as will secure to each of them its own individuality, and at the same time bring them into harmonious relations to each other, and to the

schools below, would secure for each a measure of strength it could not otherwise obtain. The union should seek to secure, 1. The right of each institution in its property and in its local control. 2. The protection of each in its own legitimate field of labor. 3. The hearty good will of each institution for the others, to the end that while each is building up itself, it may help to strengthen the others. 4. Such a relation between them as will permit the peculiar advantages of one institution to be temporarily enjoyed by the students of another. 5. An adjustment of the relation existing between these schools and the elementary schools of the State, to the end that the lower grades may become feeders to each of the higher institutions, upon a common basis and in accordance with a general plan. 6. The hearty co-operation of those who, as teachers in the lower grades, have a great influence in determining the future course of their pupils, without whose aid the upper schools could never be filled with students. 7. A more economic management of the three institutions than is now possible. I believe that the highest purposes of our university system can never be fully realized, except by such a union. The subject of the consolidation of the three Boards of Trustees has been under discussion by the State Board of Education and other prominent educators of the State. As a result of several conferences upon the subject, an act of consolidation has been prepared, which embraces the following points, viz :

1. Board of University Regents to be composed of the State Board of Education as now constituted, together with six members to be appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be a resident of Monroe county, one of Vigo county and one of Tippecanoe county.

2. A local board of control to be authorized, consisting, for each institution, of three of the regents, as follows: (a) the president of the faculty of the institution, (b) the appointee of the Governor who lives in the county in which the institution is located, and (c) an appointee of the Governor who lives outside the county in which the institution is located.

3. Each local board to appoint its own secretary and treasurer, and to take charge of all property and revenues belonging to its respective institution and to exercise such other local control as the Board of Regents may delegate to it.

I herewith present the special reports of the three institutions :

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Board of Trustees.—James D. Maxwell, of Monroe county; William K. Edwards, of Vigo county; John I. Morrison, of Henry county; John Love, of Marion county; E. W. H. Ellis*, of Elkhart county; Milton McPhetridge, of Monroe county; A. Patton, of Knox county; Isaac Jenkinson, of Wayne county.

Officers of the Board.—President, John I. Morrison; Treasurer, Joseph M. Howe; Secretary, Robert C. Foster.

The Faculty.—At the close of the last college year the entire Faculty stood as follows, arranged, except the President, in the order of their appointment: Lemuel Moss, D. D., President, Professor of Mental, Moral and Political Philosophy; Theophilus A. Wylie, D. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy; Richard Owen, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Natural Science; Daniel Kirkwood, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics; Elisha Ballantine, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; James Thompson, Col. U. S. A., Professor of Civil Engineering; B. E. Rhoads, A. M., Professor of Law of Contracts, Real Estate and Pleading; Amzi Atwater, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; Walter R. Houghton, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department; George W. Hoss, LL. D., Professor of the English Language and Literature, and Elocution; Cyrus F. McNutt, A. M., Professor of the Law of Evidence, Domestic Relations, Statutory and Common Law Practice and Equity Jurisprudence; Thomas C. Van Nuys, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; ———, Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; Edward T. Cox, A. M. (*ex officio*), State Geologist; Margaret H. McCalla, James K. Beck, A. B., W. F. L. Sanders, B. S., Assistants in the Preparatory Department.

Since the last report, the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, has ceased to be the Medical Department of this University; Prof. Thompson has retired from the Faculty; Prof. W. A. Ballantine has become assistant to the chair of Greek, and Prof. H. B. Boisen has accepted the chair of Modern Languages.

Admission to the Collegiate Department.—Arrangements have been made, in accordance with the recommendation of the State Board of Education, for the admission to the Freshman Class,

*Deceased.

in the Indiana University, without further examination, of those who shall present certificates that the bearers have passed satisfactory examinations upon the preparatory course of study, from the Superintendents of such high schools as are selected by State Board of Education.

The following high schools have been thus designated and commissioned by the said Board to prepare and examine students for admission to the Freshman Class, viz:

Anderson, J. N. Study, Superintendent.
 Attica, E. H. Butler, Superintendent.
 Bloomington, H. H. Campbell, Superintendent.
 Cambridge City, J. R. Hall, Superintendent.
 Evansville, J. M. Bloss, Superintendent.
 Greencastle, G. W. Lee, Superintendent.
 Franklin, J. H. Martin, Superintendent.
 Goshen, D. D. Luke, Superintendent.
 Indianapolis, Geo. P. Brown, Superintendent.
 Logansport, John K. Walts, Superintendent.
 Mishawaka, E. L. Hallock, Superintendent.
 Mt. Vernon, Alfred Kummer, Superintendent.
 Plymouth, R. A. Chase, Superintendent.
 Shelbyville, W. A. Boles, Superintendent.
 Terre Haute, W. H. Wiley, Superintendent.
 Union City, J. C. Eagle, Superintendent.
 Vincennes, T. J. Charlton, Superintendent.
 Other high schools have been recently added to this list.

Thus a student can pass, without interruption and without charge for tuition, from the lowest class in the common school through the Senior Class of the University.

Applicants presenting certificates from any of the above named high schools that they have completed the prescribed preparatory course of study, and passed satisfactory examinations upon the same, will be admitted to the Freshman Class in the University without further examination.

All other applicants for Freshman standing will be examined in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, English Composition (Elementary), Algebra (Elementary and Higher), Geometry (four books), History of the United States, Physiology, Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Latin Prose Composition, Cæsar and Virgil, or their equivalents. These examinations

will be conducted by the instructors of the High School of Bloomington.

Students from other colleges, with suitable certificates, applying for standing higher than that of the Freshman year, will be examined by each professor on the preceding part of the course in the branches of his own department.

The examination of candidates for the Scientific Course will be the same as for the Classical.

In all cases under-graduates, coming from other institutions, are required to bring letters of honorable dismissal.

Ladies are admitted on the same terms as young men, and are entitled to the same rights and privileges.

Tuition is free for all in every department. The contingent fee in the Law and Collegiate Departments is three dollars per term.

No student is entitled to be admitted to recitation until he has presented a quietus, showing that the contingent fee has been paid.

Students having once matriculated in the Literary Department of the University, are regarded as students until they are regularly dismissed, honorably or otherwise.

The following NOTES will give sufficient information in regard to the studies, methods, aims, discipline, expenses, etc., of the University courses.

Studies, Recitations and Examinations.—1. No student will take a study or discontinue a study without permission from the Faculty.

2. Permission to be absent from a recitation must, if practicable, be obtained from the Professor beforehand.

3. Every student is required to attend at least three recitations or lectures a day, unless specially excused. A record of the attainments and delinquencies of each student is kept by the Professors, and transmitted to the parents and guardians at the close of each term.

4. The recitations and examinations are conducted with a strict regard to the mental discipline of the students. The development of the intellectual and moral faculties, the formation of correct habits of thought and study, and the communication of useful knowledge, are the three paramount objects of every recitation in all the departments of the University.

5. At the close of each term there is an examination of all the classes in the University, and each member of the class is

required to be present. The examinations are usually conducted in writing.

6. In all cases when, from any cause, a student has failed to be present at any regular examination, he shall undergo an examination before he is again admitted to standing in his class.

Discipline.—The discipline of the Indiana University is strictly *paternal*, appealing to the better principles of the heart; avoiding, if possible, severe and disgraceful punishment. It is designed to be *preventive* rather than *penal*. But should a student appear not susceptible of the influence of such discipline, the Faculty will return him to his friends, with the hope that under other circumstances he may yet form an estimable character.

Immoral, disorderly or dishonorable conduct, or habitual neglect of duty, is always sufficient reason for a student to leave the University.

The Faculty will not, except in extraordinary cases, grant letters of dismission or give leave of absence until the close of the session, nor until the student applying for such letter or for leave of absence shall have sustained his examination with his class.

The absence of a student, even for a few days, in term time, exerts on his progress an evil influence; hence, nothing but sickness, or other disability, should detain a student from a regular attendance at recitation.

Religious Services.—1. The duties of each day, during term time, commence with religious services, which all are required to attend

2. At all Chapel exercises, students are expected to be in their seats when the bell ceases to ring.

3. Every Sabbath afternoon, a lecture on some moral or religious subject is delivered in the University Chapel. This lecture all the students are required to attend.

4. On the first Sunday in each month the lecture will be by the President, on the Evidences of Christianity. These lectures will, on the Monday mornings after their delivery, come before the Senior Class for further inquiry and discussion.

5. It is recommended by the Faculty, that each student attend some place of public worship on Sabbath morning, according to the direction or preference of his parents or guardian.

Exhibitions and Public Lectures.—Exhibitions of the College Classes and Literary Societies are from time to time held in the College Chapel, at all of which the President of the University, or some member of the Faculty, presides.

Graduation and Degrees.—The Degree of Bachelor of Arts, in accordance with general usage, will be conferred on students who complete the Classical Course and pass the examination in the same.

The Degree of Bachelor of Science will be conferred on students who complete the Scientific course, and pass the examination in the same

The Degree of Master of Arts will be conferred upon such graduates of five years' standing as have, in the meantime, pursued professional or general studies.

Students of the Law Department receive the Degree of Bachelor of Laws on graduating.

Fee for graduation in the Law Department, \$5.00.

Fee for graduation in the College of Arts, \$5.00.

In all cases the fee for graduation must be paid at least thirty days before commencement.

Honors.—By order of the Board of Trustees, the Valedictory Oration is the first honor, the Salutatory the second. The Scientific Oration is the honor of the Scientific Class. These honors are awarded according to merit, and are determined by the standing of the student in recitation and deportment.

Museum.—By the purchase of the Owen Cabinet, containing about 85,000 specimens, and of the entire University series of casts, from Prof. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., including large illustrative animals, such as the Megatherium, Glyptodon and Colossochelys, besides zoological specimens—the entire collection, numbering about 100,000 specimens, has been pronounced by competent judges fully equal to any in the West.

The Wirtemberg Ichthyosaurus alone is worth, probably, \$1,000, being the largest yet found, and the fossil turtles from Nebraska, the Megalonyx, from Henderson, Ky., and the slab containing eight large Palæochini, from near St. Louis, are all rare and highly valuable. The suite of minerals is especially rich in the rare metallic

ores, such as ores of Gold, Platina, Silver, Titanium, Iridium, Osmium, Tellurium, Yttrium, Rhodium, Cerium, Thorium and Cadmium.

Nearly all European countries are largely represented by suites of characteristic rocks and fossils.

The arrangement of the Museum is systematic, enabling the student, with text book in hand, to recognize and examine thoroughly in detail the specimens described respectively in his geological, mineralogical and zoological manuals, almost in the same succession therein laid down.

Library.—The whole number of volumes at present is over six thousand, with an annual appropriation for its increase. The Law Library, included in these, has been largely increased by purchase and the valuable donation from a citizen of Fort Wayne. The students have access to the College Library on the payment of a small fee.

Literary Societies.—There are three Literary Societies connected with the University, the Philomathean, the Athenian, and the Hesperian. The Hesperian is conducted by the young ladies. All are in a flourishing condition. By the gradual contributions of the members, their large halls in the main College building have been neatly and tastefully fitted up. These societies, the management of which is entrusted to the under-graduates of the University, are of great advantage in training their members to think and act for themselves, and in making them familiar with the order and mode of conducting deliberative bodies.

Expenses.—No tuition fee is required of any student in any department of the University. Contingent fee, per term, \$3.00.

Board and lodging, in private families, costs from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week.

It is earnestly recommended that students be not furnished with extravagant means for clothing or for pocket money.

The character and scholarship of students are often grievously injured by a free indulgence in the use of money. Whatever is furnished beyond a moderate supply for ordinary expenses, exposes the student to numerous temptations, and endangers, rather than increases, his happiness and respectability.

As a precaution against extravagance, it is suggested that parents at a distance may deposit funds with some one residing in the

vicinity of the Institution, and in whom they have confidence, who in that case may pay particular attention to the pecuniary concerns of the student, settle his bills, and correspond with the parent, transmitting an account of his expenditures.

Location.—Bloomington, the seat of the University, is situated on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, in an elevated and well watered limestone region. In point of cheapness of living and healthfulness of climate, is favorably located for the purpose of education. The population, consisting of about three thousand persons, is moral and intelligent, and well calculated to exert a salutary influence on the youth who resort to the University.

The University Buildings.—The University buildings are in the collegiate Gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The building fronting College Avenue is 145 feet in front. It consists of a center building 60 feet by 53, with wings, each 38 feet by 26, the whole three stories high. The building is occupied by the Departments of Mental Science, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Greek language, Latin language, the modern languages, English language and Elocution, and also by the Literary Societies, young ladies' and Janitor's rooms. The new building, recently completed, fronting the west, is 130 feet by 50. On the first floor are the Museum and Analytical Laboratory; on the second floor, the Library, the class room of the Professor of Natural Philosophy, a lecture room, and two offices connected with the Departments of Physical Science, as work shops and apparatus rooms; on the third floor are the class room of the Professor of Natural Science, the Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, and also the large hall for the use of the Law Department. The whole building is provided with apparatus for lighting with gas.

Law Department.—The course of instruction in the Law Department began on the 7th of September, and will continue until the end of the collegiate year.

A Moot Court will be held every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, in which all the students in this department will be exercised in the preparation of pleadings, rules of practice, forms of record, discussion of legal questions, etc.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must have attended two full courses of lectures—the latter in this University.

Two years previous reading may be regarded as equivalent to the first course of lectures.

Students will not be allowed to graduate by taking two courses of lectures in the same year.

Tuition is free for all in this, as well as in all other departments of the University. Contingent fees, as in other departments, three dollars per term and five dollars for graduation.

Good boarding can be had in private families at from three to four dollars per week, exclusive of fuel and lights.

Students in this department are allowed to attend lectures and recitations in the University classes during the Law Terms, under the direction of the Faculty of Arts; but no law student will be permitted to recite more than one regular study in any of the other departments while attending the Law School.

Full sets of American and English Reports are found in the library, and to these the students in this department have daily access.

To Alumni and Friends.—The following circular was issued during the year, and is commended to the attention of all:

The Indiana State University has a history and a position which entitle it to appeal with confidence to its Alumni and to the friends of a sound and thorough education throughout the Commonwealth. We rejoice in the presence and influence among us of our higher schools and colleges, whether denominational or otherwise, and gladly maintain that whatever they may do for the promotion of scholarship and the formation of character is done to and for the State. But our State University, hindering none and seeking to aid and to co-operate with all, has a peculiar place and sphere of its own. With increasing demands and opportunities, it must increase its facilities and resources. While it may look to the people at large for a growing liberality in the aid furnished by the State Legislature and the State treasury, may it not also ask for the special consideration and care of its Alumni and of others who are desirous of elevating and diffusing the best and highest culture? Would not the wise and economical expenditure of money for these ends be secured by founding here, through private gifts, scholarships, professorships, departments, schools of science and art, as they may be demanded? We do not need more institutions at present, but we do need the means for increasing our present efficiency, and enlarging our power, in men and in the

instruments of the highest culture, theoretical and practical; a larger library, with provisions for its constant growth; more apparatus, with provision for its constant renewal; an observatory, properly equipped; a gymnasium, well appointed and well administered; added schools of art, with a multiplication of courses, under-graduate and post-graduate, for the choice of properly qualified students. These are, in brief, some of the lines of improvement and enlargement along which we ought to move, and we earnestly invite the correspondence and co-operation of all who sympathize with our desire and endeavor to make the State University worthy of our great and prosperous Commonwealth, not inferior to similar institutions elsewhere, and equal to the great opportunities which are opening before us. The lifting up of this University will be the corresponding elevation of our entire school system, of which it ought to be the culmination and crown.

LEMUEL MOSS,

President Indiana State University.

JOHN I. MORRISON,

President Board of Trustees.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., February, 1876.

The attendance during the year 1875-6, in all Departments of the University, is shown by the subjoined summary:

Collegiate Department.—Seniors, 25; Juniors, 19; Sophomores, 21; Freshmen, 28; in select studies, 39. Total, 132.

Preparatory Department.—Seniors, 49; Juniors, 93. Total, 142.

Law Department.—Senior Class, 20; Junior Class, 16. Total, 36.

Medical Department.—Matriculates, 125.

Grand total, 435.

Calendar.—This exhibit of our State University will be fitly closed by its calendar for the current year:

Regular Course, Collegiate and Law Departments, began Thursday, September 7, 1876.

Anniversary of the Hesperian Society, Saturday, October 28, 1876.

First Term ends Saturday, December 23, 1876.

Second Term begins Tuesday, January 2, 1877.

Anniversary of the Athenian Society, Monday, February 12, 1877.
 Washington's Birth-day—holiday—Thursday, February 22, 1877.
 Second College and Law Term ends Wednesday, March 21, 1877.
 Spring Vacation, one week.

Third Term begins Thursday, March 29, 1877.

Decoration Day—holiday—Wednesday, May 30, 1877.

Anniversary of the Philomathean Society, Monday June 4, 1877.

Meeting of the Examining Committee, during the examinations preceding the Commencement.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees, Saturday preceding Commencement.

Oration before Literary Societies, Monday evening June 11, 1877.

Alumni Meeting, Tuesday, June 12, 1877.

Commencement, Wednesday, June 13, 1877.

The beginning and closing of the Law Terms correspond with the Collegiate, as given above.

LEMUEL MOSS,

President.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Board of Trustees.—Hon. B. C. Hobbs, Bloomingdale, Parke county; Hon. A. C. Hopkins, Indianapolis; Hon. John T. Scott, Terre Haute; Hon. Wm. E. Niblack, Vincennes; Hon. James H. Smart, Superintendent Public Instruction.

Officers of the Board.—President, Hon. B. C. Hobbs, Bloomingdale, Parke county; Secretary, Hon. John T. Scott, Terre Haute; Treasurer, W. R. McKeen, Esq., Terre Haute.

Faculty.—William A. Jones, A. M., President; Didactics, Mary A. Bruce,* English Grammar and Composition; Amanda P. Funnelle, Methods of Primary Teaching; Cyrus W. Hodgkin, History and Geography; Josiah T. Scovell, A. M., M. D., Natural Science and Geography; Herman B. Boisen, A. M., Languages; James M. Wilson, Mathematics; Benjamin C. Burt, B. A., Orthoepey and Reading.

*The names of the Faculty are arranged in the order of seniority of appointment.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

I herewith submit the following, the Seventh Annual Report, since its organization, of the Indiana State Normal School for the year 1876.

Attendance.—Whole number enrolled, winter term, 118; spring term, 183; fall term, 103. Total for the year, 404.

Whole number of persons who have received instruction in the Normal School since its organization, January 6, 1870, 1,130.

The number of pupils reported in the above statistics does not include the pupils enrolled in the model or training school.

There are enrolled in those schools, this fall term, one hundred and eighty-three. These schools embrace eight grades.

Between eighty and ninety counties of the State have been represented in the Normal School. The following is the attendance from the different counties :

Allen, three; Bartholomew, five; Benton, one; Blackford, one; Boone, sixteen; Carroll, eleven; Cass, four; Clark, eleven; Clay, seventeen; Clinton, five; Crawford, two; Daviess, nine; Dearborn, ten; Decatur, sixteen; DeKalb, eight; Delaware, three; Dubois, five; Elkhart, three; Fayette, four; Floyd, two; Fountain, six; Franklin, two; Fulton, one; Gibson, twelve; Grant, twelve; Greene, ten; Hamilton, thirteen; Hancock, eleven; Harrison, four; Hendricks, nineteen; Henry, one; Howard, three; Huntington, seven; Jackson, five; Jasper, two; Jay, six; Jefferson, fifteen; Jennings, nine; Johnson, thirteen; Knox, twenty-four; Kosciusko, nine; Lake, one; Laporte, three; Lawrence, seven; Madison, seven; Marion, thirty-eight; Marshall, one; Martin, two; Miami, eight; Monroe, five; Montgomery, twenty-three; Morgan, nineteen; Orange, two; Ohio, one; Owen, nine; Park, thirty-seven; Perry, six; Pike, five; Posey, five; Putnam, sixteen; Randolph, two; Ripley, four; Rush, four; Scott, four; Shelby, four; Spencer, three; St. Joseph, two; Sullivan, eight; Switzerland, seven; Tippecanoe, twelve; Tipton, two; Union, three; Vanderburgh, twelve; Vermillion, twenty-three; Vigo, one hundred and eighty; Wabash, six; Warren, seven; Warrick, fifteen; Washington, four; Wayne, nineteen; White, three.

The State of Illinois, thirty-six; Ohio, eight; Kentucky, three; Missouri, two; Kansas, one.

Whence They Come.—Statistics kept since the organization of the school show that sixty-two per cent. of the entire enrollment come from the Agricultural class; and that nearly twenty per cent. come from the classes representing other forms of productive industry.

Conditions of Admission.—Pupils, if females, must be sixteen years of age; if males, eighteen.

They must possess good moral character, and average intellectual abilities. If residents of Indiana, they must promise to teach, if practicable, in the common schools of the State, a period equal to twice that spent as pupils in the Normal School.

They must pass a fair examination in Reading, Spelling, Geography, and in Arithmetic, through Percentage. They must write a legible hand, and be able to analyze and parse simple sentences.

Under these conditions eleven hundred and thirty have entered and received some of the benefits of the school.

Sixty-five have graduated from the courses of study and are rendering efficient service in different parts of the State. Hundreds of under-graduates are doing likewise, according to the measure of their ability.

Course of Study.—With the approbation of the Board of Trustees, the Course of Instruction has been revised.

The purpose of the common schools is to furnish the opportunity and means for gaining such knowledge and training as will enable the children and youth of the State to engage successfully in the various industrial pursuits, and to combine with others in sustaining and improving the institutions of society.

Here are *two* distinct purposes. To accomplish these purposes certain instrumentalities are used; among which are two important ones—a *Course of Study* and *Teachers*. The course prescribed by law consists of the following subjects: Reading, Spelling, Writing, and English Grammar; Arithmetic, Geography, and Physiology; United States History.

These subjects are all useful. Some of them are fundamentally necessary to the successful study of the others.

The first four constitute the Language studies of the course. Knowledge and skill in these are the conditions for the acquisition and permanent possession of other knowledge, or of *real* knowledge—knowledge of things. Yet language knowledge, as such, useful and necessary as it is, is but the knowledge of symbols of things,—not the knowledge of things themselves. The *things* which

words and discourse signify are pure ideas, and ideas which relate to the material world, its phenomena and laws.

The power to interpret the symbols called language is the key by which access to the recorded experience of the race is gained. It is the means of access to the consciousness of the best and wisest minds. The best experiences, reflections, and insights of mankind in every field of activity are made permanent on the printed page. Thus the thoughts and feelings of the race, under the varying conditions of soil, climate, government and religion, become the lawful inheritance of a generation. Yet only those who can read can take possession of the inheritance.

Knowledge of Arithmetic is equally fundamental. By it the properties and qualities of matter and of time are reduced to quantity. Commerce is thus made possible.

Knowledge of Geography is necessary to one's comprehending his place in the world. The political divisions of the territory which one inhabits—as the township, the county, the state and the nation, to all of which divisions he holds relation as a citizen—are revealed to him by the study of Geography.

By the study of this subject he learns the commercial relations which his own town, county, and state bear to other parts of the nation and the world. He learns the causes of day and night, and of the changes of the seasons. He learns the condition of climate, the character of soils, the location of mines, and the natural facilities for transportation, of a given locality. From these he infers the industries of the people who inhabit the locality. This knowledge helps him to comprehend himself in his natural surroundings, and to choose wisely the place of his industrial activity.

The study of Physiology is useful. This subject contemplates man as a physical being. Physical self-preservation is its object.

Arithmetic, geography and physiology have one end in view—the *useful*. So far as they go, they are instrumentalities in accomplishing *one* aim of the Common School. But they, alone, are insufficient for the wants of the individual in his industrial relations.

Free-hand and geometrical drawing, the elements of physics, chemistry, botany, geology and zoology; and the elements of algebra and geometry have been added to the course for the following reasons: First, because they lie at the basis of agriculture, commerce and the mechanic arts. Second, because of their tendency to correct an evil complained of in school education. It is urged by many, and not without reason, that the schools educate

the children out of the industries, rather than into them. "Educate a boy," say they, "and he will not work for a living. Thus one object of the school is defeated."

The ground for this opinion is the fact that one result of school education is to create such ideals of life, and to give such a bias to the pupil's feelings that he leaves school without sympathy with any of the forms of productive industry, and consequently without design to engage in them.

The common schools, especially in the higher grades, "tend to produce school teachers, lawyers, doctors, politicians, newspaper men, book-keepers, clerks, brokers, and all that class of men who live by their wits. Of artisans, artists, and agriculturists, capable of developing the wealth of a new country, they produce none. These come from outside."

It is believed that a study of the natural sciences, in the right way, will tend to correct an undue influence of the schools in this direction, by turning the student's attention to the study of material things and forces, which are so intimately connected with the industries of society. The facts of natural science which the student learns at school he can immediately apply at home. In applying this knowledge he finds himself helpful to himself, and more useful to others. An intelligent interest is thus awakened in all that pertains to physical activity, to every day work. A taste for active industrial life is formed.

The ideal school, whose object is *simply* preparation for industrial life, is the school in which the pupil spends only one-half of the school-day in studying books and observing experiments. The other half he spends at home, or in work shops, applying, under proper supervision, the knowledge gained at school. This process would make healthier and more efficient men and women, than to spend the whole day, as is now done, in the study of books.

Third, they have been added, because, studied in the right way, they furnish the best means for training the will at an early stage of the pupil's development. The knowledge of material things and beings enables the pupil to effect changes on them which are patent to the senses. If he makes a mistake in his operations upon them, through either carelessness or ignorance, he feels the pain or inconvenience of it directly. "His deed comes back to him" at once, and in a manner that he can appreciate. He thus learns the *necessity* of exact observation, and of painstaking care. If, in his operations and experiments, he succeeds in effecting his purpose, he

feels his power *to do*, to cause changes in the material world. The enjoyment of the exercise of this power stimulates him to further effort. In the study of subjects, which appeal more to the power of abstraction, more to the symbols of things, the pupil can not so well appreciate the value of the changes which he effects. These effects are largely subjective—they are in the world of ideas—and ideas are not yet realities to him. The misspelling of a word, an error in the solution of a problem, the wrong location of a place, a wrong date in history, produce no evil effect that the pupil can see, other than the arbitrary punishment that his teacher may inflict. The evil effect to him does not follow as effect follows cause in the world of matter, but it comes from the arbitrary will of a person.

While the school instructs the pupil in Arithmetic, Geography, Physiology, and the elements of the Natural Sciences, it contemplates him only as an industrial being, as a worker, as a producer. No amount of knowledge and ability in the subjects named will qualify him to combine with others in sustaining the institutions of society. To do this is one of the objects of the school. Hence, the necessity of another and different class of studies.

The study of history introduces the pupil to the nature of society, to the institutions that have been created by society—their origin and purpose. In the study of the History of the United States, the Constitution thereof, and the Constitution of Indiana, the pupil is lead to a comprehension of his own relations to the institutions under which he lives, and of which he is inevitably a member. This study, with the study and practice of the principles of morality—the standards by which one's conduct is measured in the various social, civil, and political relations of life—and training in the forms of polite society, are some of the important means by which the pupil is educated for the second purpose of the school.

If the pupil has not formed the *habit* of study, of investigation; if the knowledge and discipline gained at school do not prove a stimulus that shall lead him to extend his knowledge, and to add to his discipline after he shall leave school, then is not the whole object of the school accomplished. Whether the pupil shall “*grow*” in knowledge and culture after leaving school may depend upon many things. But very much depends, certainly, upon the method of the teacher's instruction, and upon his personal character and influence. Whether the teacher can use the course of study as a means by which the pupil shall gain that practical knowledge which lies at the basis of the industries of society; whether the teacher shall lead

the pupil to connect that information with those industries, and thus awaken an interest in industrial pursuits on the part of the pupil, depends much upon the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the teacher's knowledge of the subjects themselves; upon his knowledge of the relations of the subjects to one another and to the various industries, and upon his appreciation of the industries. The teacher will not teach intelligently what he does not understand. He will not inspire his pupils to investigate subjects respecting which he has neither appreciation nor sympathy.

Society has erected institutions; as the family, civil society, the church, and the State. The State creates the common school, charitable and other institutions. By means of these institutions the progress of society is secured. The individual participates in the general improvement. The personal happiness and usefulness of the pupil, as a member of society, depend much upon his understanding the origin and purpose of the institution of society into which he is born, and of which he is inevitably a member; upon his sympathy with their purpose, and upon his training to act with others in supporting and improving them.

It is, as already stated, a part of the object of the schools to initiate the pupil into this knowledge, and to train him for society.

Whether the teacher will try to do this depends upon several things. It depends upon his comprehension of these institutions as to their origin and purpose. It depends upon his comprehension of the relations of the pupil to society. It depends on the clearness and completeness of the teacher's idea of the school.

If these statements are true, it will be clear what the character and extent of the teacher's knowledge of the course of study should be.

The value of a teacher's instruction depends, in part, upon the *character* of his own knowledge of what he teaches. If the teacher's knowledge of the subjects which he teaches is *thorough*; if his knowledge of the relations of the subjects to one another is clear and correct; if his knowledge of the subjects in their application to the business of life is *real*, other things equal, his instruction will be far more valuable to the student than will be that of him whose knowledge rises no higher than the technical, pedantic, dwarfing instruction of the mere "*school-master*."

This Institution seeks to train teachers for the common schools of the State by means of the course of study, the character of the instruction, and the study of the nature of the human being.

In seeking to give the “*practical*” education needed by the teacher, it does not “scorn as ‘*metaphysical*’ the ideas of education drawn by common sense from an analysis of the human mind.”

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. JONES,

President of the Faculty.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Board of Trustees.—Hon. John R. Coffroth, Lafayette; Hon. John Sutherland, Laporte; Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, Crawfordsville; Hon. Joseph C. Ratliff, Richmond; Reuben Wells, Esq., Jeffersonville; R. P. Haynes, Esq., Washington.

Advisory Trustee.—Hon. John Purdue, Lafayette.*

Officers of the Board.—Hon. John R. Coffroth, President; Hon. John A. Stein, Secretary; Martin L. Peirce, Esq., Treasurer.

Faculty for 1876-77.—Emerson E. White, A. M., LL. D., President† and Professor of English Literature; Harvey W. Wiley, A. M. Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physics; John Hussey, A. M. Ph. D., Professor of Natural History; David G. Herron, A. M. Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering; Edward P. Morris, A. B., Teacher of Latin and History; Walter S. Dean, Teacher of Industrial Drawing and Architecture; Robert F. H. Weyher, Teacher of German; George R. Chase, A. M., Principal of the University Academy; Mrs. Sarah A. Oren, Associate Principal of Academy; Capt. L. A. Burke, Superintendent of Farm.

Purdue University, as re-organized, embraces three departments, designated as follows:

- I. The University Academy.
- II. The College of General Science.
- III. Special Schools of Science and Technology.

I. *The University Academy.*—The Academy has the two-fold object of preparing students for admission to the College of General Science, and of providing elementary instruction in the sciences for those who can not take a more extended course.

*Deceased.

†Elected February 17, 1876; entered upon the duties of the office, May 1, 1876.

The course of study includes a thorough review of the common English branches, and the elements of Zoology, Physics and Botany, Elementary Algebra, Illustrative Geometry, Physical Geography, United States History and Drawing. Special classes are formed in Latin, German and Bookkeeping. Applicants for admission are required to be at least fifteen years of age and to possess a sufficient knowledge of the common branches to enable them to pass a satisfactory examination *in one year*.

The Academy is in charge of first-class teachers and is provided with commodious rooms, and other appliances, necessary for thorough and practical instruction.

II. *The College of General Science*—Aims to give a thorough scientific education as a general preparation for industrial pursuits and as an adequate preparation for the special courses in Applied Science. The prescribed course of study covers a period of four years, and is similar to the "Scientific Course" in several other American colleges, but more time is devoted to the natural and physical sciences. These are the *leading* branches in the course, requiring at least one-third of the student's time for the entire period of four years. Physics and Chemistry have each one year, and Natural History and Geology, together, two years. The general course in Mathematics includes the branches taught in the best colleges, but more than the usual time is given to the branches below the Calculus which, with Descriptive Geometry, is optional. The course in Language includes Latin, or German and English.

The general course for the Senior year is *elective*. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science may pursue daily, during the Senior year, three branches selected from the general course, or they may devote one-half of the time to one of the special courses in Applied Science, and the other half to branches selected from the general course. This enables a thorough student to complete the course in any one of the special schools in *one year* after graduating from the College of General Science.

Students, who, for good reasons, do not desire to take the full course are permitted to pursue branches selected from the general course, provided they are prepared to recite in the regular classes. Students taking an elective course, are required to pursue enough studies to keep them fully occupied.

Applicants for admission to the next Freshman class will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the common branches

and also in United States History, Physical Geography, Elementary Algebra (to quadratic equations), Illustrative Geometry, or two books of Plane Geometry, and the Elements of Physics. One year of Latin will be accepted as a substitute for Geometry and Physics.

III. *Special Schools of Science and Technology.*—The University has the necessary appliances and is otherwise prepared to organize and conduct Special Schools of (1) Agriculture and Horticulture, (2) Civil Engineering, (3) Industrial Design, (4) Physics and Mechanics, (5) Chemistry and (6) Natural History. The school of Agriculture and Horticulture is open for students who have completed the first year of the course in the College of General Science, and the school of Industrial Design is open to all persons who have the requisite knowledge of the common English branches. The other special schools are open to students who have completed the first three years of the general course.

It is thus seen that Purdue University is organized as a school of Science and Technology, thus supplementing the State University and other classical colleges. It aims to meet the demand for scientific and technical education, in a thorough and practical manner. It has a well selected library, a fine herbarium, a good geological cabinet, and the choicest and most complete chemical, philosophical and mechanical apparatus in the State, if not in the west.

Degrees.—1. The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) will be conferred on students who complete the course in the College of General Science.

2. The degree of Civil Engineer (C. E.) will be conferred on students who complete the course of Civil Engineering.

3. The degree of Bachelor of Chemistry (B. C.) will be conferred on students who complete the full course in Chemistry.

Candidates for any one of the above degrees may present themselves at the annual Examination before Commencement. A residence at the University will not be required. The conditions of other degrees will be announced in the next annual catalogue.

Library and Reading Room.—The Library comprises several hundred carefully selected volumes, including many valuable books of reference, and additions will be made as rapidly as the funds appropriated for the purpose will permit.

The Reading Room contains scientific journals, literary magazines, and daily and weekly papers.

The Faculty.—By a consolidation of the chairs in the Physical and Natural Sciences, the number of regular professors has been reduced, but assistant teachers will be employed whenever the number of higher and special students makes this necessary. The number of chairs will be increased when there is a demand for the organization of additional special schools.

Societies.—A regulation of the University forbids the organization of any society by the students, except by consent of the Faculty, and the public exercises of such society are subject, in time, place and character, to the approval of the Faculty.

The two literary societies, now organized, have been interesting and profitable to all students who have participated in their exercises.

Buildings and Grounds.—The buildings now in use are the Boarding House, the Dormitory, the Laboratory, the Boiler and Gas House, the Military Hall and Gymnasium, the Farm House, Barn, etc. The Boarding House contains a dining hall, kitchen, laundry, etc.; rooms for boarders, including professors and their families and young ladies; and commodious rooms for the Academy. The Boarding House and Dormitory together contain rooms for over one hundred students. The Laboratory contains a complete suite of rooms for the Schools of Chemistry and Physics. A large building for the School of Natural History, the Library, the Societies, the Chapel, and other purposes, will soon be erected.

The University farm and grounds contain $186\frac{1}{2}$ acres of choice land. The grounds have been laid out and ornamented with trees, shrubbery and flowers, and when the proposed building, months since begun, is completed, they will present an attractive appearance.

Location.—The University is situated about one mile west of the city of LaFayette and less than half a mile from the village of Chauncey. The grounds are over one hundred feet above high-water mark in the Wabash river, and they command a fine view of the valley and surrounding country. The location is both healthful and beautiful.

Endowment.—The endowment fund, derived from the United States land scrip, now amounts to \$305,000 in United States bonds,

and some \$15,000 interest, now in the hands of the treasurer. The currency value of this part of the endowment is over \$375,000, and the annual interest is over \$20,000. The present value of the lands, buildings, fixtures, etc., is over \$225,000, and the three annual installments, yet to be paid by the estate of Judge Purdue, amount to \$60,000. The total value of the University property is over \$650,000.

Expenses.—Tuition in all Departments, free; Entrance fee in Academy, per term, \$2.00; Entrance fee in College, per year, \$5.00; Matriculation fee in Special Schools, \$10.00; Incidental expenses, per term, \$3.00; Chemicals and gas, for Special Students in Laboratory, per term, \$10.00; Table-board, per week, \$3.00; Room rent, heat and light, per week, \$0.50; Washing, per dozen, \$0.75.

Calendar.—The first term of the college year opened Tuesday, September 12, 1876, and closed December 22, 1876—fifteen weeks.

The Second Term will open Wednesday, January 3, 1877, and close Friday, March 23, 1877—twelve weeks.

The Third Term will open Tuesday, April 3, 1877, and close Thursday, June 15, 1877—eleven weeks.

Commencement will occur on Thursday, June 15, 1877.

Applications for admission to any department of the University should be made to the President, and prior to the opening of a year or term, when this is practicable. In making application by letter, students are requested to give their age, the studies which they have pursued, and a general idea of their attainments. Address, President of Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.

8. THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Is composed of the Governor, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Presidents of the State University, the State Normal School and Purdue University, and the Superintendents of the largest three cities of the State, these cities being Indianapolis, Evansville and Fort Wayne. The Board takes cognizance of such questions arising in the practical administration of the school system as are not otherwise provided for, and determines the same. It grants State certificates of qualification to such teachers as may, upon a thorough and critical examination, be found to possess eminent scholarship and professional ability; the license to teach being

valid for life, unless revoked by the Board. The Board appoints the Trustees of the State University and a Board of Visitors for the State Normal School. It has power to issue orders and instructions to the County Superintendents in relation to the administration of school affairs in their respective counties. The work of the Board in devising ways and means to elevate the standard of the schools, and to increase their usefulness, has been of great value to the State. Among the more important services performed are the following, viz. :

1. The examination, selection and distribution of books for township libraries. This work required a great deal of labor, for which the members of the Board were never paid. The fact that no complaint has ever been made that any of the books sent into the townships were imprudently selected, is good evidence that this duty was well done.

2. Several years ago the Board commenced an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether the spirit and intent of the law in respect to the examination of teachers, were being carried out by the Examiners. The investigation showed that there was no uniformity, whatever, in the method pursued and in the results obtained. To such an extent was this true, that persons who could get the highest grade of license in some counties, would be rejected altogether in others. The Board proceeded at once to devise a plan for the purpose of obviating this evil. It issued circulars to the County Examiners, giving instructions as to the best method of conducting examinations, and proposed to furnish printed lists of questions to them. The plan was heartily endorsed by the Examiners, and the Board has ever since sent out to them each month carefully prepared questions upon the various subjects upon which teachers are required by law to be examined. The Board has also made an effort to secure uniformity in the mode of conducting the examinations, and in the standard used in marking the papers. This work has been a very laborious one, but I am glad to report that the results obtained have been highly satisfactory. Specimens of the monthly questions sent out by the Board may be found in the Appendix.

3. In the matter of examination of teachers for State Certificates, the Board has faithfully and conscientiously performed its duty. An inspection of the following circular and of the questions for the last State examinations, to be found in the Appendix, will show

that it has demanded a high degree of scholarship and experience from those who were to receive the honor of a State Certificate.

CIRCULAR.

“Examinations for State Certificates will be held by the members of the State Board of Education at the following places:

Fort Wayne, conducted by J. S. Irwin, of Fort Wayne.

Terre Haute, conducted by W. A. Jones, of Terre Haute.

Evansville, conducted by J. M. Bloss, of Evansville.

Indianapolis, conducted by G. P. Brown, of Indianapolis.

New Albany, conducted by Lemuel Moss, of Bloomington.

The examinations at each of these places will begin on Wednesday morning, the 23d of August, 1876, at 9 o'clock.

The papers of the candidates will be examined at the first meeting of the Board thereafter. Immediately after the meeting of the Board, each candidate will be informed of the result of his examination. There will be issued First and Second grade Certificates, and the standard of qualification for each is as follows:

Second Grade.—1. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character, certified by Boards of Trustees who have employed the candidate, or by other reliable persons known to the Board.

2. Superior professional ability, ascertained in the manner above indicated and also certified to by teachers of eminent ability known to the Board.

3. A comprehensive knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching; twenty-seven months of practical experience in the school-room, nine of which shall have been in this State.

4. Scholarship—

1. A thorough knowledge of the branches enumerated in the 147th section of the school law.
2. The Constitution of the United States.
3. The Elements of Natural Philosophy.
4. The Art of Composition.
5. Morals.

Those who pass a satisfactory examination in the above named subjects, and who furnish the testimonials referred to will receive a second grade certificate.

First Grade.—Those candidates who, in addition to the requirements for a second grade certificate, shall pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches, will be entitled to a first grade certificate :

1. Elements of Algebra.
2. Plane Geometry.
3. Elements of Botany.
4. Outlines of General History.
5. Elements of Rhetoric.
6. Elements of Zoology.

Certificates for Teaching Latin and German.—Candidates for State certificates may be examined in regard to their knowledge of the Latin and German languages. In case the examination in either or both of these branches shall be successful, the candidate shall receive a separate certificate of his ability to teach these languages ; *Provided*, he shall first be found entitled to hold the regular State certificate.

Any candidate failing to secure the first grade may receive a second grade certificate on application, provided he obtain seventy-five per cent. of correct answers in the questions for the second grade.

Teachers must notify the member of the Board by whom they expect to be examined, on or before the 20th of July, stating the place at which they will appear and the grade for which they will apply.

As required by law, each applicant shall, previous to examination, pay the Examiner five dollars, which can in no case be refunded.

Teachers who have received second grade certificates may be examined in the additional studies required for the first grade, and, if successful, shall receive a first grade certificate."

The following is a list of the names of teachers to whom State Certificates have been granted, since the last biennial report :

JULY, 1874:

First Grade.—Lois G. Hufford, George W. Hufford, C. S. Atkinson, Temple H. Dunn, Harrison Kohler, Amos O. Lawrence, Timothy Wilson, Achilles J. Vawter (re-issued).

Second Grade.—Susan F. Kneff, Wm. S. Bullivant, Susan A. Goodale, L. D. Little, Samuel M. Gable.

Latin Certificates.—George W. Hufford, Temple H. Dunn, Timothy Wilson.

German Certificate.—George W. Hufford.

JULY, 1875:

First Grade.—James A. Barns, Sarah D. Harmon, Susan F. Kneff, Alice O. Allen, Anna S. Kennedy, James M. Naylor, A. W. Jones.

Second Grade.—David Moury.

Latin Certificates.—Alice O. Allen, James M. Naylor.

German Certificate.—James A. Barns.

SEPTEMBER, 1876:

First Grade.—Elias T. Cospers, Alonzo D. Mohler, Delphine B. Wells, Flora E. Weed, James H. Madden, Robert E. Jones, George F. Bass, William H. Link.

Second Grade.—Mrs. James H. Madden, Newell H. Motsinger, Maria Bisbee.

Latin Certificate.—Alonzo D. Mohler.

German Certificate.—John B. James.

4. The Board has given a great deal of attention to the relation existing between the upper schools of the State and the elementary grades. It has sought to make this relation harmonious, and, to that end, it makes an annual examination into the condition of the high schools, with a view of granting a commission to the Superintendents of such of them as may be found worthy. These commissions authorize the Superintendents to examine and certificate such of their qualified graduates as may desire to enter the upper schools. Pupils holding certificates are permitted to enter the upper schools without further examination. No commission is

issued to a school except upon application of its supervising school officers. A list of the cities that have been commissioned, will be found in the report of the President of the State University, incorporated with this report. Several conferences have recently been held between the State Board of Education and some of the Presidents of the denominational schools, of which there are many of high character in the State, with a view of securing such a modification of the course of study in these Institutions and in the high schools as will enable the latter to feed all the upper schools in the State upon a common basis. If this scheme shall be carried out, I think it will result in a decided advancement of our educational interests.

5. The State Board is now perfecting a plan for a more economical and profitable management of our teachers' institutes. This has been referred to on a previous page of this report. This work is one of the most important undertaken by the Board.

Besides doing the work required of them by law, the members of the Board have performed a great deal of gratuitous service for which they should receive the thanks of the State. In order to show the amount of labor performed by the Board, I present a condensed abstract of its proceedings for the year 1875.

January, 1875.—1. Conference between the Trustees of the State Normal School, Purdue University, and the State University, and the State Board of Education was held for the purpose of considering a bill to be presented to the Legislature, entitled "A bill to create a State University system, with a Board of Regents, having certain powers described therein, and declaring an emergency." Bill was approved. 2. Board prepared six sets of questions for county examinations. 3. Held conferences with the two educational committees of the Assembly, and presented the wants of the schools of the State. 4. Committee appointed to digest a plan for the better preparation of questions for the use of county superintendents. 5. Committee on Hopkins Monument Fund authorized to send a circular to the superintendents of the counties in relation to securing funds for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late State Superintendent. 6. Prepared a bill making the necessary appropriations to the upper schools of the State, which the State Superintendent was ordered to lay before the Legislature. 7. Decided to hold examination of candidates for State certificates on

the sixth of July, at Fort Wayne, LaFayette, Richmond, Indianapolis, North Vernon and Vincennes. State Superintendent was ordered to give due notice of these examinations. 8. Dr. Nutt made a lengthy report upon the practical operation of the plan adopted for commissioning high schools. 9. High schools were commissioned as follows, viz: Franklin, Seymour, Shelbyville, Terre Haute, Muncie, Goshen, Kokomo, South Bend, Evansville.

April, 1875.—1. Committee appointed at last meeting to devise a better mode of preparing the questions for county examinations made a verbal report. Committee ordered to make a supplemental report under instructions. 2. Committee of three appointed to prepare a plan for making an educational exhibit at the Centennial. 3. Board elected a clerk. 4. Dr. Nutt submitted a written report on the results of the union of the high schools with the State University. 5. Request for private examination for State certificate was refused. 6. Best mode of conducting State examinations was discussed at length. 7. Question of commissioning high schools was discussed. Clerk was ordered to issue a commission to Princeton. Clerk ordered to send circulars to superintendents of high schools in reference to renewal of commissions. 8. Committee appointed to report on propriety of issuing perpetual commissions to certain high schools. 9. Committee on best mode of preparing county questions, made a written report, which was accepted. 10. Several sets of questions for county examinations were approved. 11. President of Purdue University made a verbal report on the relation of the three upper schools of the State to each other. 12. A brief report from the Centennial Committee was made and approved. 13. Four trustees of the State University were elected. 14. Committee of one appointed to proceed to Washington and confer with General Eaton, U. S. Commissioner, in regard to the Centennial exhibit. 15. Questions for State examinations were submitted and approved. 16. Dr. Nutt made a report concerning the State oratorical contest, which was adopted. 17. Clerk ordered to prepare and send a circular concerning the time, place and manner of holding the next State examinations. 18. A committee was appointed to examine into the workings of the scheme for the union of the high schools and the State University, with instructions to report an improved scheme.

July, 1875.—1. Committee was appointed to prepare a set of questions and answers to be submitted to the State Association of

County Superintendents with a view to securing a uniformity in marking examination papers. 2. State Superintendent presented a model examination paper which might be sent to County Superintendents to serve as a model for the teachers. It was ordered that copies be distributed to the various County Superintendents. 3. Committee appointed to prepare a new blank for teachers' reports to school trustees. 4. State Superintendent reported a scheme for representing the educational exhibit at the Centennial. (See Appendix.) Approved. 5. Report of committee on uniformity in marking the papers of candidates for county licenses was made. 6. Conference was held with trustees of the State University in relation to the best interests of the institution. 7. Board examined the papers of the applicants for State certificates; seven persons were granted certificates. 8. It was resolved to issue commissions to superintendents of high schools, to examine candidates for admission to Purdue University, as well as to the State University.

September, 1875.—1. Board elected a Secretary. 2. After a lengthy discussion a committee was appointed to prepare a report upon the best method of improving our institute work. 3. Committee appointed to revise blank to be sent to superintendents of high schools, stating terms upon which they may be commissioned. 4. Ordered, "that whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the President of this Board that any County Superintendent has submitted the county questions to his teachers, before the last Saturday of the month for which they were issued, the Clerk of the Board shall be directed to withhold the county questions from such County Superintendent, until such time as he shall agree to comply with the rules made by this Board in relation thereto." 5. Several sets of questions for county examinations were prepared. 6. Committee appointed to revise the blank to superintendents of high schools made a report, which recommended, among other things, that certain high schools be visited and inspected by certain members of the Board. Adopted. 7. Appointment of a Trustee of the State University was postponed. 8. *Resolved*, That the Board commends the action of those members of the faculties of our higher educational institutions, who have labored during the season in our county institutes. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Board, the interest of the State would be conserved, if this service could be rendered to a greater extent in the future.

December, 1875.—1. Ordered that State certificates be issued to certain persons. 2. The work of preparing questions for the State examination of 1876 was apportioned to the various members of the Board. 3. Board then elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University.

9. THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

An Act approved March 8, 1873, provides, among other things, as follows, viz: "The County Superintendent and the Trustees of the township and the School Trustees of the towns and cities of the county, shall constitute a County Board of Education. * * * The change of text-books, except in cities, * * shall be determined by such Board, and each township shall conform as nearly as practicable to its action, but no text-book adopted by the County Board shall be changed within three years from the date of such adoption, except by unanimous vote of all members of such Board."

The design of this law was to secure a less frequent change of text-books, and county uniformity. The law has failed to accomplish either of these results. Frequent change of text-books is an evil that ought to be remedied. I think that this proposition needs no argument. I recommend, therefore, that the last clause of the law just quoted above, be changed to read as follows: But no text-book adopted by the County Board shall be changed within six years from the date of such adoption, except by unanimous vote of all members of such Board; and all text-books adopted by the County Board shall be in exclusive use, in all the schools of the county, except in cities and towns, within one year from the date of their adoption.

10. OUR CENTENNIAL SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

In the spring of 1875, Indiana was invited to join her sister States in making a representation of the educational resources and progress of the country, at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The matter was brought before the State Board of Education, at its meeting in April, 1875. It was unanimously determined to proceed at once with the preliminary work. A committee, consisting of George P. Brown, Wm. A. Bell, Alex. M. Gow and James H. Smart, was appointed by the Board, with instructions to devise

plans for the purpose of representing the educational interests of Indiana in this exhibition. A circular was issued in July to the teachers of the State, giving them a plan of operation. This was followed, from time to time, by other circulars giving more definite instructions regarding the time and manner of preparing and forwarding the educational products of their respective schools. A public meeting was called in September, at the office of the State Superintendent which was attended by most of the prominent teachers of the State, and by the Hon. John L. Campbell, Secretary of the United States Centennial Commission. The teachers fully approved the plans of the committee and pledged hearty co-operation. It was estimated that five thousand dollars would be required to carry out the plans formed, and it was resolved to call upon the pupils and teachers to furnish this amount. The State Centennial Finance Board also endorsed the plans of the Educational Committee and pledged co-operation in every practicable way. After a conference with the Finance Board, it was thought best to send the money raised by the schools, directly into the treasury of the Board, the guarantee having been given that the Educational Committee should have all the money it needed, whether the schools raised the necessary amount or not. The money was furnished as freely and as fast as it was needed. Four thousand, five hundred and ten dollars have been drawn for the educational exhibit. This sum has been all expended, and a small remaining deficit has been made up by private contribution.

Among the products sent to the Committee, for transportation to Philadelphia, were 175 volumes of examination papers; specimens of drawing and penmanship; collections in natural history and a great variety of other work from, at least, fifteen thousand school children. Ten models, and many photographs of our representative school buildings were also sent. This material was supplemented by a great number of statistical charts, representing the condition and growth of the school system of the State, and of our higher institutions of learning. (See Appendix.) Fifty cities and towns, forty counties and thirteen colleges were represented in the exhibit.

The success of our exhibit was quite marked. It was universally commended as being one of the best in the Exposition. The thousands of Indianians who saw it attest the fact that it brought no discredit to the State. Of the value of the exhibit to our schools there can be but one opinion. It has developed a just

State pride in our school system, on the part of our own citizens, and it has gained for us an enviable reputation abroad. Should it be generally believed that our school system is very defective, and that in respect to intellectual condition and advantages we are inferior to our sister States, it would prove to be a serious obstacle to our future growth. Opinions of this sort have been held and expressed by many, and as a consequence doubtless many valuable immigrants have taken their families and their capital and have found a home in other States. The exhibit has done very much to remove these erroneous opinions.

The reflex influence of the exhibit upon the teachers and schools has been the most valuable result obtained from it. The effort made, in the preparation of the material by the children, was worth to the schools themselves many times the cost of the exhibit. It was an incentive that produced the very best effort on the part of the pupils. Teachers were encouraged, they discovered the value of a motive, they discovered what good work was possible by proper effort. I doubt not that the work of preparing the material will exert an influence of great value upon the schools for many years to come. The material has been brought home and has been placed on exhibition in the Department of Public Instruction, where it can be still further utilized in favor of those teachers who have not yet inspected it. Several awards have been made to the State, by the United States Centennial Commission for various excellent features of the exhibit. The committee desire me to state as an act of justice, that they are under obligation to C. W. Greene, Esq., State Centennial Agent; the Hon. J. M. Ridenour, Treasurer; and to the other members of the State Finance Board.

The catalogue of products sent will be found in the Appendix.

11. CONCLUSION.

It will be observed that I have not recommended any changes in the main features of our school system. The system that we have is good enough. In many respects it is superior to that of the other States of the Union. That there are some faults in its practical administration, and that it ought to produce better results than it does, all well informed men will admit. Our best educators are realizing the fact that some changes in the course of study must be made and that reforms in the methods of instruction are necessary.

They see that education must be practical ; that ability to use knowledge is just as necessary as the possession of knowledge, and that good behavior is just as essential to success in life as scholarship. They see that the schools educate the masses and that the masses must work, and hence that the school must seek to educate its pupils into the practical industries of life rather than into the professions. This reform movement is gaining strength every day and it requires no legislation to help it along. It will remedy most of the evils in the school system now complained of by thinking men. Let it remain as it is, and the educators of the State will pledge that it shall bring, ere long, that perfected fruit which all right-minded men believe it ought to produce.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. H. SMART,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

1875.

STATE

This statement is compiled from the reports of the County Super-
counties the following facts: 1. Number of children enrolled
ber of Districts in which schools were taught. 4. Number of
Districts. 6. Number of colored schools. 7. Number of Dis-
9. Average length of School in days. 10. Number of Teachers

Number of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS ADMITTED INTO THE SCHOOLS WITHIN THE YEAR.								
		Whites.			Colored.			Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Adams	2070	1842	3912	.....	.....	.....	2070	1842	3912
2	Allen	5995	5349	11344	3	9	12	5998	5358	11356
3	Bartholmew	2815	2551	5366	.....	.....	.....	2815	2551	5366
4	Benton	1177	947	2124	.....	.....	.....	1177	947	2124
5	Blackford	1243	1066	2309	.....	1	1	1243	1067	2310
6	Boone	3973	3899	7782	20	17	37	3993	3826	7819
7	Brown	1504	1215	2719	.....	.....	.....	1504	1215	2719
8	Carroll	3018	2586	5604	3	1	4	3021	2587	5608
9	Cass	3303	2917	6220	15	20	35	3318	2937	6255
10	Clark	2810	2492	5302	249	240	489	3059	2732	5791
11	Clay	3436	3082	6518	.....	.....	.....	3436	3082	6518
12	Clinton	3241	2857	6098	.....	.....	.....	3241	2857	6098
13	Crawford	1672	1485	3157	.....	.....	.....	1672	1485	3157
14	Daviess	3039	2729	5768	56	34	90	3095	2763	5858
15	Dearborn	3133	2736	5869	7	5	13	3140	2742	5882
16	Decatur	2759	2335	5094	9	12	21	2768	2347	5115
17	DeKalb	2874	2524	5398	.....	1	1	2874	2525	5399
18	Delaware	3151	2951	6102	6	5	11	3157	2956	6113
19	Dubois	2105	1942	4047	9	6	15	2114	1948	4062
20	Eikhart	4811	4294	9105	2	1	3	4813	4295	9108
21	Fayette	1340	1153	2493	14	9	23	1354	1162	2516
22	Floyd	2443	2198	4641	154	161	315	2597	2359	4956
23	Fountain	2559	2224	4783	3	3	6	2562	2227	4789
24	Franklin	2788	2501	5289	.....	.....	.....	2788	2501	5289
25	Fulton	2469	1991	4460	2	1	3	2471	1992	4463
26	Gibson	3232	2849	6081	147	113	260	3279	2962	6241
27	Grant	3405	3012	6417	95	78	173	3500	3090	6590
28	Greene	3830	3287	7117	9	3	12	3839	3290	7129
29	Hamilton	3576	2935	6511	69	68	137	3645	3003	6648
30	Hancock	2534	2156	4690	6	8	14	2540	2164	4704
31	Harrison	3299	2747	6046	58	51	109	3357	2798	6155
32	Her dricks	3301	2843	6144	41	36	77	3342	2879	6221
33	Henry	3572	2998	6570	79	59	138	3651	3057	6708
34	Howard	2964	2648	5612	58	66	124	3022	2714	5736
35	Huntington	2898	2520	5418	.....	.....	.....	2898	2520	5418
36	Jackson	2997	2693	5690	41	25	66	3038	2718	5756
37	Jasper	1397	1339	2736	.....	.....	.....	1397	1339	2736
38	Jay	2701	2300	5001	.....	.....	.....	2701	2300	5001
39	Jefferson	3054	2664	5718	104	113	217	3158	2777	5935
40	Jennings	2373	2149	4522	67	48	115	2440	2197	4637
41	Johnson	2656	2337	4993	28	33	61	2684	2370	5054

MENT NO. 1.

intendents for the year ending August 31st, 1875, and exhibits by in the schools. 2. Average daily attendance in the school. '3. Num- Districts in which no schools were taught. 5. Total number of trict Graded Schools. 8. Number of Township Graded Schools. employed. 11. Average daily compensation of Teachers.

[illegible]

STATEMENT No.

Number of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS ADMITTED INTO THE SCHOOLS WITHIN THE YEAR.								
		White.			Colored.			Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
42	Knox	3158	2682	5840	41	55	96	3199	2737	5936
43	Kosciusko.....	4416	3887	8303	.....	.....	.....	4416	3887	8303
44	LaGrange.....	2262	1863	4125	1	2	3	2263	1865	4128
45	Lake.....	2278	1998	4276	.....	.....	.....	2278	1998	4276
46	Laporte.....	3340	3127	6467	26	23	49	3366	3150	6516
47	Lawrence.....	2482	2434	4916	37	38	75	2519	2472	4991
48	Madison.....	3800	3503	7303	9	3	12	3809	3506	7315
49	Marion.....	7950	7690	15640	578	542	1120	8528	8232	16760
50	Marshall.....	3617	2994	6611	.....	.....	.....	3617	2994	6611
51	Martin.....	2004	1781	3785	.....	.....	.....	2004	1781	3785
52	Miami.....	3288	2915	6203	14	16	30	3302	2931	6233
53	Monroe.....	2595	2211	4806	60	69	129	2655	2280	4935
54	Montgomery.....	3736	3357	7093	24	32	56	3760	3389	7149
55	Morgan.....	2868	2557	5425	3	.....	3	2871	2557	5428
56	Newton.....	1220	956	2176	2	2	4	1222	958	2180
57	Noble.....	3719	3207	6926	2	1	3	3721	3208	6929
58	Ohio.....	848	721	1569	28	23	51	876	744	1620
59	Orange.....	2241	1948	4189	35	32	67	2276	1980	4256
60	Owen.....	2681	2308	4989	19	14	33	2700	2322	5022
61	Parke.....	2983	2562	5545	26	24	50	3009	2586	5595
62	Perry.....	2580	2256	4836	16	38	54	2596	2294	4890
63	Pike.....	2615	2193	4808	.....	.....	.....	2615	2193	4808
64	Porter.....	2377	2063	4440	3	3	6	2380	2066	4446
65	Posey.....	2693	2423	5116	91	95	186	2784	2518	5302
66	Pulaski.....	1931	1191	3122	.....	.....	.....	1931	1191	3122
67	Putnam.....	3379	2870	6249	15	6	21	3394	2886	6280
68	Randolph.....	3740	3164	6904	67	51	118	3807	3215	7022
69	Ripley.....	2831	2200	5031	12	15	27	2843	2215	5058
70	Rush.....	2855	2723	5578	57	53	110	2912	2776	5688
71	Scott.....	1340	1149	2489	.....	.....	.....	1340	1149	2489
72	Shelby.....	3514	2950	6464	15	10	25	3529	2960	6489
73	Spencer.....	3486	3095	6581	203	207	410	3689	3302	6991
74	Starke.....	869	691	1560	.....	.....	.....	869	691	1560
75	St. Joseph.....	3506	3300	6806	14	13	27	3520	3313	6833
76	Steuben.....	2461	2233	4694	.....	.....	.....	2461	2233	4694
77	Sullivan.....	3319	2901	6220	25	16	41	3344	2917	6261
78	Switzerland.....	2013	1706	3719	16	11	27	2029	1717	3746
79	Tippecanoe.....	4181	4424	8605	23	22	45	4204	4446	8650
80	Tipton.....	2104	1608	3712	.....	.....	.....	2104	1608	3712
81	Union.....	1094	847	1941	1	2	3	1095	849	1944
82	Vanderburgh.....	3358	2867	6225	252	258	510	3610	3125	6735
83	Vermillion.....	1769	1503	3272	5	2	7	1774	1505	3279
84	Vigo.....	4361	3937	8298	152	126	278	4513	4063	8576
85	Wabash.....	3760	3303	7063	9	5	14	3769	3308	7077
86	Warren.....	1728	1506	3234	1	.....	1	1729	1506	3235
87	Warrick.....	3266	2609	5875	68	63	131	3334	2672	6006
88	Washington.....	3254	2111	5365	.....	.....	.....	3254	2111	5365
89	Wayne.....	4314	4047	8361	104	119	223	4418	4166	8584
90	Weils.....	2511	2135	4646	1	.....	1	2512	2135	4647
91	White.....	1945	1775	3720	.....	.....	.....	1945	1775	3720
92	Whitley.....	2484	2013	4497	13	10	23	2497	2023	4520
Totals and Averages.....		264041	231670	495711	3422	3229	6651	267463	234899	502362

I.—Continued.

Average Daily Attendance of all Children in the Schools.		Number of Districts in which Schools were taught.	Number of Districts in which no Schools were taught.	Total number of Districts.	Number of Colored Schools taught within the year.	Number of District Graded Schools	Number of Township Graded Schools	Average length of school taught within the year in days.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN THE SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS PER DAY.							
									White.			Colored		In Townships.		In Towns.		In Cities.	
									M. le.	Female.	Total.	Male.	F. male.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3194	100	.....	.....	100	1	4	1	100	69	55	124	1	1	\$2 36	\$2 12	.....	.....	\$5 18	\$2 40
5105	154	.....	.....	154	.....	9	.....	141	155	138	293	.....	.....	2 16	1 29	\$4 11	\$1 78	6 66	2 08
2643	105	3	101	.....	.....	2	.....	137	85	114	199	.....	.....	1 62	1 03	2 91	1 67	.....	.....
2549	91	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	143	60	84	144	.....	.....	1 78	1 48	4 00	2 00	.....	.....
4071	109	4	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	77	139	216	.....	.....	1 95	1 53	4 12	2 14	.....	.....
2967	100	1	101	2	1	2	102	78	38	116	1	1	1 91	1 85	2 67	2 23	.....	.....
4240	129	2	131	.....	.....	9	1	107	115	37	152	3	10	2 31	2 23	2 68	2 00	4 15	1 98
10804	115	1	116	19	12	.....	.....	132	85	207	292	3	10	2 47	2 43	.....	.....	6 28	3 15
4230	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	138	112	134	24	.....	.....	1 69	1 32	2 53	1 38	2 65	2 15
188	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	98	0	23	83	.....	.....	1 96	1 95	3 83	1 76	.....	.....
3444	125	2	17	.....	.....	1	2	123	111	74	185	.....	.....	1 96	1 89	7 89	2 16	.....	.....
2662	86	.....	.....	86	2	2	1	120	69	56	125	1	1	1 63	1 44	3 50	2 26	.....	.....
4081	125	2	127	1	2	.....	.....	120	87	66	153	1	1	2 32	2 20	2 71	1 58	8 65	2 50
3018	108	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	117	93	46	139	.....	.....	2 07	1 95	3 70	2 23	.....	.....
1284	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	120	35	31	66	.....	.....	2 02	1 79	4 17	2 50	.....	.....
4315	128	.....	.....	128	2	3	132	108	157	265	.....	.....	.....	1 69	93	3 25	1 85	5 27	2 00
907	29	.....	.....	29	2	.....	.....	120	20	17	37	1	1	1 76	1 67	.....	.....	2 00	2 06
2533	93	1	94	4	2	.....	.....	99	84	15	99	3	1	1 87	1 79	4 04	2 12	.....	.....
2977	106	.....	.....	106	1	.....	.....	118	83	32	115	1	1	2 00	1 86	4 50	2 50	.....	.....
3066	122	.....	.....	122	2	.....	6	140	117	48	165	1	1	2 25	2 13	3 90	2 25	.....	.....
2776	92	1	93	4	3	.....	.....	128	67	45	112	.....	.....	1 73	1 59	3 30	1 84	.....	.....
2584	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	74	71	23	94	.....	.....	2 11	1 93	3 75	2 50	.....	.....
2334	89	1	90	.....	.....	1	.....	145	54	104	158	.....	.....	1 67	1 41	2 13	2 13	6 11	1 67
3190	83	2	85	1	1	2	122	79	36	115	.....	1	1	2 30	2 03	.....	.....	3 45	2 45
1654	72	1	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	41	35	7	.....	.....	1 79	1 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
3734	130	1	131	.....	.....	1	120	99	64	163	.....	.....	.....	2 13	2 03	2 87	2 00	4 50	2 27
4394	134	.....	.....	134	3	5	1	126	105	53	158	2	2	2 13	1 90	3 65	2 23	.....	.....
3078	113	.....	.....	113	1	.....	2	112	97	26	123	.....	.....	1 93	1 82	2 50	1 50	.....	.....
3493	104	2	105	1	4	1	125	87	66	153	1	1	2	2 37	1 93	5 60	2 25	.....	.....
1400	47	.....	.....	47	.....	2	93	37	14	51	.....	.....	.....	1 96	1 92	.....	.....	.....	.....
3725	120	.....	.....	120	2	2	123	121	57	178	.....	.....	.....	2 20	2 02	2 55	.....	2 50	.....
4152	125	.....	.....	125	8	3	1	120	105	44	149	1	1	1 84	1 63	3 02	1 91	.....	.....
499	41	1	42	.....	.....	.....	113	32	35	67	.....	.....	.....	1 55	1 14	2 00	1 75	.....	.....
4179	105	.....	.....	105	8	5	138	79	128	207	.....	.....	.....	1 96	1 35	4 55	1 93	6 85	2 15
3116	96	.....	.....	96	3	129	70	128	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 43	87	3 22	1 37	.....	.....
3849	119	1	120	1	6	.....	107	80	48	128	1	1	2	1 19	2 16	2 95	2 13	.....	.....
2036	71	.....	.....	71	2	.....	121	55	35	90	1	1	1	1 85	1 84	3 13	2 15	.....	.....
5183	136	1	137	1	4	2	147	104	82	186	.....	.....	.....	2 42	2 36	2 92	2 25	4 25	2 51
2006	72	.....	.....	72	.....	1	108	70	7	77	.....	.....	.....	2 17	2 04	2 75	1 93	.....	.....
1151	39	2	41	.....	.....	.....	146	35	35	70	.....	.....	.....	2 44	2 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
5099	49	.....	.....	49	10	73	1	148	35	111	146	5	4	2 43	2 39	.....	.....	6 07	2 50
1712	58	1	59	.....	.....	.....	1	143	42	31	73	.....	.....	2 43	2 35	3 95	2 46	.....	.....
5746	92	2	94	4	7	.....	156	80	82	162	5	1	6	2 25	1 75	2 62	1 00	3 93	2 75
4743	140	.....	.....	140	5	1	105	109	55	161	.....	.....	.....	1 97	1 89	2 22	1 87	3 88	2 24
1737	84	.....	.....	84	3	.....	130	74	51	125	.....	.....	.....	2 14	1 98	3 75	2 17	.....	.....
3305	117	.....	.....	117	5	.....	5	120	96	32	128	3	3	2 25	2 07	3 88	1 88	.....	.....
3309	125	1	125	.....	.....	.....	100	116	22	138	.....	.....	.....	1 87	1 76	3 00	2 15	.....	.....
5789	108	1	109	4	6	1	127	90	133	223	.....	.....	.....	2 30	1 90	4 49	2 12	5 00	2 62
2894	105	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	125	83	106	189	.....	.....	.....	1 72	1 17	2 75	1 25	3 46	1 69
2298	95	.....	.....	95	1	2	111	75	39	114	.....	.....	.....	1 96	1 87	3 12	2 00	.....	.....
3138	100	.....	.....	100	1	3	.....	117	86	98	184	.....	.....	1 64	1 13	2 90	1 25	.....	.....
300743	9130	52	9182	132	290	106	120	7618	5429	13047	52	34	86	\$2 03	\$1 80	\$3 24	\$1 93	\$4 49	\$2 27

STATEMENT NO. II.

This statement is compiled from the reports of the County Superintendents for the year ending August 31, 1875, and exhibits, by counties, the following facts: TUITION REVENUE—1. Amount on hand at last report. 2. Amount since received. 3. Amount expended during the year. 4. Amount on hand at date of this report. SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE—5. Amount on hand at last report. 6. Amounts since received. 7. Amount expended during the year. 8. Amount on hand at date of this report.

No. of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.						ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.				
		Amount received in February, 1875.	Amount received in June, 1875.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Revenue for Tuition.	Amount expended since September 1, 1874.	Amount now on hand.	Amount on hand September 1, 1874.	Amount since Received.	Total.	Amount expended since September 1, 1874.	Amount now on hand.
1	Adams.....	\$7728 70	\$12190 41	\$371 87	\$34311 74	\$18813 03	\$15498 71	\$1076 50	\$10893 62	\$11969 07	\$7517 85	\$1451 82
2	Allen.....	36958 12	38595 31	1225 40	125210 55	74219 30	50591 25	19563 58	50724 55	70288 13	46018 08	24270 07
3	Bartholomew.....	16821 12	21523 00	4037 19	8441 00	39528 63	44312 37	9840 04	21300 90	33017 18	11716 28	11716 28
4	Benton.....	6416 97	8063 14	940 73	24640 70	12085 68	12555 02	3798 97	12541 09	16339 06	12538 37	38 0 69
5	Boone.....	1877 62	4173 30	3357 34	15851 02	8832 60	6968 42	850 57	6723 74	7574 31	5309 45	2294 86
6	Boone.....	16514 30	22567 46	449 35	63000 84	33708 71	29303 13	10122 77	15184 30	25307 07	18007 57	7299 50
7	Brown.....	4331 85	6412 59	472 87	18653 52	11309 91	7343 61	704 37	3574 14	4278 51	3627 39	661 12
8	Carroll.....	12611 07	16190 02	1241 42	47199 86	30864 12	16336 74	3566 79	22907 09	26467 79	21966 30	4501 49
9	Cass.....	15896 74	12972 93	1347 60	41104 22	32404 86	18699 36	20269 35	11669 54	13938 89	128091 77	8847 12
10	Clark.....	18533 16	25901 15	1192 80	72034 87	41935 37	30039 50	7288 30	21501 49	28789 79	21338 22	7451 57
11	Clay.....	14238 45	18500 15	735 18	53124 45	27503 70	25020 75	4198 56	24959 45	291 8 01	16115 00	13043 01
12	Clinton.....	14202 71	22277 03	1303 99	59777 66	33732 25	26045 41	4164 70	18568 66	22733 36	16755 07	5978 29
13	Crawford.....	7117 99	3755 28	722 68	14775 08	12559 87	2215 21	990 58	4120 53	5111 11	4308 74	802 37
14	Daviess.....	11033 29	16275 32	1623 04	46574 59	27473 28	19101 31	3811 64	12447 50	16259 14	13209 97	3049 17
15	Dearborn.....	16267 75	23832 74	1383 77	67948 27	30933 55	30854 72	6665 20	13953 54	20618 74	15112 93	5505 81
16	Decatur.....	17303 12	25818 88	415 78	62280 88	38138 66	2442 23	8380 37	16358 24	24733 61	19638 95	5004 66
17	Delaware.....	10323 66	15768 84	5709 06	43977 80	19227 34	19358 09	3389 09	15619 51	19358 63	15852 52	3506 11
18	Dubois.....	17787 47	24772 53	243 45	71976 37	33984 34	31892 03	4257 58	26140 21	30397 79	18197 59	12200 20
19	Dubois.....	7399 50	10313 06	3337 37	35558 52	21044 24	14514 18	2716 79	8937 96	11674 72	8198 80	3475 92

20 Elkhardt.....	26090 09	17338 65	27900 10	3982 85	75281 56	42755 22	35252 34	8934 30	27553 15	37487 45	24192 22	13285 33
21 Fayette.....	10116 40	10846 63	13841 05	683 46	35487 54	17631 72	17855 82	2745 49	12677 98	15123 47	8922 41	6501 06
22 Floyd.....	25443 31	13351 16	21692 90	4532 40	6020 07	4532 40	30559 46	3634 16	17213 39	20307 55	15309 90	5697 68
23 Fountain.....	17122 37	10570 38	10461 63	5678 72	43833 10	27158 17	16674 93	4153 08	20622 31	24775 39	16200 77	8574 62
24 Franklin.....	19208 01	13763 01	16721 01	1039 11	50791 91	31149 28	13927 64	3414 27	7465 22	10879 49	9639 48	1340 01
25 Fulton.....	12003 49	6301 95	10027 78	2533 36	31365 88	17438 24	13927 64	1535 94	12411 29	13947 23	12970 38	976 85
26 Gibson.....	15605 10	2062 65	22612 33	690 68	59204 76	33815 76	25583 01	3688 58	16749 31	20435 89	14423 92	6011 97
27 Grant.....	16937 64	10641 46	14448 34	568 27	64255 71	23435 71	16919 49	888 54	14245 37	15153 91	9762 16	5371 75
28 Greene.....	21641 46	10247 76	17727 24	2257 80	64274 40	30944 24	23330 16	4039 46	15450 12	13489 57	15156 33	4333 24
29 Hamilton.....	18540 81	13451 02	20771 45	572 25	63335 54	35342 66	17992 58	6960 61	25466 67	25466 67	17461 85	8004 82
30 Hancock.....	19306 34	11927 03	15011 43	445 35	46120 15	27179 74	19240 41	2028 27	18039 36	20137 63	15555 58	4582 05
31 Harrison.....	19847 06	9852 98	14521 36	1159 15	45380 55	25742 46	19638 56	1471 05	11752 76	13223 81	10240 29	2983 52
32 Hendricks.....	22578 31	18556 77	22994 20	357 84	63587 21	38977 65	24009 35	3210 26	18938 17	22148 37	13020 06	4128 31
33 Henry.....	15336 21	15336 21	23292 20	3473 43	61857 12	38679 39	28177 63	6910 14	29307 68	36217 82	22011 20	16199 62
34 Howard.....	17650 28	1608 53	19396 69	524 21	54569 89	34575 70	20094 67	3408 43	23418 92	28917 35	21207 71	5709 64
35 Huntington.....	15800 88	10252 33	16008 75	230 07	42292 03	23851 70	18310 33	5238 45	16486 53	21706 38	11827 60	9839 38
36 Jackson.....	26222 42	13082 67	19357 85	1599 00	56782 94	33150 90	21512 05	6506 80	12893 16	19399 96	8816 12	10683 84
37 Jasper.....	12643 86	6574 86	10405 41	159 32	29783 44	16174 89	13608 55	5846 59	8123 65	13970 24	9117 28	4852 96
38 Jay.....	14756 56	9030 89	13969 06	432 67	39189 06	22749 11	16440 07	4387 51	11089 68	16078 19	10816 24	5261 95
39 Jefferson.....	19164 09	14522 31	21113 46	988 00	56269 80	35829 85	20440 01	3287 61	25431 73	28720 44	9552 49	19137 95
40 Jennings.....	14163 09	10352 59	11275 14	2753 62	38774 44	24116 12	12658 32	5567 47	7885 42	13452 89	9381 58	4071 31
41 Johnson.....	27218 17	18565 91	20231 15	244 07	66559 30	39031 44	22678 86	6661 55	23707 08	81368 63	18463 25	12905 38
42 Knox.....	16776 30	10867 84	18330 14	408 83	46383 11	26652 37	19730 74	416 69	12430 39	12847 08	12639 34	207 74
43 Kosciusko.....	20582 01	16526 29	19437 84	1183 07	57729 41	36124 58	21604 83	11143 29	15204 32	2647 61	19742 92	6604 69
44 Lagrange.....	13702 02	8621 47	12510 74	434 16	35268 39	19064 87	12033 82	4817 69	14229 70	19047 45	12869 61	6177 84
45 Lake.....	14598 13	7910 88	14533 76	788 85	37631 02	23451 98	14369 64	4769 62	13005 18	17774 80	9829 26	7345 64
46 Laporte.....	32401 56	20859 00	33887 65	1042 63	88190 84	45440 28	42750 56	7751 29	32946 72	40718 01	17625 68	23092 33
47 Lawrence.....	1848 70	8848 70	12099 89	4441 66	44300 25	24497 17	19833 08	2669 42	7644 51	10213 93	7131 07	3082 86
48 Madison.....	2184 18	1469 31	18401 17	4548 22	59125 98	36370 17	27556 27	4762 73	21861 76	29613 76	19351 62	9762 24
49 Marion.....	39925 91	39406 04	124263 48	8339 96	212455 39	159063 90	53391 99	8971 53	186331 68	195303 21	156598 20	38705 04
50 Marshall.....	20097 67	12702 67	1894 09	176 70	51922 13	29565 06	22265 06	7594 68	17486 45	25084 13	18459 79	6585 94
51 Martin.....	11078 94	6221 01	10465 79	447 69	28213 43	16031 82	12181 61	2956 21	6451 55	8417 76	5854 39	2563 37
52 Miami.....	26390 61	15887 50	20942 60	3593 04	65613 15	27734 99	28773 16	6978 54	17834 58	24013 12	15692 49	8320 63
53 Monroe.....	1331 64	8049 04	12427 35	2273 54	34101 08	23398 48	10703 10	2755 17	9326 63	12081 80	7963 11	4118 69
54 Montgomery.....	27477 80	16610 62	18276 98	1380 71	62746 11	38686 25	24059 86	4270 89	23900 95	28171 87	23719 75	4452 12
55 Morgan.....	22885 95	12078 90	17347 48	1281 06	63593 31	29555 21	24038 18	6141 64	14867 97	21108 91	15623 28	5185 63
56 Newton.....	8278 83	5801 39	7105 15	240 67	21426 04	12937 64	8489 00	709 38	7041 19	7750 57	6300 71	2449 86
57 Noble.....	18331 76	10767 47	20822 51	910 84	50832 58	26933 68	23898 89	2913 38	20027 45	22940 83	22135 19	805 64
58 Ohio.....	4615 36	3191 64	4356 85	1001 48	13174 33	8073 66	5100 67	702 31	4373 99	5076 30	4061 32	1014 98
59 Orange.....	11571 09	6579 08	9574 08	3474 87	31199 12	19345 11	11653 41	3104 08	7524 29	10718 37	8143 92	2574 45
60 Owen.....	14201 91	9079 04	12662 50	1621 30	75653 75	24074 98	13629 77	4434 62	9731 14	14165 76	8486 95	5678 81
61 Parke.....	28730 76	19315 68	27191 07	145 91	75383 42	41356 03	34017 02	12268 60	22235 14	34503 74	21123 95	1073 79
62 Perry.....	14022 84	10027 04	12069 29	1737 51	37846 68	23278 98	14567 70	2617 01	10265 42	19882 43	10819 46	2382 97
63 Pike.....	16978 08	8086 95	9440 88	1517 61	39033 42	15069 49	14904 02	6778 15	10991 76	17769 91	9844 41	7935 50
64 Porter.....	14257 66	8324 17	16145 82	1052 62	39780 27	25176 24	14604 03	3373 23	19610 92	32705 66	25437 40	7268 16
65 Posey.....	16586 72	11101 31	17391 38	3495 72	45674 96	27027 46	21547 50	13004 64	9671 72	10050 96	7675 21	2474 74
66 Pulaski.....	6787 31	6425 89	386 45	306 45	20469 27	12425 27	8534 00	373 23	9677 72	10050 96	7675 21	2474 74
67 Putnam.....	21218 08	17731 39	23766 28	117 17	62852 87	35470 02	27382 86	6921 65	19973 04	26894 59	15252 45	16402 85
68 Randolph.....	29299 90	16312 79	27860 71	895 56	74368 96	41256 57	33112 39	11783 42	24548 19	30331 61	20926 76	16041 85
69 Ripley.....	13679 74	11058 15	16750 16	1477 08	41905 11	33896 51	19008 60	5337 54	8775 58	14113 12	8737 93	5375 10

STATEMENT No. II--Continued.

No. of Counties.	ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.					ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.				
	Amount received in Feb. ruary, 1875.	Amount received in June, 1875.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Revenue for Tuition.	Amount expended since September 1, 1874.	Amount now on hand.	Amount since Received.	Total.	Amount expended since September 1, 1874.	Amount now on hand.
70 Rush.....	\$22581 86	\$15055 37	\$20739 74	\$814 44	\$39490 93	\$33321 28	\$24169 65	\$18898 58	\$3759 48	\$22658 06
71 Scott.....	5362 10	3985 42	5860 06	66 89	15275 07	9345 62	5928 45	3939 11	1155 27	5094 38
72 Shelby.....	18077 00	14712 02	27101 98	4252 40	58773 40	37471 41	21301 99	3758 47	32536 41	2017 76
73 Spencer...	26916 42	13786 60	20114 63	3552 22	64399 87	32998 93	31370 94	3503 95	17012 99	2638 96
74 Starke.....	3093 69	3139 06	4199 17	.....	11331 92	6172 23	5169 69	964 93	20516 94	13827 02
75 St. Joseph..	26990 89	19549 79	21838 77	22 8 86	70048 31	39317 33	30750 98	3411 90	4105 74	2890 30
76 Steinbo.....	7296 61	7296 61	9307 55	1536 14	25366 36	17057 08	8308 68	3012 75	30792 85	1215 44
77 Sullivan.....	16338 21	11544 30	10297 54	1376 17	45066 22	27598 52	17409 70	3152 93	20010 97	12199 20
78 Switzerland	11898 84	10472 61	10299 05	582 86	32673 36	20318 79	13304 57	2388 59	20010 97	5195 12
79 Tippo canoe.	47901 97	33662 35	40288 38	1155 46	129038 16	69623 47	59444 69	63756 80	13806 10	2647 68
80 Tipton.....	9637 85	12891 97	1123 31	35099 02	17885 68	17213 44	19344 69	18492 61	53770 64	2878 77
81 Union.....	5672 49	8698 18	419 38	23499 94	15153 60	9196 44	1067 42	6456 24	7649 45	1923 66
82 Vanderburg.	27554 23	21664 45	31249 65	28712 10	109180 43	67965 15	41215 28	5194 98	6262 40	3185 64
83 Vermillion..	10975 94	11645 92	10660 40	65 40	99347 66	62965 75	16081 91	846 91	12164 76	2852 95
84 Vigo.....	19183 45	28049 74	40323 61	1965 57	83672 37	66638 72	22933 65	5103 64	82200 40	4574 73
85 Wabash.....	18797 81	21511 71	3972 19	60341 33	37282 22	22933 65	23059 16	9801 60	13426 43	25154 98
86 Warren.....	15013 03	9392 50	10653 38	3942 36	39011 27	37282 22	22933 65	9801 60	42513 06	62513 06
87 Warrick.....	20751 69	14514 25	17419 10	1634 79	39011 27	21894 00	14116 67	5226 81	32135 00	7791 42
88 Washington.	15460 61	10095 72	13882 42	2020 38	54222 73	33271 68	20951 05	14121 09	17451 66	6967 49
89 Wayne.....	49402 17	29459 12	33378 33	613 66	41450 01	25518 41	16910 60	2899 66	10484 17	3614 65
90 White.....	12196 32	7969 61	11407 39	1387 46	118053 33	59055 39	58996 94	38721 21	36457 78	10573 82
91 White.....	9444 23	12189 10	13746 60	32860 68	19516 20	13414 48	1419 52	9087 81	10507 33	8761 31
92 Whitley.....	12836 37	7540 22	10632 65	1609 14	37892 47	23103 93	14788 54	12991 04	21352 53	6228 96
Totals.....	\$1730312 26	\$1194049 88	\$1095009 06	\$177708 25	\$4797127 45	\$2830747 05	\$1966380 40	\$1882094 21	\$172301 22	\$2354405 45
										\$654937 97

STATEMENT NO. III.

This statement is compiled from the reports of County Superintendents for the year ending August 31, 1875, and shows the following facts, by counties, so far as reported: 1. Number and kind of school houses. 2. Value of school property, real and personal. 3. Estimated amount of special school tax levied. 4. Number of volumes in Township Library. 5. Number of volumes taken out of Library during the year. 6. Number of volumes added to Library. 7. Amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters. 8. Number of school houses built during the year. 9. Value of same. 10. Private Schools. 11. Township institutes

No. of Counties.	No. of School Houses.				Estimated value of School Houses, including Grounds, Seats, etc.	Estimated value of School Apparatus, viz: Globes, Maps, etc.	Total estimated value of School Property.	Total estimated Special School Tax.	No. of Volumes in Township Library.	No. of Volumes taken out during the year.	Volumes added to Library.	Amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters.	No. of School Houses erected during the year.	Value of School Houses erected during the year.	Report of Private Schools.					No. of Township Institutes during the year.		
	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Total.											No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils admitted within the year.	Average daily attendance.	Average cost of Tuition per Pupil per Month.				
																			Male.		Female.	Total.
1 Adams.....	2	84	7	93	\$9,400 00	\$277 00	\$9,200 00	\$1,942 00	2,133	413	25	\$113 30	8	\$1,250 00	2	1	1	2	40	\$1 10	48	
2 Allen.....	27	161	1	188	287,685 00	8,660 00	296,515 00	38,770 00	4,333	683	1	2,087 00	7	16,930 00	2	1	1	2	30	247	69	
3 Bartholomew.....	39	59		98	194,600 00	34,010 00	1,801 00	213,648 00	2,120	411	20	144 25	4	65,500 00	32	1	20	21	88	24	81	
4 Benton.....	1	61		62	78 58 00	13,030 00	39,961 00	10,941 43	744	41		291 00	18	44,940 01	12	5	7	12	314	173	15	
5 Boone.....	1	43		44	26,940 00	6,837 75	27,723 75	6,380 49	573	98		179 50	1	750 00	7	2	2	4	303	67	25	
6 Blackford.....	24	125		149	94,755 00	28,005 00	97,760 00	20,384 61	2,178	40	10	63 25	9	5,555 00	14	3	10	13	251	154	43	
7 Brown.....	51	18		69	237,000 00	8,015 00	24,501 70	36 00	1,872	333	15	370 00	5	1,800 00	5	1	16	17	432	267	95	
8 Carroll.....	31	73		104	137,000 00	41,000 00	14,100 00	23,000 00	32 00	336	33	421 00	6	100 00	10	1	8	248	180	80	61	
9 Cass.....	21	93		116	217,256 00	6,210 00	25,349 60	27,029 00	3,497	1019		931 00	2	1,585 00	8	7	8	218	155	74	68	
10 Clark.....	9	89		98	125,847 00	3,001 00	12,887 00	10,534 30	3,251	55	7	695 25	1	3,100 00	7	3	4	7	363	161	170	
11 Clay.....	2	94		96	87,140 00	9,245 00	93 85 00	12,967 00	2,373	373		126 00	3	31,000 00	7	3	4	10	99	88	47	
12 Clinton.....	10	102		112	86,275 00	39,915 00	99,920 00	19,218 24	1,955	476	1	593 00		17,250 00	10	6	5	10	213	170	47	
13 Crawford.....	1	55		56	36,250 00	12,701 00	315 00	60 13 01	2,184	879		919 50	4	50 25 00	7	5	4	7	207	292	76	
14 Davies.....	3	108		112	619 00	2,945 00	4,681 50	1,662 44	2,105	269	1	1,065 00	9	50 25 00	16	5	11	16	477	292	144	
15 Dearborn.....	9	33		98	119,950 00	35,860 00	123,330 00	10,050 00	4,163	1430		825 00			12	4	8	12	316	220	63	

STATEMENT No. III—Continued.

No. of Counties.	No. of School Houses.				Estimated Value of School Houses, including Grounds, Seats, etc.	Estimated Value of School Apparatus, viz.: Globes, Maps, etc.	Total estimated Property Value of School	Total estimated Special School Tax.	No. of volumes in Township Library.	No. of volumes taken out during the year.	Volumes added to Library.	Amount paid Trustees for managing Educational Matters.	No. of school houses erected during the year.	Value of School Houses erected during the year.	No. of Private Schools taught in public, etc.				No. of Pupils admitted within the year.	Average daily attendance.	Average cost of Tuition per pupil per month.	No. of Township Institutions during the year.	
	Stone.	Brick.	Log.	Total.																			
16 Decatur	69	32	1	92	\$107,760 00	\$3,006 00	\$11,076 00	\$6,339 05	3570	332	4	\$968 00	4	\$5500 00	6	2	4	6	45	19	\$2 50	35	
17 DeKalb	54	33	97	117	110,350 00	4,038 00	114,385 00	21,405 04	2486	659	11	323 50	5	5350 00	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	1 41	54
18 Delaware	36	83	126	126	110,755 00	4,281 00	115,036 00	23,344 52	2924	887	8	591 50	4	4525 00	13	3	9	12	240	50	59	46	
19 Dubois	19	62	12	76	37,065 00	1,785 00	38,850 00	7,085 00	2772	765	.....	854 00	1	300 00	8	6	7	8	180	103	75	32
20 Elkhart	45	97	.....	142	205,492 82	3,112 50	208,605 32	27,580 09	3515	407	3	729 75	6	11,775 00	3	2	3	4	102	81	1 95	105
21 Fayette	2	49	.....	51	72,300 00	1,905 00	74,205 00	10,653 01	2935	614	7	540 00	1	11,000 00	10	3	7	10	10	61	1 00	49
22 Floyd	10	4	28	43	161,875 00	2,075 00	163,950 00	10,005 53	2385	581	.....	1275 00	.....	8000 00	6	1	2	3	6	125	1 18	32
23 Fountain	6	94	100	100	95,900 00	2,475 00	98,375 00	10,005 53	1957	523	.....	730 00	6	3850 00	22	1	21	22	282	235	1 03	32
24 Franklin	20	35	37	92	104,450 00	3,575 00	108,025 00	16,156 07	3997	1085	6	1028 00	1	11,000 00	15	3	12	15	262	186	82	46	
25 Fulton	8	82	90	90	64,835 00	1,695 00	66,530 00	12,085 00	2140	344	.....	460 00	10	6855 00	1	1	1	2	82	65	.....	33
26 Gibson	3	85	7	95	107,400 00	2,850 00	110,250 00	15,550 00	2182	281	23	1845 00	5	4350 00	17	5	12	17	110	90	37	37	
27 Grant	8	107	116	116	66,300 00	1,990 00	68,290 00	8,137 23	2809	685	113	205 00	3	3159 86	27	3	24	27	801	533	84	62	
28 Green	6	135	7	148	65,217 00	3,901 00	69,118 00	13,390 38	3036	394	15	572 00	9	22800 00	14	6	14	24	258	182	2 61	41	
29 Hamilton	3	124	1	128	124,000 00	6,375 00	129,475 00	16,260 00	3190	749	.....	1073 00	5	4550 00	11	5	9	14	268	363	1 61	44
30 Hancock	8	84	92	92	92,950 00	3,783 00	96,733 00	13,151 00	3294	412	.....	1404 50	4	10050 00	14	2	12	14	147	96	1 61	44
31 Harrison	136	5	141	141	63,800 00	3,040 00	66,840 00	10,475 66	4570	1594	32	1033 00	4	2321 00	22	7	17	24	349	199	1 20	47	
32 Hendricks	14	9	104	104	115,000 00	3,040 00	118,040 00	18,922 60	2640	748	.....	908 00	.....	.....	11	10	11	265	139	1 07	61	
33 Henry	11	93	104	104	111,776 00	2,638 00	114,414 00	18,660 84	3316	606	1	733 40	4	3540 00	28	4	28	32	800	433	1 16	41	
34 Howard	18	81	99	99	114,600 00	2,680 00	117,280 00	21,220 11	2325	474	1	894 00	4	5700 00	11	2	7	9	293	193	95	43	
35 Huntington	5	105	2	112	102,400 00	3,800 00	106,200 00	21,220 11	1841	350	1	815 00	4	619 00	10	5	5	10	40	25	.....	38
36 Jackson	8	94	5	107	85,850 00	3,625 00	89,475 00	9,510 77	2759	615	.....	295 00	2	1290 00	11	6	6	12	385	285	1 08	59
37 Jasper	35,575 00	555 00	36,130 00	9,566 72	1019	173	1	341 00	2	2445 64	3	3	3	3	50	75	57	57
38 Jay	9	97	4	110	73,802 00	3,648 00	77,450 00	15,496 86	2196	385	.....	820 00	6	12,435 00	6	.....	6	6	177	98	55	58
39 Jefferson	34	10	69	113	125,300 00	1,560 00	126,860 00	4,725 00	3822	524	2	495 00	4	5650 00	4	.....	4	4	192	79	1 00	51
40 Jennings	11	43	8	103	54,960 00	1,405 00	56,365 00	10,436 00	1887	415	.....	486 91	3	4800 00	4	.....	4	8	183	66	6 10	50
41 Johnson	41	88	89	89	162,025 00	5,575 00	167,600 00	21,303 42	2897	400	.....	1085 00	7	7980 00	3	3	6	208	164	1 69	48	
42 Knox	16	84	100	100	98,500 00	3,935 00	102,435 00	12,365 02	2151	453	57	607 00	7	1723 00	21	8	10	18	154	164	1 68	36	
43 Kosciusko	20	135	156	156	131,710 00	4,399 00	136,109 00	11,652 38	2708	269	.....	607 00	7	6670 00	3	3	3	10	43	.....	.....	66
44 LaGrange	6	102	108	108	78,720 00	2,474 00	81,194 00	15,725 39	1668	402	.....	567 00	5	13,225 00	3	3	3	8	37	37	.....	60

Lake.....	4	86	1	91	\$58,925 00	\$4,550 00	\$63,475 00	\$15,000 00	13,661	420	4	\$553 00	5	\$3,300 00	8	6	2	8	261	207	\$1 69	37
Laporte.....	29	90	119	119	221,400 00	17,725 00	228,125 00	29,876 39	36,57	440	4	485 00	4	5,785 00	10	10	10	183	160	1 00	45	
Lawrence.....	29	95	2	99	73,550 00	1,335 00	74,885 00	6,760 00	2,506	511	6	948 00	6	4,650 00	11	11	11	60	59	1 83	38	
Madison.....	15	119	1	135	97,120 00	4,481 00	101,601 00	30,384 07	24,49	530	11	1,404 80	7	7,920 00	47	11	30	41	569	332	79 64	
Marion.....	39	98	137	137	95,794 00	26,450 00	122,244 00	26,089 75	21,830	10,274 32	221,5	730 00	11	4,800 00	28	5	23	28	497	339	88 20	
Marshall.....	4	123	1	128	11,292 00	2,424 00	13,716 00	1,697 74	1,724	188	5	720 00	10	4,394 30	7	1	6	7	123	80	23 14	
Martin.....	64	61	10	74	32,610 00	1,250 00	33,860 00	4,564 00	1,360	237	11	428 00	10	9,400 00	4	4	3	6	85	57	2 33	
Miami.....	36	91	127	131	11,115 00	383 00	11,498 00	1,485 00	219	314	2	628 00	7	943 00	4	4	3	6	54	30	1 75	
Monroe.....	13	69	7	89	96,215 00	985 00	97,200 00	8,435 25	27,36	436	12	964 00	5	5,100 00	13	4	9	13	205	120	1 33	
Montgomery.....	6	119	125	171	171,100 00	45,15 00	216,250 00	25,113 17	39,83	758	3	1,674 35	8	6,500 00	27	2	25	27	625	411	1 26	
Morgan.....	13	98	111	111	90,047 00	5,455 00	95,502 00	7,315 99	19,19	753	3	862 50	8	4,650 00	14	5	10	15	.....	.....	46
Murray.....	56	52	63	63	67,350 00	1,510 00	68,860 00	10,760 00	60	20	.....	93 75	6	870 00	4	4	4	4	114	92	1 00
Newton.....	28	97	1	127	126,576 00	3,905 00	130,481 00	25,051 10	15,84	421	.....	466 50	2	9,050 00	9	5	4	9	284	135	1 02
Noble.....	2	77	1	23	31,800 00	380 00	32,180 00	4,881 11	14,70	1038	1	248 00	3	14,000 00	2	2	2	2	47	31	37 11	
Ohio.....	58	69	27	29	31,800 00	380 00	32,180 00	4,881 11	14,70	1038	1	248 00	3	14,000 00	2	2	2	2	47	31	37 11	
Orange.....	2	84	6	92	7,810 00	297 00	8,107 00	8,257 00	3,767	596	9	959 00	3	16,000 00	5	4	1	5	113	66	81 46	
Owen.....	2	104	106	106	72,495 00	2,090 00	74,585 00	5,732 36	28,45	572	2	727 00	6	3,051 00	7	3	6	9	76	49	82 75	
Parke.....	3	135	1	129	132,460 00	4,775 00	137,235 00	6,500 00	37,94	620	101	11,829 00	5	3,757 00	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	66
Perry.....	2	4	46	41	83	85,900 00	2,775 00	88,675 00	13,225	556	1	963 45	5	28,150 00	9	4	5	9	47	32	2 00	
Pike.....	15	75	1	90	52,100 00	2,100 00	54,200 00	4,265 77	21,92	117	56	917 00	4	17,650 00	12	1	12	13	54	33	71 11	
Porter.....	8	68	10	86	91,070 00	3,175 00	94,245 00	5,821 28	10,95	1780	.....	2,068 00	2	11,000 00	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	23
Posey.....	7	125	132	132	102,200 00	2,310 00	104,510 00	12,488 20	29,14	1780	.....	2,068 00	2	11,000 00	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	23
Pulaski.....	66	16	5	71	33,260 00	1,425 00	34,685 00	4,700 00	15,10	316	3	635 00	3	9,760 00	7	5	4	9	560	225	1 26	
Pulham.....	7	125	132	132	104,115 00	3,680 00	107,795 00	17,832 26	37,10	950	10	1,083 25	3	16,450 00	21	8	13	21	653	344	1 00	
Randolph.....	26	104	130	130	152,385 00	5,685 00	157,450 00	21,126 48	80,65	657	3	893 00	6	13,668 00	24	1	22	23	383	213	79 60	
Ripley.....	5	23	87	115	65,500 00	3,190 00	68,690 00	8,854 73	39,61	920	.....	627 00	2	17,000 00	12	2	10	12	137	113	1 31
Rock.....	4	102	106	106	119,547 16	3,020 00	122,567 16	12,525 84	37,70	1046	3	1,000 00	2	17,888 88	4	2	2	4	143	109	1 10	
Scott.....	2	43	45	45	119,547 16	3,020 00	122,567 16	12,525 84	37,70	1046	3	1,000 00	2	17,888 88	4	2	2	4	143	109	1 10	
Shelby.....	36	84	120	120	137,140 00	2,855 00	139,995 00	4,731 00	10,31	286	.....	3,750 00	1	20,000 00	11	4	7	11	100	60	1 25
Shenandoah.....	8	113	1	122	90,218 35	3,365 00	93,583 35	14,235 64	21,43	1,325	21	1,168 04	3	16,000 00	10	4	6	10	146	95	1 86	
Spencer.....	36	2	38	38	171,000 00	800 00	171,800 00	9 90	11,96	102	3	210 00	2	12,000 00	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	34
Starke.....	24	86	110	110	264,450 00	2,835 00	267,285 00	23,439 00	2,34	1,222	3	988 20	2	25,000 00	5	5	5	5	150	135	1 00	
St. Joseph.....	7	87	1	96	70,576 00	1,680 00	72,256 00	13,728 00	17,88	326	6	426 00	4	4,925 00	4	1	3	4	99	73	1 00	
Steuben.....	23	95	119	119	94,200 00	4,350 00	98,550 00	14,684 19	26,17	462	.....	1,085 00	8	4,640 00	27	4	23	27	479	308	77 43
Sullivan.....	11	10	50	74	76,000 00	1,950 00	77,950 00	4,541 00	23,19	705	.....	354 50	3	5,250 00	7	2	5	7	.....	.....	33
Switzerland.....	1	23	108	133	30,580 00	983 00	31,563 00	5,770 00	2,604	597	2	1,600 00	3	19,400 00	19	1	15	16	513	309	2 54	
Tippecanoe.....	3	69	3	75	36,850 00	2,260 00	39,110 00	11,546 46	10,36	277	4	1,016 75	3	23,007 00	21	8	13	21	12	1 00	26	
Tipton.....	4	36	40	40	33,520 00	2,150 00	35,670 00	5,738 70	19,13	305	.....	1,07 50	1	15,900 00	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	20
Union.....	18	44	2	64	53,558 00	3,275 00	56,833 00	12,715 67	8,622	115,19	6,050	1,071 00	6	16,247 00	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	24
Vanderburgh.....	5	54	59	59	61,500 00	1,590 00	63,090 00	11,932 25	19,84	32	2	433 00	5	3,800 00	9	3	7	10	182	116	1 06	
Vermillion.....	15	89	104	104	126,700 00	3,900 00	130,600 00	25,436 00	25,32	466	.....	1,145 00	6	24,700 00	5	1	4	6	22	14	3 00
Vigo.....	33	107	141	141	126,700 00	5,040 00	131,740 00	24,439 69	29,40	1,379	14	1,265 00	9	7,500 00	9	7	9	9	285	190	93 38	
Wabash.....	1	10	76	1	88	68,725 00	2,961 00	71,689 00	11,283 87	1,266	60	7 945 60	1	7,500 00	9	7	2	9	204	146	95 54	
Warren.....	4	103	7	114	74,250 00	2,525 00	76,775 00	14,535 00	22,62	635	5	616 50	4	3,940 00	5	1	4	5	280	146	95 54	
Washington.....	3	123	126	126	70,160 00	1,020 00	71,180 00	3,095 50	4,163	389	4	470 00	2	10,900 00	16	4	17	21	230	124	1 19	
Wayne.....	91	30	121	121	301,850 00	6,600 00	308,450 00	43,581 00	13,806	33,333	445	1,988 00	6	14,900 00	16	4	17	21	230	124	1 19	
Wells.....	4	97	4	105	67,354 00	1,568 00	68,922 50	13,165 07	2,895	522	32	552 05	3	13,54 46	3	3	3	3	102	76	1 04	
White.....	1	92	1	94	79,200 00	1,985 00	81,185 00	8,091 55	12,44	199	7	685 50	6	4,600 00	10	4	6	10	211	163	1 44	
Whitley.....	9	8	4	100	63,600 00	3,325 00	66,925 00	17,857 95	21,90	148	23	262 50	2	18,000 00	5	4	1	5	42	31	1 93	
Totals.....	92	1235	7753	227	9307	\$10,562,319 93	\$3,080,818 25	\$10,180,787 77	26,485,829,346	94,76	37,763 21	382	\$5,945 14	949	267	693	960	1,896	11,675	\$1 29	4089	

STATEMENT NO. IV.

ENUMERATION OF THE STATE.

Report of the County Superintendents of the counties to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the enumeration of persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, for the year ending April 31, 1875, as required by section 41 of the School Law, as amended March 8, 1873; also, the number of children between ten and twenty-one years of age who can not read.

Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ENUMERATION OF WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.						CHILDREN WHO CAN NOT READ.		
		No. White Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. White Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of White and Colored Children between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Males b-tween 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	No. Females between 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	Total Number be- tween 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	
1	Adams.....	2764	2573	.....	.....	5337	9	8	17
2	Allen.....	9744	9190	9	20	18963	17	15	32	
3	Bartholomew.....	3361	3697	3	9	7570	45	39	84	
4	Benton.....	1725	1532	.....	.....	3257	No	Report	
5	Blackford.....	1431	1268	2	4	2705	No	Report		
6	Boone.....	4724	4311	36	29	9120	17	14	31	
7	Brown.....	1835	1643	.....	.....	3478	85	44	129
8	Carroll.....	3208	3033	7	3	6251	12	5	17	
9	Cass.....	4724	4513	28	23	9288	24	15	39	
10	Clark.....	4210	3986	322	313	8831	68	39	107	
11	Clay.....	4256	3944	23	12	8235	114	95	209	
12	Clinton.....	3780	3456	1	1	7238	19	38	57	
13	Crawford.....	2092	2083	.....	.....	4175	91	51	142
14	Daviess.....	3771	3625	34	33	7466	51	12	63	
15	Dearborn.....	5152	4881	10	9	10052	No	Report		
16	Decatur.....	3516	3293	13	16	6838	4	5	9	
17	DeKalb.....	3378	3143	.....	1	6522	None	but	Idiots.
18	Delaware.....	3723	3364	21	17	7125	6	10	16	
19	Dubois.....	2921	2731	12	6	5670	38	39	77	
20	Elkhart.....	5672	5425	5	5	11108	2	3	5	
21	Fayette.....	1828	1701	14	17	3540	11	1	12	
22	Floyd.....	4369	4445	298	313	9425	40	40	80	
23	Fountain.....	3332	3118	15	9	6474	19	19	38	
24	Franklin.....	3736	3644	4	2	7386	No	Report		
25	Fulton.....	2693	2394	3	1	5091	12	16	28	
26	Gibson.....	3884	3527	200	162	7773	7	3	10	
27	Grant.....	3871	3586	159	122	7738	41	17	58	
28	Greene.....	4280	3893	10	6	8189	66	64	130	
29	Hamilton.....	4100	3733	64	69	7966	3	3	6	
30	Hancock.....	2869	2540	7	9	5425	27	14	41	
31	Harrison.....	4008	3659	62	54	7783	48	56	104	
32	Hendricks.....	3856	3575	49	54	7534	22	15	37	
33	Henry.....	3857	3608	92	93	7660	13	12	25	

STATEMENT No. IV.—Continued.

Number.	NAME OF COUNTIES.	ENUMERATION OF WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.						CHILDREN WHO CAN NOT READ.		
		No. White Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. White Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of White and Colored Children between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Males between 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	No. Females between 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	Total Number be- tween 10 and 21 years of age who cannot read.	
34	Howard	3511	3200	57	83	6851	33	12	45	
35	Huntington	3911	3568			7479	No	Report		
36	Jackson	3785	3450	36	30	7301	63	79	142	
37	Jasper	1725	1546			3271	3	1	4	
38	Jay	3278	2981		1	6260	21	23	44	
39	Jefferson	5015	4680	180	182	10057	10	5	15	
40	Jennings	2922	2795	102	61	5880	16	12	28	
41	Johnson	3196	2960	29	31	6216	18	3	21	
42	Knox	4732	4365	67	66	9230	27	31	58	
43	Kosciusko	4746	4390			9136	No	Report		
44	Lagrange	2705	2354	2	2	5063	9	9	18	
45	Lake	2513	2335			4848	No	Report		
46	Laporte	5294	5110	27	27	10458	4	6	10	
47	Lawrence	3162	2978	55	70	6265	32	28	60	
48	Madison	4620	4220	16	11	8867	67	74	141	
49	Marion	13728	13889	651	657	28325	6	5	11	
50	Marshall	4190	3754			7944	11	7	18	
51	Martin	2422	2255			4677	38	20	58	
52	Miami	4229	3984	16	12	8241	14	10	24	
53	Monroe	2851	2554	58	56	5519	47	30	77	
54	Montgomery	4414	4182	23	35	8654	No	Report		
55	Morgan	3429	3065	13	15	6522	No	Report		
56	New on	1457	1217	6	5	2685	4	2	6	
57	Noble	3919	3707	3	1	7630	1	1	2	
58	Ohio	949	895	26	34	1904	4	5	9	
59	Orange	2651	2376	30	35	5095	47	49	96	
60	Owen	3135	2872	27	21	6055	41	23	64	
61	Parke	3606	3187	39	45	6877	24	17	41	
62	Perry	3367	3168	52	67	6654	51	39	90	
63	Pike	2949	2623	5	5	5582	116	95	211	
64	Porter	2644	2491			5135	21	20	41	
65	Posey	3868	3665	149	160	7842	195	210	405	
66	Pulaski	1818	1636			3454	5	4	9	
67	Putnam	3942	3663	8	8	7621	17	13	30	
68	Randolph	4106	3876	95	81	8458	20	14	34	
69	Ripley	4194	3695	27	21	7937	5	4	9	
70	Rush	3095	3051	70	60	6276	5	2	7	
71	Scott	1534	1396	4	1	2935	21	10	31	
72	Shelby	4364	3971	39	30	8404	18	11	29	
73	Spencer	4618	3996	345	367	9326	54	40	94	
74	Starke	1042	762			1804	1	2	3	
75	St. Joseph	5073	4719	21	30	9843	20	11	31	
76	Steuben	2561	2345			4911	No	Report		
77	Sullivan	3977	3706	23	25	7731	83	76	159	
78	Switzerland	2273	2304	36	17	4630	22	10	32	
79	Tippecanoe	6759	6575	26	27	13387	48	45	93	
80	Tipton	2853	2400	6	6	5267	14	14	28	
81	Union	1269	1117	14	8	2408	No	Report		
82	Vanderburg	7900	8065	473	468	16906	No	Report		
83	Vermillion	2086	1895	10	6	3997	6	6	12	
84	Vigo	6711	6583	221	195	13710	81	83	164	
85	Wabash	4431	4198	17	13	8659	7	5	12	
86	Warren	1981	1822	4	3	3810	No	Report		
87	Warrick	3969	3434	79	93	7575	13	9	22	
88	Washington	3605	3225	5		6835	15	3	18	
89	Wayne	5734	5625	232	240	11881	21	10	31	
90	Wells	2986	2748	1	1	5736	19	14	33	
91	White	2286	2020	1	3	4310	2	1	3	
92	Whitley	2884	2656	11	18	5569	5	3	8	
Total		340514	317434	4940	4848	667736	2336	1898	4234	

STATEMENT NO. V.

APPORTIONMENT OF COMMON SCHOOL REVENUE FOR TUITION.

MADE BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
ON THE
FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1875.

Showing the enumeration of the children in each county, the amount of School Revenue ready for apportionment in each county, and the source whence said revenue was derived; the total amount of School Revenue for distribution (including interest paid by the State, the balance left in the Treasury at the last apportionment), and the distributive shares thereof apportioned to each county, as required by the 115th section of the School Law. Also, the amount deducted for the Normal School Fund, in accordance with section 15 of an act to create a Normal School, approved December 20, 1865, as amended by an act approved March 5th, 1873.

STATEMENT NO. V.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Children between 6 and 21 yrs. of age.	Amount derived from tax.	Interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	Amount to be paid by County to balance interest account.	Amount derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total collected and ready for apportionment.	Amount apportioned to each county.
1	Adams	4971	\$3420 99	\$903 87	.....	.....	\$4324 86	\$6213 75
2	Allen	19436	17154 87	1980 62	.....	\$3 70	19139 19	24295 00
3	Bartholomew	7473	8540 31	1268 84	.....	.....	9809 15	9341 25
4	Benton	2670	4696 95	63 46	\$105 24	2 00	4867 65	3337 50
5	Blackford	2569	2050 65	258 75	53 20	.....	2362 60	3211 25
6	Boone	9003	9334 56	1118 69	54 58	.....	10507 83	11253 75
7	Brown	3471	1223 94	290 95	100 98	.....	1615 87	4338 75
8	Carroll	6045	6398 76	910 39	.....	.....	7309 15	7556 25
9	Cass	8889	7078 68	1105 94	330 89	.....	8515 51	11111 25
10	Clark	9063	7757 78	771 40	593 02	.....	9122 20	11328 75
11	Clay	8045	5470 21	345 57	.....	1 55	5817 33	10053 75
12	Clinton	6955	6056 42	1020 30	36 96	.....	7113 68	8693 75
13	Crawford	4091	927 22	540 49	.....	.....	1467 71	5172 91
14	Daviess	7202	5082 87	1313 06	.....	.....	6395 93	9002 50
15	Dearborn	10171	4716 30	1242 21	296 00	.....	6254 51	12713 75
16	Decatur	6957	6972 44	922 33	661 00	.....	8555 77	8696 25
17	DeKalb	6370	4081 02	559 77	.....	.....	4650 79	7962 50
18	Delaware	7042	7812 94	908 79	242 70	.....	3904 43	8802 50
19	Dubois	5655	761 95	352 95	369 38	.....	1484 28	7068 75
20	Elkhart	10478	10342 28	1156 78	.....	.....	11499 06	13097 50
21	Fayette	3591	4396 57	511 43	.....	.....	4908 00	4488 75
22	Floyd	9177	8698 78	1076 91	677 71	.....	10453 40	11471 25
23	Fountain	6497	7533 93	539 03	181 75	.....	8254 71	8121 25
24	Franklin	7444	4536 74	559 24	763 19	.....	5859 17	9305 00
25	Fulton	4945	3208 17	859 10	.....	1 90	4069 17	6181 25
26	Gibson	7422	7138 46	1226 23	.....	17 55	8382 24	9277 50
27	Grant	7660	7664 88	352 92	523 39	.....	8541 19	9575 00
28	Green	7935	4502 63	676 41	483 88	.....	5662 82	9939 63
29	Hamilton	7975	8394 82	1170 05	286 11	.....	9850 98	9968 75
30	Hancock	5329	6490 77	692 01	607 00	.....	7789 78	6661 25
31	Harrison	7717	2995 53	797 59	452 45	.....	4245 62	9646 25
32	Hendricks	7519	11326 07	674 57	291 81	.....	12292 45	9398 75
33	Henry	7761	14065 59	727 89	736 35	8 30	15538 13	9701 25
34	Howard	6673	6762 51	707 11	125 71	.....	7595 33	8341 25
35	Huntington	7317	4465 96	817 59	.....	.....	5283 55	9146 25
36	Jackson	7401	5011 60	400 47	31 67	1 90	5445 64	9251 25
37	Jasper	2937	2350 14	356 20	.....	.....	2706 34	3923 55
38	Jay	6082	4145 84	441 32	153 06	.....	4740 22	7602 50
39	Jefferson	9926	6458 10	1778 16	.....	.....	8236 26	12407 50
40	Jennings	5334	2442 84	681 17	.....	.....	3124 01	7292 50
41	Johnson	6121	10090 40	1386 06	.....	5 30	11481 76	7651 25
42	Knox	8508	6005 99	990 07	602 56	.....	7598 62	10635 00
43	Kosciusko	9021	6672 27	859 38	471 63	.....	8003 28	11276 25
44	Lagrange	4817	4605 34	1035 28	.....	.....	5640 62	6021 25
45	Lake	4883	4396 91	405 86	.....	.....	4802 77	6103 75
46	Laporte	10029	8740 73	1350 06	.....	.....	10090 79	12536 25
47	Lawrence	6075	4828 48	469 13	203 77	.....	5501 38	7593 75
48	Madison	8824	8018 01	293 80	376 61	.....	8688 42	11030 00
49	Marion	27080	57902 92	2942 56	.....	18 00	60863 48	33850 00
50	Marshall	7759	5296 63	551 15	.....	.....	5847 68	9698 75
51	Martin	4346	1376 72	111 35	480 64	.....	1968 71	5432 50
52	Miami	7871	6718 96	1274 75	.....	.....	7993 71	9838 75
53	Monroe	5609	3801 30	693 90	57 39	.....	4552 59	7011 25
54	Montgomery	8480	14828 02	1630 81	187 69	.....	16646 52	10600 00
55	Morgan	6444	6067 02	591 00	449 54	.....	7107 56	8055 00
56	Newton	2453	3209 90	44 30	129 43	.....	3383 68	3066 25
57	Noble	7595	5149 34	679 04	476 74	.....	6305 12	9393 75
58	Ohio	1907	1293 96	314 32	.....	.....	1608 28	2383 75
59	Orange	4995	2624 01	289 25	.....	.....	2913 25	6243 75
60	Owen	6008	3365 94	662 84	900 41	.....	4029 19	7510 00
61	Parke	6823	8749 99	569 71	85 79	.....	9405 49	8355 00
62	Perry	6661	1793 35	1056 99	334 65	.....	3184 99	8326 25
63	Pike	5310	1849 46	498 00	432 40	.....	2779 86	6637 50
64	Porter	5024	4782 82	201 16	.....	.....	4983 98	6280 00
65	Posey	7528	2367 70	1376 18	.....	.....	3743 88	9410 00
66	Pulaski	3253	2145 48	239 15	.....	.....	2384 63	4066 25
67	Putnam	7616	11012 85	687 04	846 76	.....	12546 65	9520 00
68	Randolph	8511	7067 25	926 13	.....	.....	7993 38	10638 75
69	Ripley	7893	2753 32	1134 62	18 87	.....	3906 71	9866 25

STATEMENT NO. V.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Children between 6 and 21 yrs. of age.	Amount derived from Tax.	Interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	Amount to be paid by County to balance interest account.	Amount derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total collected and ready for Apportionment.	Amount Apportioned to each county.
70	Rush	6122	\$9057 25	\$956 83	\$609 53	.....	\$10623 61	\$7652 50
71	Scott	2836	1067 82	425 30	11 27	.....	1504 39	3785 54
72	Snelby	8101	10451 71	1060 84	.....	50	11513 05	10126 25
73	Spencer	9236	3507 15	392 49	781 47	.....	4681 11	11545 00
74	Starke	1685	619 62	160 47	.....	.....	780 19	2107 50
75	Steuben	4837	3320 59	913 75	.....	.....	4234 34	6046 25
76	St. Joseph	9816	11803 78	1219 61	.....	\$6 00	13024 39	12270 00
77	Sullivan	7502	6111 25	864 23	.....	.....	6975 48	9377 50
78	Switzerland	4542	2923 90	297 79	556 86	.....	3778 55	5677 50
79	Tippacanoe	13289	16951 91	2101 23	.....	.....	19053 14	16511 25
80	Tipton	4969	2344 52	496 98	21 74	.....	2863 24	6211 25
81	Union	2289	3649 03	464 36	.....	.....	4113 39	2861 25
82	Vanderburgh	16489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20611 25
83	Vermillion	3888	4683 12	780 25	.....	.....	5465 37	4860 00
84	Vigo	13385	20212 77	1164 87	1354 96	.....	22732 60	16731 25
85	Wabash	8662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10827 50
86	Warren	3911	5923 93	962 79	.....	.....	6886 72	4909 63
87	Warrick	7173	3612 85	1224 45	.....	.....	4837 30	8966 25
88	Washington	6772	3840 30	692 84	170 95	.....	4704 09	8465 00
89	Wayne	12812	21089 58	1005 53	819 93	.....	22915 09	16015 00
90	Wells	5633	2528 16	702 98	.....	.....	4231 14	7041 25
91	White	4157	4046 19	358 33	235 48	.....	4640 00	5385 91
92	Whitley	5521	4109 50	388 23	96 97	75	4595 45	6901 25
	Normal School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7500 00
	Totals	6547 97	\$592850 92	\$70978 55	\$19872 12	\$67 45	\$683769 04	\$826449 67

Total collected from counties.....\$683,769 04
 State's interest paid..... 117,143 50
 Delinquent counties estimated to pay 7,500 00
 Balance in Treasury at last apportionment..... 6,265 04
 Excess of estimates..... 15,237 51

Total collected\$829,915 09
 Deduct excess of Elkhart county..... 642 05

Amount ready for apportionment.....\$829,273 04
 Amount apportioned..... 826,449 67

Balance in Treasury..... \$2,823 37

The following counties have had their apportionments increased to correct errors in the last apportionment, arising from errors in the enumeration, viz.: Crawford, \$59.16 ; Greene, \$20.88 ; Warren, \$20.88 ; Scott, \$210.54 ; White, \$189.66 ; Jasper, \$252.30 ; The

last three were on account of having to use the enumeration of the year before.

The Auditors of Johnson and Porter counties have filed legal satisfaction for their delinquencies last May. They are therefore released from the penalty.

One hundred dollars has been deducted from the apportionments to the counties of Decatur, Noble and Tippecanoe, the Auditors having failed to make their reports in time for the last apportionment. No reports have been received from the Auditors of Vanderburg and Wabash counties.

Pro rata, \$1.25.

ALEX. C. HOPKINS,

Supt. Public Instruction.

NOTE.—County Auditors will please give one copy of this apportionment to the County Treasurer and one to the County Superintendent.

STATEMENT NO. VI.

APPORTIONMENT OF

COMMON SCHOOL REVENUE

FOR TUITION,

MADE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

ON THE

FOURTH MONDAY OF MAY, 1875,

Showing the enumeration of the children in each county, the amount of school revenue ready for apportionment in each county, and the source whence said revenue was derived; the total amount of school revenue for distribution, including the interest paid by the State, the balance left in the treasury at the last apportionment, the unclaimed fees collected by the Attorney General, and the distributive share thereof apportioned to each county, as required by the 115th section of the School Law; also the amount deducted for the Normal School Fund, in accordance with section 15 of an act to create a Normal School, approved December 20th, 1865, as amended by an act approved March 5th, 1873.

STATEMENT No. VI—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Children between 6 and 21 yrs. of age.	Amount derived from tax.	7 per cent. interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	8 per cent. interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	Amount derived from unclaimed fees.	Total collected and ready for apportionment.	Amount apportioned to each county.
1	Adams	5337	\$5287 30	.....	\$847 63	\$89 40	\$6224 33	\$9286 38
2	Allen	18963	27522 64	\$305 99	1473 79	1 30	29303 72	32995 62
3	Bartholomew	7570	11666 29	477 58	697 60	.....	12841 47	13171 80
4	Benton	3257	6299 01	99 05	272 04	.....	6670 10	5667 18
5	Blackford	2705	2982 87	51 70	341 47	.....	3376 04	4706 70
6	Boone	9120	12679 35	456 63	1124 96	.....	14260 94	15868 80
7	Brown	3478	1857 76	192 45	343 01	.....	2393 22	6051 72
8	Carroll	6251	8477 45	175 44	660 51	14 77	9328 17	10876 74
9	Cass	9258	14600 05	121 90	446 22	.....	15168 27	16161 12
10	Clark	8831	8881 89	307 41	1253 89	.....	10443 19	15365 94
11	Clay	8235	8796 09	226 80	765 03	.....	9787 92	14328 90
12	Clinton	7167	9473 12	326 36	761 53	.....	10561 01	12470 58
13	Crawford	4175	1819 39	74 82	429 73	.....	2323 94	7264 60
14	Daviess	7486	7385 05	132 36	863 88	61 22	8442 51	12990 84
15	Dearborn	10052	10418 81	24 00	1774 25	.....	12217 06	17490 48
16	Decatur	6838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11898 12
17	DeKalb	6522	8649 86	160 00	880 00	.....	9689 86	11348 28
18	Delaware	7125	10045 61	320 62	845 53	.....	11211 76	12397 50
19	Dubois	5670	5201 47	232 96	431 68	.....	5866 11	9865 80
20	Elkhart	11108	17426 62	240 64	1927 94	.....	19595 20	19327 92
21	Fayette	3560	8915 53	133 00	895 15	.....	9943 68	6194 40
22	Floyd	9425	7126 01	134 15	134 06	.....	7394 22	16399 50
23	Fountain	6474	8901 00	445 61	743 28	.....	10089 89	11264 76
24	Franklin	7386	10527 95	253 92	1164 15	21 76	11967 78	12851 64
25	Fulton	5091	5633 61	449 00	400 56	.....	6483 17	8858 34
26	Gibson	7773	10657 44	435 40	825 43	8 10	11926 37	13525 02
27	Grant	7738	9957 17	1058 12	528 00	.....	11543 29	13464 12
28	Greene	8189	7073 61	547 47	592 01	.....	8213 09	14248 86
29	Hamilton	7966	11785 22	74 38	586 09	.....	12445 69	13860 84
30	Hancock	5425	8521 00	.....	246 90	.....	8767 90	9430 50
31	Harrison	7783	5268 63	444 75	385 51	.....	6598 89	13542 42
32	Hendricks	7534	11324 71	276 43	931 78	.....	12532 92	13109 16
33	Henry	7660	14623 66	927 90	915 87	9 60	16477 05	13328 40
34	Howard	6851	8324 48	312 83	643 43	.....	9280 74	11920 74
35	Huntington	7479	8296 80	400 00	450 00	27 40	9174 20	13013 46
36	Jackson	7301	8941 45	799 25	1139 43	.....	10880 13	12703 74
37	Jasper	3271	4460 00	40 00	430 00	.....	4930 00	5691 54
38	Jay	6260	6702 75	517 09	698 58	.....	7918 42	10892 40
39	Jefferson	10057	7065 67	496 11	1211 48	.....	8773 26	17499 18
40	Jennings	5855	4860 21	525 15	1042 97	.....	6434 33	10334 21
41	Johnson	6216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10815 84
42	Knox	9230	11312 35	263 44	606 60	22 55	12204 94	16060 20
43	Kosciusko	9136	12300 01	.....	1494 51	.....	13794 51	15896 64
44	Lagrange	5063	8298 20	53 02	32 00	34 90	8418 12	8809 62
45	Lake	4848	8802 10	200 00	209 32	.....	9211 42	8435 52
46	Laporte	10458	15154 71	363 95	891 00	.....	16409 66	18196 92
47	Lawrence	6265	7596 27	377 75	913 43	.....	8887 45	10901 10
48	Madison	8867	12739 20	.....	1344 70	.....	14033 90	15428 58
49	Marion	28925	96172 96	935 00	5437 86	116 20	102662 02	50329 50
50	Marshall	7944	8953 14	525 00	850 50	41 63	10370 27	13822 56
51	Martin	4677	2620 48	.....	193 67	.....	2814 15	8137 98
52	Miami	8241	9941 22	347 95	278 39	111 38	10678 94	14339 34
53	Monroe	5519	6761 10	412 00	654 00	.....	7827 10	9603 06
54	Montgomery	8654	14736 01	183 19	1031 40	.....	15947 60	15057 96
55	Morgan	6522	9221 33	133 50	1003 82	.....	10358 65	11348 28
56	Newton	2685	4718 36	.....	152 00	.....	4670 36	4671 90
57	Noble	7630	10219 43	45 00	288 79	.....	10553 22	13276 20
58	Ohio	1904	1843 10	94 50	489 67	.....	2427 27	3312 96
59	Orange	5095	4395 23	151 30	686 05	.....	5232 58	8865 30
60	Owen	6055	7263 63	100 50	1016 90	.....	8381 03	10535 70
61	Parke	6877	11523 87	585 63	698 37	1 50	12809 37	11965 98
62	Perry	6654	3514 00	111 62	166 30	.....	3791 92	11577 96
63	Pike	5582	5085 25	974 55	503 64	.....	6563 44	9712 68
64	Porter	5135	8847 17	99 55	930 84	.....	9877 56	8934 90
65	Posey	7842	11681 01	106 79	927 99	.....	12715 79	13645 08
66	Pulaski	3402	3560 39	37 80	371 46	.....	3969 65	5919 48
67	Putnam	7621	15298 19	137 05	1287 37	.....	16722 61	13260 54

STATEMENT No. VI—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Children between 6 and 21 yrs. of age.	Amount derived from tax.	7 per cent. interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	8 per cent. interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	Amount derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total collected and ready for apportionment.	Amount apportioned to each county.
68	Randolph.....	8458	13470 07	473 96	861 01	.....	14805 04	14716 92
69	Ripley.....	7937	5881 21	113 81	1145 76	.....	7140 78	13810 38
70	Rush.....	6276	13338 38	.....	1088 28	.....	14426 66	10920 24
71	Scott.....	2935	1810 84	112 00	150 00	.....	2072 84	5106 90
72	Shelby.....	8404	13900 38	302 55	1382 27	\$0 50	15585 70	14622 96
73	Spencer.....	9526	7331 92	196 40	619 23	1 10	8148 65	16227 24
74	Starke.....	1804	1686 99	125 25	145 25	.....	1957 49	3138 96
75	Steuben.....	4911	6192 66	77 51	232 00	.....	6502 17	8545 14
76	St. Joseph.....	9843	14366 86	177 30	654 86	9 05	15208 07	17126 82
77	Sullivan.....	7731	6899 30	.....	1113 39	.....	8012 69	13451 94
78	Switzerland.....	4630	4607 46	789 72	254 40	.....	5651 58	8056 20
79	Tippicanoe.....	13387	22450 91	136 60	2984 26	.....	25571 77	23293 38
80	Tipton.....	5267	4386 17	73 50	1010 85	.....	5470 52	9164 58
81	Union.....	2408	5427 47	262 93	476 82	.....	6167 22	4189 92
82	Vanderburgh...	16906	21590 44	1286 00	1934 84	.....	24811 28	29316 44
83	Vermillion.....	3997	7212 82	408 95	652 71	.....	8274 48	6954 78
84	Vigo.....	13710	23815 29	.....	437 28	.....	24252 57	23855 40
85	Wabash.....	8659	10500 00	1787 60	.....	.....	12287 60	14966 66
86	Warren.....	3810	8291 07	61 29	341 40	55 42	8749 18	6629 40
87	Warrick.....	7575	6747 05	300 00	500 00	55 88	7602 93	13180 50
88	Washington.....	6835	7209 54	780 03	1047 81	.....	9037 38	11892 90
89	Wayne.....	11881	20000 00	2034 16	1867 85	130 60	24032 61	20672 94
90	Wells.....	2750	6230 32	216 92	488 08	.....	6935 32	4785 00
91	White.....	4310	8776 20	19 65	592 86	.....	9388 71	7499 40
92	Whitley.....	5569	6890 15	427 50	526 58	.....	7844 23	9690 06
	Normal School..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7500 00
	Totals.....	664602	\$910012 73	\$28599 99	\$73573 84	\$814 26	\$1013000 82	\$1163853 99

Total collected from counties.....\$1,013,000 82

State's Interest paid..... 117,143 50

Delinquent counties, estimated to pay..... 20,000 00

Balance in treasury at last apportionment..... 2,823 37

Excess of estimates (added)..... 15,260 20

Unclaimed fees collected by Attorney General..... 599 19

Total collected and ready for apportionment...\$1,168,827 08

Amount apportioned to counties..... 1,163,853 99

Balance in treasury..... \$4,973 09

\$146.51 has been added to the apportionment of Jennings county to correct errors in the last two apportionments arising from errors in the enumeration.

\$100 has been deducted from the apportionments to each of the counties of Vanderburg and Wabash, the Auditors having failed to report in time for last apportionment.

No reports have been received from the Auditors of Decatur and Johnson counties.

The County Superintendent of Wells county has failed to make his report of the enumeration.

Per capita, \$1.74.

[JAS. H. SMART,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

NOTE.—County Auditors will please give one copy of this apportionment to the County Treasurer and one copy to the County Superintendent.

STATEMENT NO. VII.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND, 1875.

Footings of the reports of the Boards of County Commissioners of the counties of Indiana, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending the last day of May, 1875, as required by the 105th and 106th Sections of the School Law.

Number of Counties.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Common School Fund held in trust by the County at date of the last report.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Clerk of Court.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Justices of Peace.	Amount since added from all other sources.	Amount deducted on acc't of previous errors.	Total amount of Common School Fund held in trust at this date.
1	Adams.....	\$15423 46	\$6 00	\$94 75			\$15524 21
2	Allen.....	40271 46	1 00	788 44	\$314 30		41375 20
3	Bartholomew.....	30662 36	96 00	175 48			30933 84
4	Benton.....	6323 82	84 00	156 96			6564 78
5	Blackford.....	8980 58	169 99	201 75			9352 32
6	Boone.....	32108 26	317 29	392 60			32818 15
7	Brown.....	11523 06	62 75	121 77	100 00		11807 58
8	Carroll.....	21637 94	49 35	153 50			21840 79
9	Cass.....	28265 65	78 00	375 05			28718 70
10	Clark.....	31734 07	279 95	371 34			32385 36
11	Clay.....	24818 94	94 46	476 00			25389 40
12	Clinton.....	25346 20	283 00	448 67			26077 87
13	Crawford.....	15320 27	8 00	89 10			15417 37
14	Daviess.....	29492 89	575 50	274 10			30342 49
15	Dearborn.....	44915 23	187 00	166 26			45268 49
16	Decatur.....	28014 64	601 95	505 40			29121 99
17	Dekalb.....	23698 10		66 51			23764 61
18	Delaware.....	30150 12	398 00	515 91	9 50		31073 53
19	Dubois.....	18379 64	121 50	118 50			18619 64
20	Elkhart.....	34913 11	730 11	345 60	1215 98		37204 80
21	Fayette.....	17149 15	211 00	82 05			17442 20
22	Floyd.....	29272 16	1054 68				30326 84
23	Fountain.....	22527 79		131 00	8 75		22667 54
24	Franklin.....	31249 85	124 01	107 01	5 00		31485 87
25	Fulton.....	16743 51	165 85	91 75			17001 11
26	Gibson.....	31484 26	393 25	238 00			32115 51
27	Grant.....	30583 46	133 50	204 10			30921 06
28	Greene.....	30272 61	114 00	261 80			30648 41
29	Hamilton.....	27920 81	377 30	279 61	285 92		28863 64
30	Hancock.....	21956 94	87 00	145 25			22189 19
31	Harrison.....	28814 34	521 50	135 75			29471 59

STATEMENT No. VII—Continued.

Number of Counties.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Common School Fund held in trust by the County at date of the last report.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Clerk of Court.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Justices of Peace.	Amount since added from all other sources.	Amount deducted on acc't of previous errors.	Total amount of Common School Fund held in trust at this date.
32	Hendricks	\$28093 79	\$236 47	\$422 50	.....	.....	\$28752 76
33	Henry	39883 86	371 00	555 48	.....	.....	41 810 34
34	Howard	20596 69	.....	311 05	.....	.....	20907 74
35	Huntington	21187 67	1 00	152 55	.....	.....	21341 22
36	Jackson	27863 74	52 00	126 50	.....	.....	28042 24
37	Jasper	10467 31	219 00	38 00	.....	\$48 91	10665 40
38	Jay	22524 98	74 00	246 10	.....	.....	22845 08
39	Jefferson	43619 47	239 00	515 83	.....	.....	44374 30
40	Jennings	23781 39	.....	218 25	.....	.....	23999 64
41	Johnson	25000 44	*1491 29	.....	.....	.....	26491 73
42	Knox	32500 05	.....	277 00	.....	.....	32777 05
43	Kosciusko	31247 82	*837 22	.....	.....	.....	32085 04
44	Lagrange	18066 37	281 00	135 20	.....	.....	18482 57
45	Lake	13526 65	53 00	1 00	67 25	.....	13647 90
46	Laporte	34241 08	1075 00	298 45	537 90	.....	36152 43
47	Lawrence	25481 16	*235 00	.....	.....	.....	25716 16
48	Madison	28357 88	36 00	232 15	.....	.....	28626 03
49	Marion	96913 87	2785 81	342 76	1151 40	.....	101193 84
50	Marshall	25363 41	79 84	204 65	.....	.....	25647 90
51	Martin	13257 29	150 55	38 00	.....	.....	13445 84
52	Miami	28022 74	190 50	459 85	.....	.....	28673 09
53	Montroe	23519 63	53 05	162 02	.....	.....	23734 70
54	Montgomery	33149 46	.....	293 01	.....	.....	33442 47
55	Morgan	25257 82	.....	353 51	.....	.....	1 5611 33
56	Newton	3252 99	636 17	27 75	.....	.....	3916 91
57	Noble	25706 27	414 59	181 80	.....	.....	26302 66
58	Ohio	12579 14	10 00	64 75	.....	.....	12653 89
59	Orange	18574 31	130 00	100 01	.....	.....	18804 32
60	Owen	28247 74	.....	115 00	.....	.....	28362 74
61	Parke	25730 24	*435 01	.....	.....	.....	26165 25
62	Perry	23991 75	137 00	.....	.....	.....	2444 90
63	Pike	20217 67	.....	306 15	.....	.....	20556 61
64	Porter	14964 16	411 00	94 00	.....	.....	15489 16
65	Posey	29730 63	253 00	325 25	.....	.....	30308 88
66	Pulaski	9446 88	603 16	60 75	.....	.....	10110 79
67	Putnam	32179 99	225 12	157 00	7 93	.....	32570 04
68	Randolph	28903 70	378 00	356 30	.....	.....	29638 00
69	Ripley	33752 40	.....	371 50	.....	.....	34123 90
70	Rush	32030 79	.....	133 65	.....	.....	32164 44
71	Scott	9423 13	.....	76 40	.....	.....	9499 53
72	Shelby	34242 71	152 10	415 02	.....	.....	35209 83
73	Spencer	26696 77	110 00	395 77	.....	.....	27202 54
74	Starke	3755 96	215 00	11 31	.....	.....	3982 27
75	St. Joseph	24543 30	490 00	286 80	.....	.....	25320 10
76	Steuben	16784 82	253 42	53 21	.....	.....	17091 45
77	Sullivan	30503 57	.....	305 46	.....	.....	30809 03
78	Switzerland	20660 60	92 01	79 00	.....	.....	20831 61
79	Tippacanoe	47136 90	379 15	706 32	.....	.....	48223 37
80	Tipton	13590 95	27 00	166 25	.....	.....	13784 20
81	Union	16235 28	79 00	133 50	.....	.....	16447 78
82	Vanderburgh	56952 18	864 97	506 81	20 70	.....	58343 76
83	Vermillion	23545 32	307 45	98 00	.....	.....	23950 77
84	Vigo	44963 23	769 00	549 26	.....	.....	46281 49
85	Wabash	32112 84	71 37	317 36	.....	.....	32501 57
86	Warren	19464 33	32 00	58 68	.....	.....	19555 01
87	Warrick	24493 36	*879 90	.....	.....	.....	25373 26
88	Washington	30575 84	201 00	291 55	.....	.....	31068 39
89	Wayne	61192 77	758 00	679 50	.....	.....	62630 27
90	Wells	18204 81	251 39	143 30	.....	.....	18599 50
91	White	13686 29	.....	34 00	.....	.....	13720 29
92	Whitley	18050 17	71 00	78 25	.....	.....	18199 42
Total		\$2,408,393 04	\$25,422 58	\$20,916 47	\$3,724 63	\$48 91	\$2,458,407 81

*NOTE.—Including fines and forfeitures by Justices of Peace.

STATEMENT NO. VIII.

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND, 1875.

Footings of the reports of the Board of County Commissioners of the counties in the State of Indiana, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year ending the last day of May, 1875, as required by the 105th and 106th Sections of the School Law.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Congressional Fund held in Trust by the counties at date of last report.	Amount since added from sale of lands.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in trust at this date.	Number of Acres of unsold Congressional School Lands.	Value of said Lands.
1	Adams.....	\$19551 97	.....	\$19551 97	.....	.....
2	Allen.....	48704 20	.....	48704 20	640	\$6400 00
3	Bartholomew.....	21338 96	.....	21338 96	636	25440 00
4	Benton.....	29722 80	20000 00	49722 80	.....	.....
5	Blackford.....	7121 10	.....	7121 10	.....	.....
6	Boone.....	26600 59	.....	26600 59	.....	.....
7	Brown.....	9755 37	.....	9755 37	.....	.....
8	Carroll.....	36038 52	.....	36038 52	.....	.....
9	Cass.....	35475 32	.....	35475 32	.....	.....
10	Clark.....	20818 40	.....	20818 40	.....	.....
11	Clay.....	10964 00	.....	10964 00	.....	.....
12	Clinton.....	21781 56	.....	21781 56	.....	.....
13	Crawford.....	11045 70	.....	11045 70	.....	.....
14	Daviess.....	20860 29	.....	20860 29	.....	.....
15	Dearborn.....	28223 62	.....	28223 62	.....	.....
16	Decatur.....	19515 80	.....	19515 80	.....	.....
17	DeKalb.....	17684 00	.....	17684 00	.....	.....
18	Delaware.....	22892 26	.....	22892 26	.....	.....
19	Dubois.....	12895 80	.....	12895 80	.....	.....
20	Elkhart.....	39602 15	49 64	39651 79	.....	.....
21	Fayette.....	15210 73	.....	15210 73	.....	.....
22	Floyd.....	14753 50	.....	14753 50	.....	.....
23	Fountain.....	22344 57	.....	22344 57	354.46	2400 00
24	Franklin.....	47225 06	.....	47225 06	.....	.....
25	Fulton.....	17187 54	4977 00	22164 54	80	720 00
26	Gibson.....	38378 65	.....	38378 65	520	650 00
27	Grant.....	30696 24	.....	30696 24	.....	.....
28	Greene.....	17655 50	.....	17655 50	.....	.....
29	Hamilton.....	25481 82	.....	25481 82	.....	.....
30	Hancock.....	12070 50	.....	12070 50	.....	.....
31	Harrison.....	31106 56	.....	31106 56	.....	.....
32	Hendricks.....	27900 85	.....	27900 85	.....	.....

STATEMENT No. VIII—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Congressional Fund held in Trust by the counties at date of last report.	Amount since added from sale of Lands.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in Trust at this date.	Number of Acres of unsold Congressional School Lands.	Value of said Lands.
33	Henry	\$17356 10	.....	\$17356 10	.....	.....
34	Howard.....	18430 60	.....	18430 60	.....	.....
35	Huntington.....	29045 85	.....	29045 85	640	\$3200 00
36	Jackson.....	14349 86	.....	14349 86	40	50 00
37	Jasper	43826 84	\$217 50	44044 34	2350	5320 00
38	Jay.....	23195 61	.....	23195 61	.....	.....
39	Jefferson	27198 89	.....	27198 89	.....	.....
40	Jennings.....	10052 50	.....	10052 50	.....	.....
41	Johnson.....	17596 87	.....	17596 87	.....	.....
42	Knox.....	40227 71	228 00	40455 71	.....	.....
43	Kosciusko.....	26866 65	.....	26866 65	.....	.....
44	Lagrange.....	17576 80	.....	17576 80	.....	.....
45	Lake.....	22414 06	.....	22414 06	1280	5000 00
46	Laporte.....	56342 02	1169 42	57531 44	.....	.....
47	Lawrence.....	17218 12	.....	17218 12	.....	.....
48	Madison.....	27372 88	.....	27372 88	.....	.....
49	Marion.....	25099 33	.....	25099 33	.....	.....
50	Marshall	22476 40	.....	22476 40	.....	.....
51	Martin.....	11788 54	.....	11788 54	.....	.....
52	Miami.....	29381 99	.....	29381 99	.....	.....
53	Monroe.....	33506 47	.....	33506 47	160	307 50
54	Montgomery	21118 74	.....	21118 74	.....	.....
55	Morgan.....	18751 92	.....	18751 92	.....	.....
56	Newton.....	41035 20	.....	41035 20	800	4000 00
57	Noble.....	20432 12	.....	20432 12	.....	.....
58	Ohio.....	12388 25	.....	12388 25	.....	.....
59	Orange.....	10705 55	.....	10705 55	.....	.....
60	Owen.....	16769 95	.....	16769 95	.....	.....
61	Parke	34275 21	.....	34275 21	.....	.....
62	Perry.....	28116 26	.....	28116 26	.....	.....
63	Pike.....	19030 59	.....	19030 59	.....	.....
64	Porter.....	24983 93	.....	24983 93	.....	.....
65	Posey.....	25048 37	1713 50	26761 87	425	4250 00
66	Pulaski.....	21859 92	289 65	22149 57	820	4261 35
67	Putnam.....	26375 51	.....	26375 51	.....	.....
68	Randolph.....	33486 76	.....	33486 76	74.84	748 40
69	Ripley.....	17740 40	.....	17740 40	.....	.....
70	Rush.....	29306 14	.....	29306 14	.....	.....
71	Scott.....	10715 87	.....	10715 87	.....	.....
72	Shelby.....	20328 15	.....	20328 15	.....	.....
73	Spencer.....	28912 11	400 00	29312 11	.....	.....
74	Starke.....	12003 42	.....	12003 42	480	1430 00
75	St. Joseph.....	42780 91	.....	42780 91	.....	.....
76	Steuben.....	16623 68	.....	16623 68	.....	.....
77	Sullivan.....	15462 26	.....	15462 26	.....	.....
78	Switzerland.....	19720 99	.....	19720 99	.....	.....
79	Tippecanoe.....	31679 56	.....	31679 56	.....	.....
80	Tipton.....	26008 42	.....	26008 42	.....	.....
81	Union.....	35993 56	.....	35993 56	.....	.....
82	Vanderburgh.....	18766 38	.....	18766 38	307.60	30760 00
83	Vermillion.....	37648 41	.....	37648 41	.....	.....
84	Vigo.....	55915 46	.....	55915 46	.....	.....
85	Wabash.....	19407 53	.....	19407 53	566.89	550 00
86	Warren.....	35081 92	6000 00	41081 92	720.	9000 00
87	Warrick.....	23565 45	.....	23565 45	.....	.....
88	Washington.....	33015 90	.....	33015 90	.....	.....
89	Wayne.....	41789 58	.....	41789 58	.....	.....
90	Wells.....	24982 00	.....	24982 00	.....	.....
91	White.....	34725 66	.....	34725 66	172.81	690 00
92	Whitley.....	17278 60	.....	17278 60	.....	.....
Total.....		2295778 66	\$35044 71	2330823 37	11567.60	\$105177 25

STATEMENT NO. IX.

Footings of the Auditors' Reports, showing the apportionment of the School Revenue to the several counties, on the last Monday of January, 1875; also the Tuition Revenue arising in each from Local Taxation, under act of March 9, 1867.

Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Number of Children in each County.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to each County.	Common School Revenue Apportioned in each County.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation paid since last Apportionment in each County.	Total Tuition Revenue of each County.
1	Adams.....	4971	\$493 63	\$6213 75	\$1469 62	\$8177 00
2	Allen.....	19436	2004 72	24295 00	9451 81	35751 53
3	Bartholomew.....	7473	949 20	9341 25	5781 48	16071 93
4	Benton.....	2791	1581 26	3337 50	1266 69	6185 45
5	Blackford.....	2569	136 35	3211 25	.....	3347 60
6	Boone.....	9001	694 46	11253 75	5412 02	17360 23
7	Brown.....	3471	261 79	4338 75	.....	6600 54
8	Carroll.....	6045	673 89	7556 25	3912 20	12142 34
9	Cass.....	9606	1395 54	11111 25	2285 69	14792 48
10	Clarke.....	9063	574 58	11328 75	7167 03	19070 36
11	Clay.....	8043	438 56	10053 75	2683 79	13176 10
12	Clinton.....	6951	903 50	8693 75	5108 63	14705 88
13	Crawford.....	4091	273 75	5172 91	.....	5446 66
14	Daviess.....	7202	993 13	9002 50	1191 47	11187 10
15	Dearborn.....	10171	824 44	12713 75	2730 54	16268 73
16	Decatur.....	6957	929 60	8696 25	7985 26	17611 11
17	DeKalb.....	6370	364 72	7962 50	1312 93	9640 15
18	Delaware.....	7951	715 85	8802 50	8477 88	17996 23
19	Dubois.....	6030	486 57	7068 75	.....	7555 32
20	Elkhart.....	10478	1425 15	13097 50	4517 45	19040 10
21	Fayette.....	3591	998 18	4488 75	2570 56	8057 49
22	Floyd.....	9171	704 85	11471 25	.....	12176 10
23	Fountain.....	6497	633 33	8121 25	3875 71	12630 29
24	Franklin.....	7516	1976 17	9305 00	1508 58	12789 75
25	Fulton.....	4945	301 98	6181 25	312 96	6796 19
26	Gibson.....	7422	1065 00	9277 50	8359 44	18701 94
27	Grant.....	7660	1066 46	9575 00	270 48	10911 94
28	Greene.....	7932	480 97	9939 63	2833 20	13253 80
29	Hamilton.....	7975	763 88	9968 75	2947 91	13680 54
30	Hancock.....	5329	.....	6661 25	5894 62	12555 87
31	Harrison.....	7717	334 79	9643 95	904 33	.....
32	Hendricks.....	7519	851 46	9398 75	8599 24	18849 45
33	Henry.....	7761	973 96	9701 25	7582 92	18258 13
34	Howard.....	6632	847 83	8341 25	6818 29	16007 37
35	Huntington.....	7317	1106 08	9146 25	.....	10252 33
36	Jackson.....	7379	249 59	9251 25	4277 81	13778 1
37	Jasper.....	3062	1624 38	3923 55	1514 85	7062 78

STATEMENT No. IX—Continued.

Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Number of Children in each County.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to each County.	Common School Revenue Apportioned in each County.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation paid since last Apportionment in each County.	Total Tuition Revenue of each County.
38	Jay.....	6082	\$420 23	\$7602 50	\$944 74	\$8967 47
39	Jefferson.....	9926	1071 05	12407 50	752 79	14231 34
40	Jennings.....	5834	322 10	7292 50	3214 47	10829 07
41	Johnson.....	6222	211 82	7651 25	11471 12	19334 19
42	Knox.....	8508	2056 44	10635 00	834 77	13526 21
43	Kosciusko.....	9051	630 73	11276 25	4640 13	16547 11
44	Lagrange.....	4817	1008 62	6021 25	2355 57	9385 44
45	Lake.....	4883	216 18	6103 75	2993 45	9313 38
46	Laporte.....	10029	1795 99	12536 25	7265 07	21597 31
47	Lawrence.....	6075	282 15	7593 75	3128 29	11004 19
48	Madison.....	8824	.....	11907 00	2961 16	14868 99
49	Marion.....	27080	575 79	33850 00	6991 68	41417 47
50	Marshall.....	7759	736 31	9698 75	2203 76	12638 82
51	Martin.....	4346	112 65	5432 50	762 60	6307 75
52	Miami.....	7871	807 43	9838 75	6652 26	17298 44
53	Monroe.....	5609	1043 99	7011 25	40 60	8095 84
54	Montgomery.....	8454	915 94	10600 00	6156 14	17972 08
55	Morgan.....	6444	548 88	8055 00	5247 03	13848 91
56	Newton.....	2453	1094 21	3066 25	2376 56	6537 02
57	Noble.....	7585	694 30	9393 75	2013 76	12101 81
58	Ohio.....	1907	332 59	2383 75	475 30	3191 64
59	Orange.....	4995	169 03	6243 75	729 98	7142 76
60	Owen.....	6008	315 21	7510 00	2093 13	9918 34
61	Parke.....	6828	783 70	8535 00	10394 64	19713 34
62	Perry.....	6675	1176 39	8326 25	591 31	10093 95
63	Pike.....	5310	393 39	6637 50	220 72	7251 61
64	Porter.....	5024	569 88	6280 00	2744 68	9594 56
65	Posey.....	7528	1071 13	9410 00	1674 81	12155 94
66	Pulaski.....	3253	722 54	4066 25	1284 01	6072 80
67	Putnam.....	7616	758 78	9520 00	8258 91	18537 69
68	Randolph.....	8511	384 58	10638 75	5017 80	16041 13
69	Ripley.....	7893	436 92	9866 25	.....	10303 17
70	Rush.....	5992	897 51	7652 50	6914 25	15464 26
71	Scott.....	2860	199 94	3785 54	.....	3985 48
72	Shelby.....	8101	.....	10567 81	4927 68	15495 49
73	Spencer.....	9628	1131 89	11545 00	1166 91	13843 80
74	Starke.....	1686	131 57	2107 50	491 98	2731 05
75	Steuben.....	4837	955 55	6046 25	261 14	7262 94
76	St. Joseph.....	9816	1278 61	12270 00	5521 11	19069 75
77	Sullivan.....	7495	300 35	9477 50	1750 83	11528 68
78	Switzerland.....	4535	574 11	5677 50	2761 05	9012 66
79	Tippecanoe.....	13289	1899 24	16611 25	16007 30	34517 79
80	Tipton.....	4969	1135 50	6211 25	1705 38	9052 13
81	Union.....	2274	747 03	2861 25	2056 51	5664 79
82	Vanderburg.....	16489	690 84	20611 25	662 96	21965 05
83	Vermillion.....	3888	1608 68	4860 00	5159 41	11628 09
84	Vigo.....	13385	1793 57	16731 25	11497 15	30021 97
85	Wabash.....	8647	811 15	10827 50	5888 54	17527 19
86	Warren.....	3917	1394 66	4909 63	5540 04	11844 33
87	Warrick.....	7173	702 28	8966 25	4165 22	13833 75
88	Washington.....	6772	771 00	8465 00	1067 11	10303 11
89	Wayne.....	12733	1539 95	16015 00	11821 28	29376 23
90	Wells.....	5633	952 23	7041 25	11 63	8005 11
91	White.....	4148	1397 32	5385 91	2808 82	9592 05
92	Whitley.....	5521	387 42	6901 25	.....	7288 67
Total.....		654797	\$13066 98	\$820649 03	\$344002 93	1247718 94

STATEMENT NO. X.

Footings of the Auditors' reports, showing the apportionment of the School Revenue in the several counties on the 2d Monday of June, 1875; also the Tuition Revenue arising in each from local taxation, under act of March 9th, 1867.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Children in each County.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to the County.	Common School Revenue Apportioned in the County.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses paid to Townships, Towns or Cities, in the County.	Total Tuition Revenue of the County.
1	Adams	5337	\$925 74	\$9286 38	\$2263 26		\$12475 38
2	Allen	18963	2178 73	32995 62	3694 16		38868 51
3	Bartholomew	7570	491 44	13171 80	7548 20		12121 44
4	Benton	3155	2470 19	5667 18	2249 69		10387 06
5	Blackford	2705	460 39	4706 70			5167 09
6	Boone	9130	1351 18	15868 80	3557 70		20777 68
7	Brown	3478	360 99	6051 72			6412 71
8	Carroll	6246	1407 66	10876 74	5142 90		17427 30
9	Cass	9288	678 26	16161 12	3282 32		20121 70
10	Clark	8831	557 17	15365 94	7750 09	\$2100 00	25773 20
11	Clay	8235	438 56	14328 90	4478 05		19245 51
12	Clinton	7167	1045 48	12470 58	8951 70		22467 76
13	Crawford	4175	374 70	7264 50			7639 20
14	Daviess	7466	525 29	12990 84	1016 49	1800 00	16332 62
15	Dearborn	10052	844 64	17490 48	4517 59		22852 71
16	Decatur	6838	389 33	11898 12	10682 87		22970 32
17	DeKalb	6522	920 00	11348 28	4152 07	1200 00	17620 35
18	Delaware	7966	848 40	12410 70	11761 93		25021 03
19	Dubois	5670	491 66	9865 80			10357 46
20	Elkhart	11108	2398 11	19327 92	8231 37	3100 00	35057 40
21	Fayette	3560	511 42	6194 40	6483 03	1200 00	14388 85
22	Floyd	9410	480 08	16399 50	141 37		17020 95
23	Fountain	6474	1057 95	11264 76	3351 07		15673 78
24	Franklin	7383	2349 97	12851 64	4740 05		19941 66
25	Fulton	5091	1371 60	8858 34	2268 65		12498 59
26	Gibson	7773	1149 22	13525 02	8188 23		22862 47
27	Grant	7734	984 19	13464 12	939 78	14448 31	29836 40
28	Green	8189	681 92	14248 86	5120 54		20051 32
29	Hamilton	7966	731 62	13860 84	6487 56		21080 02
30	Hancock	5529	829 53	9439 50	5005 39		15274 42
31	Harrison	7771	1230 94	13681 00	1371 73	700 00	16983 67
32	Hendricks	7528	1462 32	13109 16	8041 10		22612 58
33	Henry	7660	1014 11	13328 40	8869 94		23212 45
34	Howard	7211	1271 36	11920 74	6337 70		19529 80
35	Huntington	7479	1867 14	13013 46		1200 00	16080 60
36	Jackson	7301	945 84	12703 74	7331 96		20981 54
37	Jasper	3512	2031 39	5691 54	3029 51		10752 44
38	Jay	6260	1348 72	10892 40	1750 76		13991 88
39	Jefferson	10057	1028 13	17499 18	2693 11		21220 42
40	Jennings	5855	513 82	10334 21	4040 87		14888 90
41	Johnson	6217	531 90	10815 84	11696 27		23044 01
42	Knox	9230	773 07	16060 20	2953 82		19787 09
43	Kosciusko	9136	1326 22	15896 64	7481 31		24704 17
44	Lagrange	5063	877 84	8809 62	4139 16		13826 62
45	Lake	4848	1132 65	8435 52	5559 78		15127 95
46	Laporte	10548	2179 53	18198 92	12166 65	4350 00	36893 10
47	Lawrence	6265	729 79	10901 10	3722 03		15352 92
48	Madison	8867	1171 20	16599 78	1862 16		19633 14
49	Marion	28925	974 29	50249 03	7724 27	19500 00	78447 59
50	Marshall	7944	806 05	13822 56	4783 00		19411 61

STATEMENT No. X—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Children in each County.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to the County.	Common School Revenue Apportioned in the County.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses paid to Townships, Towns or Cities, in the County.	Total Tuition Revenue of the County.
51	Martin	4684	\$973 18	\$8937 98	\$1007 24		\$10918 40
52	Miami	8241	1183 78	14339 34	8054 45		23577 57
53	Monroe	5519	1945 60	9603 06	3293 15		14841 81
54	Montgomery	8904	887 09	15057 96	5614 16		21559 21
55	Morgan	6522	775 23	11348 28	6330 33		18453 84
56	Newton	2683	1880 63	4671 90	715 68		7268 21
57	Noble	7630	800 69	13276 20	5342 75	\$1850 00	21269 64
58	Ohio	1904	445 79	3312 96	607 60		4366 35
59	Orange	5089	672 40	8865 30	787 13		10324 83
60	Owen	6055	662 30	10535 70	4460 69		15658 69
61	Parke	6877		†13797 64	13458 49		27256 13
62	Perry	6654	841 30	11577 96	806 50		13225 76
63	Pike	5620	1009 11	10212 68	942 99		12164 78
64	Porter	5135	1429 30	8934 90	6877 78		17241 98
65	Posey	7842	1334 06	13645 08	5233 70		20212 84
66	Pulaski	3454	677 49	5919 48	747 67		7344 64
67	Putnam	7621	766 66	13260 54	9449 08		24476 28
68	Randolph	8458	1859 95	14716 92	11264 89		27841 76
69	Ripley	7937	1042 14	13810 38			14852 52
70	Rush	5992	675 57	10920 24	9117 93		20713 74
71	Scott	2935	352 28	5106 90	464 91		5924 09
72	Shelby	8404	932 66	14622 96	6277 10		21832 72
73	Spencer	9326	1332 00	16227 24	1959 72	1000 00	20518 96
74	Starke	1804	405 58	3138 96	789 66	400 00	4734 20
75	Steuben	4911	380 38	8545 14	2257 59	600 00	11783 11
76	St. Joseph	9843	650 72	17126 82	6013 75		23791 29
77	Sullivan	7734	520 30	13451 94	2990 31		16962 55
78	Switzerland	4617	426 14	8056 40	2694 92		11177 46
79	Tippecanoe	13387	1741 33	23293 38	20127 12		45161 83
80	Tipton	4948	1696 95	9164 58	2629 52		13491 05
81	Union	2408	1480 57	4189 92	3027 78		8698 27
82	Vanderburgh	16906	815 35	29316 44	1791 82		31923 61
83	Vermillion	3997	1440 62	6954 78	8247 39		16643 79
84	Vigo	13710	2229 03	23855 40	18125 02		44209 45
85	Wabash	8663	861 45	14445 70	6452 69		21739 84
86	Warren	3810	1594 22	6629 40	8428 43		16652 05
87	Warrick	7609	739 50	13180 50	4727 00		18647 00
88	Washington	6835	1509 26	11892 90	2183 17		15585 33
89	Wayne	11941	2012 63	20672 94	15465 47		38151 04
90	Wells	5736	1032 05	9977 16	603 37		11612 58
91	White	4310	1752 86	7499 40	3087 85		12340 11
92	Whitley	5569	932 42	9690 06	882 22		11504 70
Totals		666713	\$97222 30	\$1163399 56	\$450880 21	\$53448 31	\$1764950 38

*Includes \$800.00 Liquor Licenses.

†Includes Congressional Township Revenue.

STATEMENT NO. XI.

Footings of the County Superintendents' Reports, showing the Number of Teachers Licensed during the year ending with the last week in May, 1875.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Males licensed					No. Females licensed					Whole No. Teachers licensed.	No. Applicants re-jected.	No. licenses revoked.
		for 24 months.	for 18 months.	for 12 months.	for 6 months.	Total No. Males li- censed.	for 24 months.	for 18 months.	for 12 months.	for 6 months.	Total No. Females licensed.			
1	Adams	8	17	13	11	49	.....	2	16	12	30	79	29	...
2	Allen	17	25	34	33	109	16	18	52	153	239	348	83	...
3	Bartholomew	17	21	20	18	76	3	12	12	26	53	129	39	...
4	Benton	4	8	12	16	40	3	6	12	12	33	73	21	...
5	Blackford	2	16	8	7	33	.....	6	7	4	17	50	6	1
6	Boone	16	24	35	23	98	7	9	19	7	42	140	15	...
7	Brown .....	.....	13	19	6	38	1	2	3	1	7	45	30	2
8	Carroll	13	38	45	35	131	5	17	17	16	55	186	42	...
9	Cass	14	20	43	33	110	16	20	35	24	95	205	58	2
10	Clark	7	12	28	29	76	3	7	27	31	68	144	82	1
11	Clay	9	15	44	49	117	1	5	13	28	47	164	85	...
12	Clinton	32	33	23	4	92	12	19	24	3	58	150	49	...
13	Crawford .....	.....	10	26	25	61	.....	4	7	7	18	79	30	...
14	Daviess	26	21	11	16	74	6	1	11	6	24	98	52	2
15	Dearborn	16	22	21	8	68	10	18	5	5	38	106	17	...
16	Decatur	40	11	4	3	58	21	16	4	2	43	101	34	2
17	DeKalb	8	12	35	37	92	.....	11	47	60	118	210	44	...
18	Delaware	15	26	53	32	126	8	19	17	12	56	182	20	2
19	Dubois	6	5	11	21	43	1	2	11	13	27	70	21	1
20	Elkhart	3	7	26	60	96	2	1	25	80	108	204	90	...
21	Fayette	12	6	5	13	36	5	5	10	8	28	64	18	...
22	Floyd	9	6	19	16	50	10	6	25	42	83	133	36	...
23	Fountain	17	13	21	14	65	7	8	9	10	34	99	.....	...
24	Franklin	12	9	23	17	61	1	3	22	18	44	105	28	...
25	Fulton	6	12	21	24	63	4	5	27	42	78	141	47	...
26	Gibson	2	2	17	62	83	.....	7	34	41	124	22	...	...
27	Grant	24	25	25	9	83	5	10	27	15	57	140	12	...
28	Greene	29	25	24	36	114	2	1	6	14	23	137	24	...
29	Hamilton	13	42	48	32	135	4	14	17	19	54	189	51	...
30	Hancock	4	21	34	20	79	2	10	12	16	40	119	66	1
31	Harrison	16	16	21	10	63	12	7	17	2	38	101	57	...
32	Hendricks	13	23	35	25	96	3	8	16	27	54	150	62	...
33	Henry	10	16	36	39	101	3	9	21	32	65	166	79	1
34	Howard	26	13	18	6	63	10	11	6	3	30	93	80	...
35	Huntington	14	27	29	26	96	5	13	21	20	59	155	20	...
36	Jackson	10	15	21	19	65	8	5	4	6	23	88	34	2
37	Jasper	6	12	16	14	48	3	8	14	36	61	109	63	1
38	Jay	10	18	27	20	75	.....	3	11	11	25	100	54	...
39	Jefferson	21	13	17	5	56	13	22	25	21	81	137	20	...
40	Jennings	39	16	17	17	89	6	12	19	8	45	134	12	1
41	Johnson	60	20	6	1	87	18	10	3	2	33	120	24	4
42	Knox	17	10	9	21	57	3	14	10	17	44	101	43	1
43	Kosciusko	12	20	26	11	69	2	12	26	36	76	145	57	...
44	Lagrange	2	14	44	26	86	1	12	34	50	97	183	95	1
45	Lake	7	11	15	17	50	6	6	28	43	83	133	47	1
46	Laporte	5	18	21	17	61	11	14	49	57	131	192	56	...
47	Lawrence	43	27	6	7	83	18	14	14	4	50	133	10	1
48	Madison	56	16	27	57	156	21	9	13	25	68	224	60	...
49	Marion	19	11	22	8	60	13	19	16	4	52	112	66	...
50	Marshall	12	16	28	27	83	5	7	15	66	93	176	50	...
51	Martin	25	28	15	8	76	6	6	7	4	23	99	18	...
52	Miami	23	26	18	15	82	15	12	13	15	55	137	20	1
53	Monroe	31	14	5	9	59	33	13	7	6	59	118	37	...

STATEMENT No. XI—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Males licensed					No. Females licensed					Whole No. Teachers licensed.	No. Applicants re-jected.	No. licenses revoked.
		for 24 months.	for 18 months.	for 12 months.	for 6 months.	Total No. Males li- censed.	for 24 months.	for 18 months.	for 12 months.	for 6 months.	Total No. Females licensed.			
54	Montgomery.....	4	17	20	24	65	1	17	14	34	66	131	52	...
55	Morgan.....	12	14	9	25	60	6	6	11	17	40	100	39	1
56	Newton.....	8	6	9	9	32	3	3	12	12	30	62	8	...
57	Noble.....	4	17	22	15	58	3	14	39	38	94	152	43	...
58	Ohio.....	3	6	5	4	21	4	4	5	11	27	48	6	1
59	Orange.....	6	11	29	.....	46	3	.....	11	.....	14	60	31	...
60	Owen.....	13	31	30	36	110	6	13	11	19	49	159	50	...
61	Parke.....	22	13	29	32	96	3	3	13	33	52	148	55	...
62	Perry.....	17	16	17	25	75	8	13	20	23	64	139	19	...
63	Pike.....	9	24	19	19	71	2	5	5	12	24	95	44	...
64	Porter.....	4	12	21	14	51	15	25	30	27	97	148	42	...
65	Posey.....	17	25	8	14	64	3	8	4	6	21	85	15	...
66	Pulaski.....	4	5	11	21	41	3	5	16	18	42	83	34	...
67	Putnam.....	6	12	25	34	77	2	2	16	32	52	129	46	...
68	Randolph.....	25	23	37	54	139	5	7	14	41	67	206	120	...
69	Ripley.....	24	28	26	7	85	1	10	15	5	31	116	23	...
70	Rush.....	21	17	18	24	80	17	11	10	25	63	143	24	...
71	Scott.....	15	7	6	8	36	3	4	2	4	13	49	18	...
72	Shelby.....	40	17	32	10	99	15	10	8	11	44	143	36	...
73	Spencer.....	25	17	22	16	80	12	18	17	19	66	146	45	...
74	Starke.....	4	6	2	15	27	.....	1	3	22	26	53	10	...
75	St. Joseph.....	7	3	33	51	94	7	10	32	107	156	250	85	...
76	Steuben.....	5	12	27	35	79	6	21	37	70	134	213	69	...
77	Sullivan.....	14	14	39	22	89	7	13	23	15	58	147	46	1
78	Switzerland.....	17	13	10	7	52	15	7	4	4	30	82	4	...
79	Tippecanoe.....	19	36	35	29	119	17	21	33	30	101	220	75	...
80	Tipton.....	7	14	24	13	58	.....	7	1	10	18	76	12	1
81	Union.....	4	6	8	10	28	.....	1	10	17	28	56	56	...
82	Vanderburgh.....	6	7	8	11	32	18	28	27	23	96	128	20	...
83	Vermillion.....	3	2	10	15	30	2	7	10	7	26	56	29	...
84	Vigo.....	9	34	26	23	92	18	37	42	34	131	223	70	...
85	Wabash.....	3	28	54	43	128	1	15	22	24	62	190	55	...
86	Warren.....	8	12	22	19	61	5	4	15	28	52	113	20	2
87	Warrick.....	25	32	9	23	89	4	11	5	15	35	124	15	...
88	Washington.....	6	19	17	55	97	1	9	8	9	27	124	43	...
89	Wayne.....	16	14	27	28	85	16	28	37	34	115	200	74	...
90	Wells.....	3	13	15	25	56	.....	6	28	38	72	128	20	...
91	White.....	6	12	16	43	77	.....	4	7	33	44	121	46	...
92	Whitley.....	26	27	16	17	86	9	15	22	36	82	168	35	1
Totals.....		1325	1545	2023	1989	6882	611	926	1557	2158	5252	12134	3745	35

STATEMENT NO. XII.

Showing number of County Institutes held in each county during the year ending June 1st, 1875, together with other items indicated by the heading of the several columns.

COUNTIES.	Number County Institutes held.	WHERE HELD.	No. Attending.			Length of Session in Days.	Instruction given in all common branches except	No. of Public or Evening Lectures.	Amount drawn from county treasury for Institute.	Total Cost of Institute.	No. Town's p Institutes over which the County Supt. has presided.	No. Town's p Institutes over which the Co. Supt. has not presided.	No. Townships organizing teachers' associations.
			Males.	Females.	Total.								
Adams.....	1	Decatur.....	40	38	78	5	.....	5	\$50 00	\$90 00	16	11	.....
Allen.....	1	Fort Wayne.....	146	185	331	5	.....	5	50 00	49 50	10	42	19
Bartholomew.....	1	Columbus.....	98	43	141	5	Writing.	3	50 00	50 00	15	75	.....
Benton.....	1	Fowler.....	30	40	70	5	.....	3	50 00	30 00	.....	1	.....
Blackford.....	1	Hartford City.....	28	12	40	5	.....	3	50 00	50 00	.....	2	.....
Boone.....	1	Lebanon.....	50	40	90	5	.....	2	50 00	100 00	10	2	.....
Brown.....	1	Nashville.....	60	21	81	5	.....	4	50 00	55 00	8	15	3
Carroll.....	1	Delphi.....	64	41	105	5	.....	.....	50 00	75 00	.....	5	.....
Cass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	1	Charlestown.....	35	40	75	5	.....	3	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	1
Clay.....	1	Center Point.....	45	48	93	5	.....	3	50 00	53 00	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	1	Frankfort.....	59	43	102	5	.....	3	50 00	65 00	4	25	.....
Crawford.....	1	Marengo.....	42	27	70	5	.....	3	50 00	50 00	3	4	6
Daviess.....	1	Washington.....	110	45	155	5	.....	.....	50 00	62 00	10	.....	3
Dearborn.....	1	Lawrenceburg.....	62	48	110	5	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	12	.....	1
Decatur.....	1	Greensburg.....	60	49	109	5	.....	2	50 00	50 00	6	14	8
DeKalb.....	1	Waterloo.....	116	116	232	5	.....	3	50 00	79 92	34	20	.....
Delaware.....	1	Muncie.....	106	65	171	5	.....	.....	50 00	75 00	15	60	.....
Dubois.....	1	Jasper.....	50	20	70	5	.....	2	50 00	50 00	7	23	.....
Elkhart.....	1	Elkhart.....	140	125	265	5	.....	5	50 00	80 00	21	86	.....
Fayette.....	1	Connersville.....	44	42	86	5	.....	6	50 00	96 00	8	12	.....
Floyd.....	1	New Albany.....	63	67	130	5	.....	2	65 00	65 00	12	2	5
Fountain.....	1	Attica.....	54	62	116	5	.....	1	50 00	50 00	4	8	.....
Franklin.....	1	Brookville.....	80	36	116	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	1	Rochester.....	69	75	144	5	.....	3	50 00	58 85	.....	.....	.....
Gibson.....	1	Ft. Branch.....	99	55	154	10	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	8	.....	.....
Grant.....	1	Marion.....	81	80	161	5	.....	2	50 00	65 00	6	9	13
Greene.....	1	Bloomfield.....	103	30	133	5	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	8	8	15
Hamilton.....	1	Noblesville.....	80	85	165	5	.....	3	50 00	90 00	2	7	.....
Hancock.....	1	Greenfield.....	67	50	117	5	.....	1	50 00	51 40	4	3	9
Harrison.....	1	Corydon.....	93	54	147	5	.....	2	50 00	50 00	13	30	13
Hendricks.....	1	Clayton.....	106	64	170	5	.....	2	50 00	90 00	20	.....	12
Henry.....	1	Newcastle.....	69	44	113	5	.....	2	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	1	Kokomo.....	76	40	116	5	.....	1	50 00	50 00	4	6	3
Huntington.....	1	Huntington.....	42	33	75	5	.....	3	50 00	63 00	14	.....	.....
Jackson.....	1	Brownstown.....	45	27	72	5	.....	3	50 00	85 50	5	.....	.....
Jasper.....	1	.....	40	45	85	5	.....	3	50 00	65 00	10	3	.....
Jay.....	1	Portland.....	106	77	183	5	.....	3	50 00	60 60	4	5	.....
Jefferson.....	1	Madison.....	50	120	180	5	.....	4	50 00	62 00	30	20	.....
Jennings.....	1	North Vernon.....	90	66	156	5	.....	3	50 00	52 60	1	4	8
Johnson.....	1	Franklin.....	50	40	90	5	.....	3	50 00	65 00	3	5	.....
Knox.....	1	Vincennes.....	75	44	119	5	.....	.....	50 00	65 00	10	40	.....
Kosciusko.....	1	Warsaw.....	108	102	210	5	.....	4	100 00	100 00	8	8	.....
Lagrange.....	1	Lagrange.....	68	69	137	5	.....	4	50 00	60 00	2	.....	.....
Lake.....	1	Crown Point.....	122	85	207	5	.....	2	50 00	50 00	2	.....	10
Laporte.....	1	Laporte.....	62	120	182	5	.....	2	50 00	100 00	10	.....	10

STATEMENT No. XII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number County Institutes held.	WHERE HELD.	No. Attending.			Length of Session in Days.	Instruction given in all common branches except	No. of Public or Evening Lectures.	Amount drawn from county treasury for Institute.	Total Cost of Institute.	No. Town's p Institutes over which the County Supt. has presided.	No. Town's p Institutes over which the Co. Supt. has not presided.	No. Townships organizing teachers' associations.
			Males.	Females.	Total.								
Lawrence	1	Bedford	69	43	112	5		3	\$50 00	\$50 00	15		
Madison	1	Anderson	102	84	186	5	Writing.	3	50 00	86 50	1	4	14
Marion	1	Indianapolis	61	67	128	5		3	80 00	80 00	2		
Marshall	1	Plymouth	74	68	142	5		3	50 00	40 00			4
Martin	1	Loogootee	71	19	90	5		2	50 00	65 00			
Miami	1	Pera	60	55	115	5		2	50 00	50 00	7	18	4
Monroe	1	Bloomington	32	46	78	5			30 00	50 00	4	2	
Montgomery ..	1	Crawfordsville	69	61	130	5		2	52 50	52 50	2		
Morgan	1	Martinsville	29	34	63	5			50 00	50 00			6
Newton	1	Goodland	34	31	65	5		2	50 00	80 00			
Noble	1	Albion	59	43	102	5		3	50 00	50 00	4		
Ohio	1	Rising Sun	30	26	56	5	Physiology.		35 00	44 00	7	4	
Orange	1	Paoli	55	15	70	5	Writing.	3	50 00	50 00	7	14	
Owen	1	Spencer	75	27	102	5	Physiology.	1	50 00	50 00	3	10	
Parke	1	Rockville	95	68	163	5		2	50 00	50 00	5	8	13
Perry	1	Rono	56	44	100	5		1	50 00	75 00	9	20	
Pike	1	Petersburg	66	21	87	5		3	50 00	50 00	3	6	
Porter	1	Valparaiso	30	71	101	5		2	50 00	50 75	1		
Posey	1	New Harmony	25	25	50	5		3					
Pulaski	1	Winamac	23	32	55	5			50 00	50 00			
Putnam	1	Greencastle	86	87	173	5			50 00	52 00	10	4	
Randolph	1	Winchester	54	41	95	5	Writing.	2	50 00	47 50		1	1
Ripley	1	Versailles	78	24	102	5	Writing.	4	50 00	25 00			
Rush	1	Rushville	62	40	102	5		2	50 00	10 00	7	29	
Scott	1		48	47	95	5		4	50 00	50 00	5		
Shelby	1	Shelbyville	101	75	176	5		1	50 00	75 00	3		
Spencer	1	Rockport	54	58	112	5			50 00	50 00		2	2
Starke	1	Knox	25	15	40	5		4	50 00	50 00	9	15	1
Steuben	1	Angola	68	120	188	5		5	50 00	50 00			
St. Joseph	1	South Bend	35	51	86	5	Physiology.		50 00	150 00	1	7	5
Sullivan	1	Sullivan	73	70	143	5			50 00	50 00	6	3	9
Switzerland ..	1	Vevay	90	110	200	5		3	50 00	50 00	6	5	
Tippecanoe ..	1	Lafayette	110	110	220			1	10 00	210 00	11	30	
Tipton	1	Tipton	56	10	66	5		2	50 00	50 00	1	2	
Union	1	Liberty	30	36	66	5		2	50 00	51 00	10		
Vanderburgh ..	1	Evansville				5		3	50 00	75 00	23	5	7
Vermillion	1	Newport	25	26	51	5			50 00	75 00	7	23	
Vigo	1	Terre Haute	50	115	165	5		4	50 00	50 00	3	9	12
Wabash	1	Wabash	79	91	170	5		2	50 00	109 35	3	9	1
Warren	1	Williamsport	35	40	75	5		1	50 00	65 00			
Warrick	1	Boonville	68	34	102	5		3	50 00	90 00	6	36	
Washington ..	1	Salem	105	47	152	5		3	50 00	50 00	4		13
Wayne	1	Centerville	76	108	184	5		4	50 00	167 20	4	13	
Wells	1	Bluffton	63	49	112	5		4	50 00	50 00		1	1
White	1	Monticello	54	58	112	5		3	50 00	50 00	3	11	11
Whitley	1	Columbia City	125	100	225	6		3	50 00	50 00	10	20	10
Totals	91		6059	5100	11159	456		206	4532 60	5725 27	560	864	259
Averages						5							

STATEMENT NO. XIII.

Showing the number of Private Normal Institutes held in each County for the Year ending June 1st, 1876, together with other items indicated by the headings of the several columns.

COUNTIES.	No. Normal Institutes.	WHERE HELD.	Date of Commencement.	BY WHOM SUPERINTENDED.	ENROLL- MENT.		Total.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			Number of Instructors.	Length of Session in Weeks.	Tuition Charged per Week.	No. of Public or Evening Lectures.
					Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.				
Adams	1	Columbus	June 14.....	A. W. Graham, J. M. Wallace.....	17	37	64	10	21	31	2	6	\$1.00	2
Allen	1	Boswell	Aug. 2.....	B. F. Heaton.....	20	12	32	20	10	30	1	4	1.00	4
Bartholomew	1	Board	July 26.....	Board.....	30	34	64	27	27	54	4	10	88	8
Benton	2	{ Sugar Plain.....	July 5.....	F. M. Scull	24	24	24	18	18	18	1	12	1.00	.....
Blackford	1	{ Lebanon	May	W. F. Catbirt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone	1	New Belleville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	2	{ Walton	July 26.....	J. H. Nef.....	40	30	70	36	25	61	4	12	1.00	1
Carroll	2	{ Galveston	Sept. 5.....	L. M. Moody.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Cass	1	Center Point.....	July 26.....	Hicks and Wilkinson.....	22	18	40	22	18	40	2	4	75	4
Clark	1	Frankfort.....	July 12.....	J. E. Morton.....	37	31	71	23	21	44	4	8	1.00	4
Clinton	1	Marengo.....	July 19.....	J. M. Johnson, J. S. Stonecypher ..	14	14	28	13	13	26	3	4	1.00	3
Crawford	1	{ Washington	April 5.....	Edward Wise.....	35	20	55	30	15	45	2	12	1.00	4
Daviess	2	.....	July 26.....	H. B. Kohr .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dearborn	1	Waterloo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decatur	1	Daleville	Aug. 16.....	J. A. Barris.....	30	41	71	26	38	64	1	10	50	1
DeKalb	1	Goshen.....	July 19.....	A. W. Clancy, J. R. Woodward.....	45	20	65	40	15	55	4	6	87	8
Delaware	1	.....	Aug. 11.....	A. Blount and D. Moury	49	52	101	40	45	85	6	12	83	1
Dubois	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elkhart	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT NO. XIII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. Normal Institutes.	WHERE HELD.	Date of Commencement.	BY WHOM SUPERINTENDED.	ENROLL- MENT.		Total.	AVERAGE. ATTENDANCE.		Number of Instructors.	Length of Session in Weeks.	Tuition Charged per Week.	No. of Public or Evening Lectures.	
					Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
														Total.
Pulaski.....	1	Winamac.....	July 19.....	J. M. Staley.....	8	30	38	6	24	30	1	6	83	4
Putnam.....														
Randolph.....	1	Winchester.....	July 20.....	L. Ault.....	28	26	54	25	23	48	2	6	1.00	7
Ripley.....														
Rush.....														
Scott.....														
Shelby.....														
Spencer.....														
Starks.....	2	{ North Judson.....		J. D. Williams.....	22	12	34	15	9	24	1	4	75	
		{ Knox.....		G. A. Netherton.....											1	6	83
Steuben.....														
St. Joseph.....														
Sullivan.....	1	Sullivan.....	July 13.....	Cain and Register.....	52	51	103	45	46	91	3	6	1.00	
Switzerland.....														
Tippecanoe.....	1	Battle Ground.....	July 10.....	W. H. Caulkins and G. W. Rice.....	20	20	40	17	18	35	2	4	75	
Tipton.....														
Union.....	1	Liberty.....	Aug. 2.....	L. M. Crist.....	19	20	39	17	18	35	2	3	75	
Vanderburgh.....														
Vermillion.....	1	Newport.....	July 12.....	H. H. Conley.....	18	20	38	14	16	30	2	5	60	
Vigo.....														
Wabash.....	2	{ Wabash.....	July 19.....	S. G. Hastings.....	30	52	82	26	41	67	3	6	90	2
		{ North Manchester.....	July 26.....	L. W. Jordan.....										
Warren.....	1	Boonville.....	Aug. 2.....	C. W. Armstrong.....	25	20	45	18	12	30	1	3	60	
Warrick.....														
Washington.....														
Wayne.....	1	Centerville.....	July 12.....	T. C. Smith, J. C. Macpherson.....	21	40	61	18	36	54	4	6	1.00	6
Wells.....	1	Bluffton.....	Aug. 30.....	S. Goodin.....	15	13	28	10	9	19	3	7	50	
White.....	1	Burnettsville.....	Aug. 26.....	W. Ireland.....	37	40	77	34	36	70	2	6	66	
Whitley.....														
Totals.....	63				1336	1349	2655	1035	1049	2084	136	346	\$58.90	136
Average.....												5½	93	

STATEMENT NO. XIV.

Showing location and condition of High Schools, as shown by County Superintendents' Reports for year ending August 31st, 1875.

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL OF HIGH SCHOOL.	Population.	Number of Children at Last Enumeration.	Enrollment in City Schools.	High School ESTABLISHED.	Number of Years from Primary to High School.	Number of Years in High School Course.	ENROLLMENT IN HIGH SCHOOL.		NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL.				Number of Graduates since School was Established.	NUMBER REGULAR TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOL.		Total.	Number of Special Teachers.	Total Cost of Tuition in High School.	Amount of Local Tuition Tax Received by Board for Year Ending July 1, 1875.	Persons Educated in High School now Teaching in City Schools.
								Males.	Females.	Total.	First.	Second.	Third.		Fourth.	Males.						Females.
Anderson	J. N. Study	5000	1004	776	Sept. 14, 1873	8	3	23	16	39	32	7	.....	.....	2	.....	2	\$784 00	\$1206 99	1
Attica	E. H. Butler	2500	751	552	Sept. 20, 1868	8	4	17	42	59	30	17	8	4	1	2	3	1200 00	2550 00	6	
Aurora	E. S. Clark	3800	1487	540	.....1864	8	4	38	44	82	33	19	18	12	62	1	2	1080 00	1742 56	1
Bainbridge	J. R. Gordon	800	216	160	.....	7	.....	7	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	210 00	.....	.....
Big Springs	J. M. Johnson	150	.....	.....	.....1869	7	4	72	43	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomington	B. C. Hobbs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....1846	.....	.....	3	89	69	156	61	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomington	W. R. Houghton	3000	798	512	.....1873	8	2	68	36	94	62	42	.....	37	.....	1	2	630 00	.....	.....
Brookville	A. W. Biegle	1900	683	343	Oct. 6, 1873	7	3	15	12	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	2	1	850 00	.....	.....
Cambridge City	Joe. R. Hall	2500	764	546	.....1870	8	3	15	4	19	12	2	5	6	.....	1	1	400 00	232 23	.....
Chamuney	A. E. Buckley	500	249	.....	.....1875	9	3	10	20	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1240 00	2724 96	6
Columbus	A. W. Graham	5000	1112	704	.....1859	8	4	14	28	42	12	13	17	27	1	1	1	720 00	2923 61	3
Connersville	J. L. Rippetoe	2800	904	525	.....1859	8	4	10	37	47	16	19	12	3	.....	1	1	720 00	69 72	4
Crawfordsville	C. M. Ramsdell	1250	406	250	.....1872	9	3	6	25	31	1	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	700 00	.....	.....
Dublin	Wm. W. White	1250	406	250	.....1868	8	3	13	18	31	18	8	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Edinburgh	W. B. Wilson	2000	650	423	.....1869	8	4	13	21	34	14	16	.....	4	.....	1	1	1000 00	1184 89	3

STATEMENT No. XIV—Continued.

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL OF HIGH SCHOOL.	Population.	Number of Children at Last Enumeration.	Enrollment in City Schools.	HIGH SCHOOL ESTABLISHED.	Number of Years from Primary to High School.	Course.	ENROLLMENT IN HIGH SCHOOL.				NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL.				Number of Graduates since School was Established.	NUMBER REGULAR TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOL.		Total.	Number of Special Teachers.	Total Cost of Tuition in High School.	Amount of Local Tuition Tax Received by Board for Year Ending July 1, 1875.	Persons Educated in High School now Teaching in City Schools.	
								Males.		Females.		Total.	First.	Second.	Third.		Fourth.	Males.						Females.
								Enroll-ment in High School.	Enroll-ment in High School.	Enroll-ment in High School.	Enroll-ment in High School.													
Elkhart.....	M. A. Barnett.....	7500	2139	1238	.....1869	8	4	36	57	93	55	16	15	8	9	1	2	3	3	.....	\$1600 00	.....	3
Fort Wayne.....	R. M. Wright.....	24000	8620	3013	.....1857	8	4	66	102	168	73	47	27	21	105	2	4	6	3	.....	7000 00	.....	43
Frankfort.....	J. E. Morton.....	.....	757	565	.....1874	8	3	5	25	30	22	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	850 00	.....	2
Franklin.....	Mrs. J. H. Martin.....	4000	1027	725	.....1869	8	4	18	48	66	20	15	18	13	5	2	2	2	2	.....	1386 00	\$3678 80	3
Goshen.....	D. D. Luke.....	3800	1177	685	.....1871	9	4	19	25	44	21	12	8	3	25	1	1	2	1	.....	1700 00	4325 00	2
Greensburg.....	C. W. Harvey.....	3500	1033	731	.....1869	8	4	26	45	71	38	16	12	.....	25	1	1	1	1	.....	900 00	4411 55	3
Indianapolis.....	J. B. Roberts.....	100000	20723	10992	.....1864	8	4	203	326	529	331	102	59	37	85	4	12	16	2	.....	18547 50	233258 75	40
Jeffersonville.....	J. N. Payne.....	8000	2441	1200	.....1868	8	4	17	59	76	33	18	13	12	22	2	1	3	1	.....	1800 00	2172 50	4
Kendallville.....	John M. P. Batchelder.....	2500	883	452	.....1869	8	4	4	15	19	12	4	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	.....	850 00	1395 02	4
Kentland.....	B. F. Niesz.....	1800	330	300	.....1872	8	3	22	26	48	30	10	8	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1100 00	.....	5
Knightsstown.....	Chas. Hewitt.....	2000	525	400	.....1874	8	3	12	15	27	18	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Kokomo.....	B. G. Cox.....	5000	1271	900	.....1873	8	4	45	56	101	49	31	14	7	2	1	2	2	2	.....	1820 00	3752 28	5
Lafayette.....	J. A. Blackburn.....	18000	5006	1104	.....1869	9	4	31	54	85	49	18	18	.....	29	4	4	5	1	.....	3900 00	10981 43	2
Laporte.....	J. R. Goffe.....	9000	2987	1104	.....1866	8	4	32	64	96	47	30	15	4	32	3	2	5	1	.....	800 00	994 02	8
Lawrenceburg.....	J. R. Trisler.....	5000	1951	621	.....1875	8	3	25	22	47	25	10	7	.....	5	1	1	1	1	.....	3300 00	.....	9
Ligonier.....	Jas. Burrier.....	2000	551	400	.....1875	8	4	18	24	42	27	15	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	640 00	961 08	2	
Lima.....	Volney Kent.....	550	198	152	.....1875	9	3	15	16	31	20	11	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	3393 00	1360 12	4	
Logansport.....	M. S. Coulter.....	15000	3623	1097	.....1868	8	4	54	63	117	11	26	32	36	21	1	3	4	.....	1900 00	.....	2	
Martinsville.....	B. F. French.....	1950	615	420	.....1872	8	4	32	56	88	42	25	15	6	3	1	1	2	.....	1900 00	14207 24	5	
Michigan City.....	S. E. Miller.....	4008	1868	1104	.....1867	8	4	37	48	85	24	14	7	8	20	1	2	3	.....	1550 00	.....	1	
Mishawaka.....	E. L. Hallock.....	4000	900	450	.....1866	8	4	10	15	25	10	10	5	.....	58	1	1	2	.....	2050 00	2920 74	5	
Muncie.....	Emma M. McRae.....	4500	1273	1121	.....1867	8	3	30	38	68	42	17	9	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	1000 00	2145 96	.....	
Newcastle.....	G. W. Huford.....	2500	694	467	.....1870	7	4	14	16	30	10	6	3	4	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noblesville.....	B. F. Owens.....	2200	670	468	.....1870	7	4	18	22	40	22	9	7	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Vernon.....	J. W. Stout.....	2200	684	352	.....1870	7	3	7	51	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	400 00	685 52	.....	

STATEMENT NO. XV.

Reports of the County Superintendents to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, relative to the Schools of Cities and Incorporated Towns, agreeable to the order of the State Board of Education, as set forth in sections 39, 41, 123 and 154, School Law, for the year ending August 31st, 1875.

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	Average number of Teachers in the Public Schools.		The total number of persons between 6 and 21 years of age as shown by the last enu- meration.		The number enumerated who are over 15 years of age.		Total.		Boys.		Girls.		The total number of different pupils who were at any time enrolled in the Pub. Schools.		Number at any time in the schools who were over 15 years of age (age taken at time of entering school).		Total.		Number at any time in the schools who were under 8 years of age.		The average whole number of pupils belonging to all the schools.		The average daily attendance in all of the schools.		Percent. of daily attendance based on the average whole number belonging.		Average annual compensation of Teachers.		Total amount paid the Teachers, in even dollars.		Cost of Tuition per pupil, based on the average whole number belonging.		Total cost of Tuition per pupil, includ- ing incidental expenses.		Total cost of permanent School Prop- erty, including lots.		Total present valuation of School Property, including apparatus, etc.		The number of days the schools were in session.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Alton	2	3	40	38	78	11	22	36	25	61	12	37	49	3	61	52	85	\$154 00	\$308	\$5 04	\$5 33	\$800	\$450	77																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Anderson	2	1	472	532	1004	...	...	338	443	781	37	28	65	62	80	142	495	433	386 70	3997	8 08	10 52	8006	12000	160																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Argos	2	1	...	202	202	...	...	90	82	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299 00	898	11 18	16 25	5250	5289	161																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Attica	1	1	375	376	751	...	...	275	277	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536 00	4288	11 50	18 40	33000	35000	180																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Bainbridge	1	2	97	111	208	32	38	70	87	79	166	15	15	30	16	14	30	166	107	1037	4 98	6 95	6500	3500	122																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Battle Ground	3	1	130	133	263	61	59	120	98	95	193	52	61	103	13	17	30	140	300 00	1200	4 85	6 61	200	200	120																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Bluffton	3	3	282	302	584	...	...	209	241	450	74	89	163	47	60	107	380	427 50	2565	5 70	8 50	128 39	13007	175																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Boston	1	1	21	21	42	3	3	13	18	31	3	6	9	8	31	100	165 00	165	3 92	4 73	4200	4300	187																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Bourbon	2	2	...	...	396	...	...	160	140	300	...	...	60	220	180	60	374 00	1745	5 50	6 08	4550	4550	150																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Bremen	2	2	289	105	120	225	1162

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. XV—Continued.

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	Average number of Teachers in the Public Schools.		The total number of per- sons between 6 and 21 yrs. of age as shown by the last enumeration.		The number enumerated who are over 15 yrs. of age.		Total.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Number at any time in the schools who were over 15 yrs. of age (age taken at time of entering school.)		Number at any time in the schools who were under 8 yrs. of age.		To tal.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Waveland.....	1	1	2	123	117	240	26	31	57	88	82	170	16	24	40	9	11	20	170	123
Waynetown.....	1	1	2	66	63	129	11	7	18	62	52	114	10	5	15	8	9	17	102	47
Westfield.....	1	1	2	61	50	111	.....	.....	.....	54	48	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	74
West Lebanon.....	2	2	4	80	80	160	.....	.....	.....	82	83	165	13	13	26	19	12	31	165	89
Westville.....	2	2	4	143	169	312	76	70	145	100	120	220	19	21	40	14	18	32	224	211
Williamsport.....	1	3	4	157	153	310	75	70	145	137	126	253	30	35	65	11	10	21	63	173
Winchester.....	3	4	7	342	324	666	.....	.....	.....	230	245	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	328
Windfall.....	2	1	3	130	117	247	.....	.....	.....	100	76	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	36
Xenia.....	1	2	3	153	139	292	.....	.....	.....	125	92	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	96
Zionsville.....	1	4	5	148	150	298	15	29	44	148	150	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	7
Merom.....	1	1	2	81	72	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	67	44

STATISTICAL TABLES.

1876.

STATE

This statement is compiled from the reports of the County Super-
counties the following facts: 1. Number of children enrolled
ber of Districts in which schools were taught. 4. Number of
Districts. 6. Number of colored schools. 7. Number of Dis-
9. Average length of School in days. 10. Number of Teachers

Number of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS ADMITTED INTO THE SCHOOLS WITHIN THE YEAR.								
		White.			Colored.			Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Adams	2238	1991	4229	.....	.....	.....	2238	1991	4229
2	Allen	5892	5160	11052	6	11	17	5898	5171	11069
3	Bartholmew	2925	2661	5586	.....	.....	.....	2925	2661	5586
4	Benton	1463	1251	2714	.....	.....	.....	1463	1251	2714
5	Blackford	1248	1087	2335	.....	2	2	1248	1089	2337
6	Boone	4002	3518	7520	31	23	54	4033	3541	7574
7	Brown	1477	1231	2708	.....	.....	.....	1477	1231	2708
8	Carroll	2829	2503	5332	.....	.....	.....	2829	2503	5332
9	Cass	3380	3138	6518	25	26	51	3405	3164	6569
10	Clark	2839	2618	5457	222	205	427	3061	2823	5884
11	Clay	3592	3304	6896	4	4	8	3596	3308	6904
12	Clinton	3263	2806	6069	1	.....	1	3264	2806	6070
13	Crawford	1631	1532	3163	.....	.....	.....	1631	1532	3163
14	Daviess	3183	2760	5943	39	41	80	3222	2801	6023
15	Dearborn	3227	2889	6116	7	9	16	3234	2898	6132
16	Decatur	2955	2577	5532	11	14	25	2966	2591	5557
17	DeKalb	2908	2636	5544	.....	1	1	2908	2637	5545
18	Delaware	3359	3019	6378	8	14	22	3367	3033	6400
19	Dubois	2045	1822	3867	6	7	13	2051	1829	3880
20	Elkhart	5117	4421	9538	2	1	3	5119	4422	9541
21	Fayette	1405	1358	2763	10	6	16	1415	1364	2779
22	Floyd	2369	2380	4749	147	162	309	2516	2542	5058
23	Fountain	2707	2347	5054	5	7	12	2712	2354	5066
24	Franklin	2659	2365	5024	1	5	6	2660	2370	5030
25	Fulton	2324	1943	4267	3	1	4	2327	1944	4271
26	Gibson	3146	2829	5975	118	127	245	3264	2956	6220
27	Grant	3531	3048	6579	72	85	157	3603	3133	6736
28	Greene	3920	3456	7376	9	4	13	3929	3460	7389
29	Hamilton	3701	3387	7088	61	63	124	3762	3450	7212
30	Hancock	2460	2155	4615	9	10	19	2469	2165	4634
31	Harrison	3182	2835	6017	56	65	121	3238	2900	6138
32	Hendricks	3190	2868	6058	35	33	68	3225	2901	6126
33	Henry	3315	3048	6363	71	76	147	3386	3124	6510
34	Howard	2950	2683	5633	64	56	120	3014	2739	5753
35	Huntington	3106	2692	5798	.....	.....	.....	3106	2692	5798
36	Jackson	3010	2601	5611	54	39	93	3064	2640	5704
37	Jasper	1512	1359	2871	.....	.....	.....	1512	1359	2871
38	Jay	2888	2492	5380	.....	.....	.....	2888	2492	5380
39	Jefferson	3148	2799	5947	139	139	278	3287	2938	6225
40	Jennings	2305	2081	4386	85	59	144	2390	2140	4530
41	Johnson	2631	2421	5052	31	33	64	2662	2454	5116

STATEMENT No.

Number of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS ADMITTED INTO THE SCHOOLS WITHIN THE YEAR.								
		White.			Colored.			Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
42	Knox.....	3246	2768	6014	35	39	74	3281	2807	6088
43	Kosciusko.....	4054	4253	8907	.....	.....	.....	4654	4253	8907
44	Lagrange.....	2494	2189	4683	1	2	3	2495	2191	4686
45	Lake.....	2188	22	4120	.....	.....	.....	2168	1952	4120
46	Laporte.....	3381	3390	6771	18	21	39	3399	3411	6810
47	Lawrence.....	2512	2394	4906	29	33	62	2541	2427	4968
48	Madison.....	4107	3389	7496	5	1	6	4112	3390	7502
49	Marion.....	8633	8589	17222	555	641	1196	9188	9230	18418
50	Marshall.....	4063	3304	7367	.....	.....	.....	4063	3304	7367
51	Martin.....	2089	1788	3877	.....	.....	.....	2089	1788	3877
52	Miami.....	3455	2907	6362	15	5	20	3470	2912	6382
53	Monroe.....	2403	2135	4538	41	33	74	2444	2168	4612
54	Montgomery.....	4043	3723	7766	28	32	60	4071	3755	7826
55	Morgan.....	3018	2622	5640	.....	.....	.....	3018	2622	5640
56	Newton.....	1301	1077	2378	4	6	10	1305	1083	2388
57	Noble.....	3796	3373	7169	1	1	2	3797	3374	7171
58	Ohio.....	741	660	1401	29	22	51	770	682	1452
59	Orange.....	2240	1836	4076	33	32	65	2273	1868	4141
60	Owen.....	2567	2309	4876	20	14	34	2587	2323	4910
61	Parke.....	3106	2603	5709	30	24	54	3136	2627	5763
62	Perry.....	2481	2296	4777	25	34	59	2506	2330	4836
63	Pike.....	2555	2204	4759	2	.....	2	2557	2204	4761
64	Porter.....	2398	2031	4429	2	3	5	2400	2034	4434
65	Posey.....	4038	3911	7949	169	168	337	4207	4079	8286
66	Pulaski.....	1569	1348	2917	.....	.....	.....	1569	1348	2917
67	Putnam.....	3226	2826	6052	13	5	18	3239	2831	6070
68	Randolph.....	3918	3324	7242	88	70	158	4006	3394	7400
69	Ripley.....	2812	2221	5033	10	11	21	2822	2232	5054
70	Rush.....	2695	2473	5168	47	48	95	2742	2521	5263
71	Scott.....	1317	1130	2447	.....	.....	.....	1317	1130	2447
72	Shelby.....	3568	2937	6505	29	24	53	3597	2961	6558
73	Spencer.....	3519	3023	6542	168	179	347	3687	3202	6889
74	Starke.....	964	810	1774	.....	.....	.....	964	810	1774
75	Stenben.....	2503	2221	4724	.....	.....	.....	2503	2221	4724
76	St. Joseph.....	3566	3225	6891	8	5	13	3574	3330	6904
77	Sullivan.....	3202	2834	6036	14	11	25	3216	2845	6061
78	Switzerland.....	1973	1704	3677	15	11	26	1988	1715	3703
79	Tippecanoe.....	4344	4544	8888	35	32	67	4379	4576	8955
80	Tipton.....	2407	2015	4422	.....	.....	.....	2407	2015	4422
81	Union.....	1052	868	1920	1	2	3	1053	870	1923
82	Vanderburgh.....	3197	2933	6130	256	281	537	3453	3214	6667
83	Vermillion.....	1718	1491	3209	3	3	6	1721	1494	3215
84	Vigo.....	4513	4188	8701	150	139	289	4663	4327	8990
85	Wabash.....	3828	3302	7130	4	7	11	3832	3309	7141
86	Warren.....	1657	1511	3168	4	5	9	1661	1516	3177
87	Warrick.....	3220	2565	5785	83	80	163	3303	2645	5948
88	Washington.....	2926	2477	5403	5	.....	5	2931	2477	5408
89	Wayne.....	4406	4113	8519	143	136	279	4549	4249	8798
90	Wele.....	2548	2114	4662	.....	.....	.....	2548	2114	4662
91	White.....	1887	1501	3388	.....	.....	.....	1887	1501	3388
92	Whitley.....	2526	2153	4679	15	10	25	2541	2163	4704
Totals and Averages.....		269682	239725	509307	3465	3498	6963	273047	243223	516270

I.—Continued.

Average Daily Attendance of all Children in the Schools.			Number of Districts in which Schools were taught.			Number of Districts in which no Schools were taught.			Total number of Districts.			Number of Colored Schools taught within the year.			Number of District Graded Schools.			Number of Township Graded Schools.			Average length of School taught within the year in days.			NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN THE SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS PER DAY.								
																								White.			Colored.			In Townships.		In Towns.		In Cities.	
																								Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3339	99	1	100	1	5	3	118	73	56	129	...	1	1	\$2 38	\$2 20	\$2 80	\$2 10	\$5 00	\$2 38		
5681	153	...	153	...	...	4	146	150	135	285	...	...	...	1 87	1 23	2 98	1 57	5 55	2 05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2848	108	...	108	...	...	3	142	100	112	212	...	...	...	1 68	1 08	2 78	1 77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2448	91	3	94	...	...	3	160	66	63	129	...	...	...	1 83	1 52	3 07	2 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5463	112	1	113	1	...	1	155	69	162	231	...	...	...	2 00	1 55	3 13	2 25	4 87	2 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3091	96	1	97	2	...	1	118	75	41	116	...	...	...	1 89	1 76	2 72	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4449	128	...	128	...	6	2	101	119	44	163	...	...	...	2 50	2 22	3 25	2 00	4 25	2 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11499	112	1	113	10	26	2	149	84	222	306	5	8	13	2 51	2 47	...	2 75	6 60	3 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4542	130	1	131	...	7	...	134	127	102	229	...	...	...	1 76	1 47	2 37	1 72	3 56	2 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1960	78	...	78	...	...	...	127	66	20	86	...	...	...	1 89	1 93	3 75	2 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4006	125	1	126	1	3	3	131	107	71	178	...	...	...	1 99	1 96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2217	86	...	86	2	2	1	123	72	59	131	...	...	...	1 61	1 41	2 25	1 50	4 20	3 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4262	120	2	122	1	2	1	122	111	64	175	1	...	...	2 20	2 05	3 50	1 75	2 33	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3314	114	...	114	...	...	...	116	93	42	135	...	...	...	2 13	1 91	3 27	2 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1515	50	...	50	1	...	...	113	43	31	74	...	...	...	2 04	1 87	4 15	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4065	128	...	128	...	5	3	143	113	146	259	...	...	...	1 54	94	3 41	1 97	4 28	2 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
983	29	1	30	2	1	...	124	19	18	37	...	...	...	1 85	1 82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2459	92	1	93	5	2	...	108	80	19	99	3	1	4	1 81	1 83	4 63	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2846	108	...	108	1	2	...	116	74	31	105	1	...	...	1 94	1 81	3 75	2 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3445	128	...	128	2	1	6	135	106	46	152	1	...	...	2 30	2 13	4 50	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2570	90	2	92	3	...	...	139	74	37	111	1	2	3	1 64	1 61	3 22	1 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2541	90	...	90	...	1	...	102	68	25	93	...	...	...	2 28	2 23	5 00	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2631	91	...	91	...	...	1	146	58	108	166	...	...	...	1 75	1 51	1 89	1 67	6 11	1 67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3284	88	1	89	2	...	6	130	79	27	106	...	...	...	2 28	1 94	3 75	2 25	3 52	2 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1763	73	2	75	...	4	...	100	47	37	84	...	...	...	1 76	1 66	5 00	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3916	130	2	132	1	2	1	128	95	61	156	...	...	...	2 15	2 04	2 71	1 80	6 00	2 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4470	134	...	134	3	4	2	118	119	57	176	2	...	...	2 24	2 04	3 72	2 20	3 88	2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2876	112	1	113	1	131	98	22	120	1 90	1 70		
3624	106	...	106	1	6	2	132	94	52	146	1	...	...	2 29	2 07	5 50	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1268	47	...	47	2	100	41	12	53		
3928	122	...	122	...	5	2	135	109	64	173	...	...	...	2 19	2 04	2 46	1 50	6 30	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4039	130	...	130	6	7	1	120	94	52	146	3	...	...	1 80	1 68	3 32	1 94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1397	42	1	43	...	...	...	154	36	16	52	...	...	...	1 90	1 10	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3246	92	1	93	...	...	3	148	74	138	212	...	...	...	1 38	94	3 24	1 84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4800	110	...	110	...	11	...	148	80	119	199	...	...	...	1 86	1 36	4 50	2 00	4 17	2 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3750	117	...	117	...	2	...	109	88	40	128	1	...	...	2 21	2 20	3 31	2 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2142	74	...	74	...	1	1	126	55	36	91	...	...	...	1 81	1 79	2 75	1 83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5055	126	...	126	...	4	3	157	105	87	192	...	...	...	2 42	2 24	2 96	2 17	4 48	2 72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2854	86	...	86	...	...	1	120	76	12	88	...	...	...	2 54	2 25	2 47	2 04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1096	39	2	41	...	2	...	141	30	29	59	...	...	...	2 30	2 31	4 18	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5109	53	...	53	5	...	...	154	36	120	166	7	4	11	2 60	2 31	...	...	5 18	2 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	59	...	59	...	...	2	151	45	34	79	...	...	...	2 43	2 30	4 04	2 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5293	112	1	113	6	4	2	155	86	93	179	5	2	7	2 28	1 81	2 65	...	3 65	2 66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4748	140	...	140	...	4	3	125	101	68	169	...	...	...	2 04	1 96	2 77	2 04	5 40	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1843	89	...	89	...	4	...	146	73	57	130	...	...	...	2 14	1 93	3 75	2 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3238	117	...	117	7	3	5	120	99	34	133	2	...	...	2 19	1 88	3 03	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3278	126	...	126	...	2	104	112	27	139	...	...	...	...	1 84	1 80	2 42	2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5761	123	...	123	2	7	1	135	94	129	233	1	1	2	2 27	1 87	3 92	1 99	4 47	2 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2863	105	...	105	...	1	1	128	89	107	196	...	...	...	1 63	1 20	2 84	1 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2226	95	1	96	...	4	...	101	66	44	110	...	...	...	2 02	1 93	4 00	2 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3116	100	...	100	1	1	1	129	97	87	184	...	...	...	1 70	1 15	3 38	1 72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
314168	9259	51	9310	115	271	127	129	7792	5525	13317	60	34	94	2 03	1 82	3 22	2 04	4 22	2 34		

STATEMENT NO. II.

This statement is compiled from the reports of the County Superintendents for the year ending August 31, 1876, and exhibits, by counties, the following facts: TUITION REVENUE—1. Amount on hand at last report. 2. Amounts since received. 3. Amount expended during the year. 4. Amount on hand at date of this report. SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE—5. Amount on hand at last report. 6. Amount since received. 7. Amount expended during the year. 8. Amount on hand at date of this report.

No. of Counties.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.					ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.					
		Amount received in Feb- ruary, 1876.	Amount received in June, 1876.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Revenue for Tuition.	Amount expended since September 1, 1875.	Amount now on hand.	Amount on hand Septem- ber 1, 1875.	Amount since received.	Total.	Amount expended since September 1, 1875.	Amount now on hand.
1	Adams.....	\$10183 23	\$10679 78	\$341 58	\$38280 40	\$205043 90	\$17745 50	\$3385 73	\$12407 41	\$15793 14	\$9643 62	\$6149 52
2	Allen.....	60902 59	46426 75	2298 19	140317 11	79918 85	60398 25	23337 42	52215 82	75563 24	55225 76	20327 48
3	Bartholomew.....	30609 67	20122 52	1092 68	71755 73	41728 75	30028 98	11507 42	20464 77	31972 19	16532 47	15439 72
4	Benton.....	12828 11	8264 14	1378 05	30659 26	18609 32	11949 94	4938 99	16341 11	21280 10	13770 90	7509 20
5	Blackford.....	7082 57	4285 33	306 95	10476 87	10561 85	5915 02	1290 78	6960 40	8251 18	6169 40	2381 78
6	Boone.....	27270 70	18193 34	4010 96	64678 14	40180 41	24497 91	7908 55	17911 39	25819 94	17739 18	8080 76
7	Brown.....	6130 45	4939 74	195 64	17197 91	10514 00	6683 91	304 83	33497 97	3802 80	2862 35	940 45
8	Carroll.....	16830 66	13528 28	1782 17	48911 71	31607 32	17304 39	6391 35	25870 55	32261 90	20678 52	6583 38
9	Cass.....	26394 29	16222 66	1217 62	63417 83	38696 88	24720 95	20295 60	31926 41	52222 01	40829 71	11392 30
10	Clark.....	30842 32	19777 45	23416 84	727 15	74763 76	30652 11	7999 49	22385 55	30385 04	18320 29	12064 75
11	Clay.....	24329 75	17381 95	75 16	59294 58	35768 40	23628 18	12302 69	15245 74	27548 43	21894 77	5653 66
12	Clinton.....	25662 90	16772 10	1032 53	64585 96	39516 48	25069 48	6312 30	16081 42	22393 72	16115 16	6278 56
13	Crawford.....	5766 20	7327 19	189 61	19739 61	13228 34	6511 27	1592 43	3821 71	5414 14	4108 89	1305 25
14	Davies.....	17890 77	11495 82	16362 37	46839 62	29996 83	16842 17	2846 17	14192 65	17038 82	12280 66	4768 16
15	Decatur.....	32590 74	20698 28	1535 03	74213 88	41643 55	32570 33	5463 73	14083 74	19497 47	14883 48	4613 99
16	DeKalb.....	23614 07	19878 50	73 70	64927 36	37456 89	27470 97	4465 83	20564 99	25030 82	17420 27	7610 55
17	DeKalb.....	19809 89	15233 79	428 33	49197 10	27030 45	22166 65	3331 33	22788 31	26119 64	17642 46	8477 18
18	Delaware.....	19526 94	23422 18	522 95	75453 89	41649 98	33803 91	10555 84	30200 80	40756 14	29791 94	10964 20
19	Dubois.....	9410 08	10409 46	928 51	35178 85	20224 87	14943 98	3492 07	6898 96	10391 03	5515 93	4875 10

20 Elkhart.....	38743 251	17671 821	26378 78	904 321	50069 71	33608 161	11587 861	30863 451	42751 311	25703 711	17047 60
21 Fayette.....	10458 04	9051 09	11869 22	1212 25	19962 72	18048 48	5025 21	9757 06	14782 87	8524 84	6283 03
22 Floyd.....	30529 23	12881 06	13801 06	4632 12	37251 05	27932 84	5025 13	9757 06	24980 67	26143 73	4636 84
23 Fountain.....	18417 56	12140 41	12060 25	2393 63	31199 48	13812 36	7259 97	17247 51	24967 48	16120 84	9386 64
24 Franklin.....	21029 32	10770 13	16124 42	2076 82	34081 89	21918 85	2524 19	7247 41	9748 60	6773 91	2974 69
25 Fulton.....	14618 15	8356 08	9455 41	3392 33	34355 41	17543 97	1798 40	12750 63	16459 03	11567 60	2991 43
26 Gibson.....	27038 62	18394 52	18169 05	1073 96	36857 76	27818 34	5324 80	16122 80	21447 78	13649 00	7798 78
27 Grant.....	16218 89	18092 35	13118 44	5 25	40191 93	13707 50	3086 41	14345 31	17432 72	12427 87	4984 85
28 Greene.....	20388 82	13463 15	15554 09	2104 03	35729 55	21430 54	4902 11	13978 50	18870 61	13209 56	5661 05
29 Hamilton.....	17491 64	16423 63	20567 09	167 39	36771 22	17878 53	7561 89	17587 07	25148 96	17863 07	7285 89
30 Hancock.....	19112 07	10100 61	18267 65	241 76	27065 77	17042 82	6854 84	17357 83	24222 67	19736 26	4436 41
31 Harrison.....	22296 86	10801 48	14369 36	1139 52	26869 10	21087 42	2846 75	12677 55	16524 30	8871 55	6552 75
32 Hendricks.....	20074 83	17173 33	20500 17	566 16	38323 15	25189 30	4094 54	18070 25	22164 80	10625 09	5639 71
33 Henry.....	28091 63	16143 30	17010 36	456 89	38598 12	22097 16	15448 38	19030 35	34479 33	25510 20	8969 13
34 Howard.....	20654 57	14007 08	16533 94	518 31	51113 90	17647 31	5381 22	30832 74	26213 96	19755 78	6458 18
35 Huntington.....	18667 01	10068 08	13758 34	1096 79	26901 00	16688 62	8829 39	14861 47	26230 86	13641 76	10049 10
36 Jackson.....	23898 46	14455 16	19596 09	2413 67	35788 29	17975 14	10145 61	15284 52	25430 13	15249 08	10181 05
37 Jasper.....	13706 63	6366 41	10055 12	931 44	31359 60	13481 65	4432 88	8406 77	12839 65	7554 78	5284 87
38 Jay.....	15892 81	9610 83	13132 57	249 73	38785 94	14820 18	5985 38	12947 04	18932 42	10196 42	8806 00
39 Jefferson.....	20450 78	22149 91	23813 90	932 89	48406 54	27534 19	3983 29	27697 49	31066 70	26000 21	5668 49
40 Jennings.....	12511 33	9543 84	7067 97	3050 51	25391 93	7391 72	2701 89	16917 60	12519 49	8576 05	3843 44
41 Johnson.....	26080 93	18061 63	18494 08	683 09	63319 29	24076 29	15140 20	18512 15	33962 35	18131 06	15821 29
42 Knox.....	19025 80	18088 12	18808 12	343 71	34622 77	23345 10	3255 66	14185 66	17451 32	13157 84	4293 48
43 Kosciusko.....	25761 83	16399 80	20146 56	439 80	39861 18	22886 81	5881 07	22388 66	28269 73	20084 61	8185 12
44 Lagrange.....	17411 59	10019 27	15233 58	526 39	43190 83	19307 21	6741 05	19655 53	26396 58	20287 76	6108 83
45 Lake.....	16560 56	12251 79	15004 83	772 30	44589 48	19027 93	7583 23	13866 23	21449 46	10015 10	11434 36
46 Laporte.....	44050 29	22231 66	26672 83	385 19	9539 97	50396 96	44943 01	13548 89	35024 32	34233 75	14639 46
47 Lawrence.....	20141 70	8969 21	11113 11	4221 43	44444 92	17120 46	2539 53	9186 75	11726 28	8543 68	3182 60
48 Madison.....	22378 94	14765 83	18887 14	1933 33	36545 88	21119 36	9729 55	95195 96	34928 51	23717 12	11209 39
49 Marion.....	46840 81	67600 69	89101 86	3391 90	174136 05	32909 21	40897 91	24585 98	286483 89	242429 90	44053 99
50 Marshall.....	12604 01	10493 20	10600 09	251 61	30890 34	18788 67	6250 42	17185 30	23405 72	17622 72	5783 00
51 Martin.....	18934 04	8797 89	9580 09	188 72	31068 34	11035 27	3091 45	6968 48	10069 93	7362 70	2767 23
52 Miami.....	22774 20	14995 21	15659 51	10801 61	40698 16	30562 37	11620 93	21191 42	33812 35	23228 10	9061 25
53 Monroe.....	11041 73	8309 22	12712 88	30181 13	23493 36	11589 60	2947 82	8877 21	11826 03	7632 04	4912 99
54 Montgomery.....	25785 69	21998 50	19430 61	1061 58	69276 28	40193 62	5584 40	26560 57	32134 97	27212 75	4922 22
55 Morgan.....	23189 61	13101 38	15700 52	436 57	31862 59	20665 63	3799 72	22257 50	15517 85	6739 65	6739 65
56 Newton.....	9426 54	4952 12	7042 25	656 52	14440 60	7636 93	2738 84	7000 81	9739 65	5615 08	4124 57
57 Noble.....	22898 87	14006 33	14013 44	2031 10	33690 83	22258 93	805 64	32092 02	32897 66	25852 82	4314 84
58 Ohio.....	5124 70	3684 38	4222 12	169 87	8152 00	6039 07	956 72	6615 16	6471 88	5804 49	667 39
59 Orange.....	11742 68	7477 42	8783 51	3871 52	31875 03	10922 87	2547 17	7739 68	10286 85	7459 46	2827 39
60 Owen.....	13054 92	11046 45	13151 89	1926 04	305613 19	15566 11	6161 18	12110 51	18271 69	12445 65	6826 04
61 Parke.....	32590 30	20989 40	24238 90	120 80	45977 67	31961 33	13255 85	23043 14	36278 99	23238 83	13040 16
62 Perry.....	14652 95	16057 69	6935 14	1177 05	35802 73	13993 07	2376 70	11494 38	13871 35	10831 51	3039 84
63 Pike.....	16255 91	9158 95	5137 48	461 84	29166 21	9141 04	2392 46	4007 97	6700 43	5321 63	1378 80
64 Porter.....	10927 67	18879 61	7333 57	45271 98	24192 07	20641 21	8203 03	12581 10	20984 90	13528 92	7355 93
65 Posey.....	13872 09	10695 44	10695 44	3322 29	54495 36	21072 36	6067 79	17136 84	23204 63	18356 88	4867 75
66 Pulaski.....	10200 77	5842 84	6114 46	115 85	13973 12	8300 80	3848 17	7873 08	13131 85	11439 10	1692 75
67 Putnam.....	27087 30	18197 63	19007 14	467 90	66979 97	25552 68	10210 36	17674 46	28084 82	18943 58	9101 24
68 Randolph.....	38650 60	17474 09	24794 21	698 43	39469 78	37148 35	14836 02	24879 70	39074 72	25167 17	13917 55
69 Ripley.....	17697 93	10422 74	11147 89	855 24	25774 471	11449 381	4846 561	11909 841	10750 191	11001 021	5695 17

STATEMENT No. II—Continued.

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No. of Counties.	ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.					ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.					
	Amount on hand September 1, 1876.	Amount received in February, 1876.	Amount received in June, 1876.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Revenue for Tuition.	Amount expended since September 1, 1876.	Amount now on hand.	Amount since Received.	Total.	Amount expended since September 1, 1876.	Amount now on hand.
70 Rusk.....	\$24754 49	\$15819 69	\$18025 08	\$1334 57	\$59933 83	\$35496 51	\$24437 32	\$3882 72	\$27068 74	\$14551 03	\$12517 71
71 Scott.....	5952 58	4667 61	5478 17	78 15	16176 51	10523 65	5652 86	2004 60	6611 51	5246 97	1364 64
72 Shelby.....	21761 73	16938 23	21142 19	5173 05	65015 20	41983 60	23031 60	3078 31	40594 71	30391 17	10203 64
73 Spencer.....	28692 74	14098 16	17998 80	1933 19	62722 89	32519 25	30203 64	7351 67	22611 78	16096 88	6514 90
74 Starke.....	4782 42	3843 49	2821 66	175 77	11323 34	6638 65	4684 69	1136 44	5953 78	4975 47	978 31
75 Steuben.....	8817 63	8340 74	8843 70	1630 96	27633 03	15048 84	11684 19	5560 12	20331 57	11569 43	8762 14
76 St. Joseph.....	29549 34	25641 34	17594 49	5177 68	77963 01	41244 19	36718 82	9972 47	44039 53	27395 77	16643 76
77 Sullivan.....	13055 95	6998 53	16101 26	1646 96	43762 96	36623 78	17139 18	4736 54	17606 09	14794 67	2811 42
78 Switzerland.....	11009 16	6998 53	11634 36	2541 72	32183 77	20278 46	11905 31	2132 41	12853 09	10953 75	1899 34
79 Tippecanoe.....	58181 85	40093 52	41214 94	373 16	139773 47	79243 36	60530 11	27724 33	89393 36	49060 28	40333 08
80 Tipton.....	18890 05	9539 74	11547 02	402 78	40379 59	24030 78	16348 81	1510 06	12856 66	11747 37	1100 29
81 Union.....	9196 47	5677 32	8532 16	708 78	24114 73	14398 08	9716 65	3188 64	13919 66	11734 44	2475 26
82 Vanderburg.....	45707 69	40598 76	29787 03	12297 74	128591 22	77559 37	50831 85	5931 13	83078 72	62059 45	21019 27
83 Vermillion.....	16620 97	13412 59	13856 19	1246 93	44136 68	24333 42	19803 39	4089 52	17259 74	10936 03	6323 71
84 Vigo.....	50838 68	38917 60	38036 55	1206 97	128999 30	76427 91	52571 39	7154 12	60659 64	57600 07	3069 57
85 Wabash.....	23272 70	20340 00	21333 38	2516 30	67462 38	42054 49	22407 89	7788 06	33677 08	21662 74	12514 34
86 Warren.....	17172 43	12310 70	9906 64	3393 53	42783 27	27394 40	15389 25	6478 75	17665 64	11442 67	6222 97
87 Warrick.....	17352 35	15569 77	15140 05	304 10	43936 37	30886 40	18479 87	16180 26	21878 73	12266 66	9612 07
88 Washington.....	16250 41	9373 20	11410 18	4307 52	41341 31	26948 05	14393 25	3909 71	9613 71	5625 03	3988 68
89 Wayne.....	58996 94	39050 74	38905 51	1470 71	131423 90	67669 50	63754 40	10573 82	57756 97	44987 68	12769 29
90 Wells.....	13800 37	9348 26	11253 70	756 11	35158 44	20922 22	14236 22	2510 55	14569 38	8358 20	6211 18
91 White.....	14647 71	8907 78	9637 68	417 23	33670 40	21225 49	12444 91	6879 02	18089 13	12676 86	5412 27
92 Whitley.....	14836 05	10735 20	11161 77	1791 07	38434 09	21968 87	16465 22	4817 32	19921 80	11343 68	8578 12
Totals.....	\$2011640 30	\$1375972 59	\$1546497 22	\$146491 14	\$5080601 25	\$3008559 40	\$1987041 85	\$627458 52	\$2549937 45	\$1827526 41	\$722411 01

NAMES OF COUNTIES.

STATEMENT NO. III.

This statement is compiled from the reports of County Superintendents for the year ending August 31, 1876, and shows the following facts, by counties, so far as reported: 1. Number and kind of school houses. 2. Value of school property, real and personal. 3. Estimated amount of special school tax levied. 4. Number of volumes in Township Libraries. 5. Number of volumes taken out of Libraries during the year. 6. Number of volumes added to Libraries. 7. Amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters. 8. Number of school houses built during the year. 9. Value of same. 10. Private Schools. 11. Township institutes.

No. of Counties.	No. of School Houses.					Estimated value of School Houses, including Grounds, Seats, etc.	Estimated value of School Apparatus, viz.: Globes, Maps, etc.	Total estimated value of School Property.	Total estimated Special School Tax.	No. of Volumes in Township Library.	No. of Volumes taken out during the year.	Volumes added to Library.	Amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters.	No. of School Houses erected during the year.	Value of School Houses erected during the year.	REPORT OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					No. of Township Institutes during the year.			
	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.											No. of Private Schools taught in public, etc.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. of Pupils admitted within the year.		Average daily attendance.	Average cost of Tuition per Pupil per Month.	No. of Teachers.
1 Adams.....	...	3	88	1	92	\$40378 00	\$2205 00	\$42583 00	\$10661 00	2557	912	12	\$530 00	10	\$5942 00	11	3	2	5	95	81	\$4 00	16	
2 Allen.....	...	30	155	1	186	311157 00	9861 00	321021 00	36671 11	4524	916	6	1616 00	10	18840 00	7	3	2	5	95	81	\$4 00	39	
3 Bartholomew	46	55	...	101	130960 00	3025 00	133985 00	20192 00	2484	514	21	1323 25	9	9370 00	9	2	5	7	150	78	1 08	99	
4 Benton.....	...	1	69	...	70	44463 00	1655 00	46118 00	14228 68	996	89	...	349 00	8	4200 00	11	6	5	11	80	55	78	33	
5 Blackford.....	...	2	42	...	44	26625 00	835 00	27460 00	7960 52	566	135	...	268 00	...	4200 00	11	6	5	11	80	55	78	16	
6 Boone.....	...	34	101	1	136	100345 00	3870 00	104215 00	13284 34	1720	988	6	573 00	8	7490 00	11	6	5	11	80	55	78	33	
7 Brown.....	...	48	21	69	138	25439 00	185 00	25624 00	4705 00	1669	297	...	673 00	...	874 00	21	7	14	21	554	271	1 35	27	
8 Carroll.....	...	35	70	105	135	139500 00	2725 00	142225 00	18021 00	2135	411	2	427 00	12	8756 00	21	7	14	21	554	271	1 35	57	
9 Cass.....	...	2	92	115	115	251200 00	3325 00	254525 00	40914 50	3468	1144	...	1075 00	5	1200 00	16	2	4	6	138	106	2 31	80	
10 Clark.....	...	16	84	105	125	130730 00	3195 00	133925 00	16220 25	3354	712	4	823 00	7	7580 00	16	2	4	6	138	106	2 31	39	
11 Clay.....	...	4	100	104	108	115840 75	7002 00	122842 75	14830 00	2071	599	...	1322 25	6	7890 00	6	2	4	6	210	150	1 17	39	
12 Clinton.....	...	1	68	114	123	94250 00	3550 00	97800 00	19753 07	1732	222	...	890 00	6	7800 00	2	4	6	6	210	150	1 17	56	
13 Crawford.....	...	1	58	8	67	32575 00	1060 00	33635 00	5921 52	2075	632	...	1111 50	1	400 00	6	4	6	6	90	47	1 50	25	
14 Davies.....	...	3	110	...	113	61525 00	2360 00	63875 00	8013 88	2178	302	81	1025 00	2	1000 00	13	1	9	10	20	38	54	42	
15 Dearborn.....	...	33	64	102	139	110450 00	2565 00	113015 00	14658 00	4517	479	...	1568 00	3	5800 00	11	1	11	24	135	1 47	67		

No. of Counties.	No. of School Houses.				Estimated Value of School Houses, including Grounds, Seats, etc.	Estimated value of School Apparatus, viz.: Globes, Maps, etc.	Total estimated Value of School Property.	Total estimated Special School Tax.	No. of volumes in Township Library.	No. of volumes taken out during the year.	Volumes added to Library.	Amount paid Trustee for managing Educational Matters.	No. of school houses erected during the year.	Value of School Houses erected during the year.	REPORT OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.							No. of Township Institutions during the year.	
	Stone.	Brick.	Log.	Total.											No. of Private Schools taught in public, etc.	No. of Teachers.		No. of Pupils admitted within the year.	Average daily attendance.	Average cost of Tuition per pupil per month.			
																Male.	Female.						
16	Decatur	64	27	1	92	\$118070 00	\$2640 00	\$120710 00	\$16460 51	2591	343	\$665 00	9	\$3360 00	11	4	7	11	253	190	\$1 53	46	
17	DeKalb	28	92	120	120	115775 00	3840 00	119615 00	14560 00	2248	449	661 50	7	18165 00	5	4	3	7	98	60	2 25	63	
18	Delaware	45	84	129	130075 00	3085 00	123160 00	18802 48	2407 922	2417	922	1373 00	11	19470 00	2	4	2	4	20	20	1 30	66	
19	Dubois	2	66	11	79	35000 00	1640 00	3814 00	7196 00	2772	870	814 00	3	1250 00	7	3	4	7	96	69	.....	67
20	Eikbart	48	98	146	216834 75	4830 00	221684 75	17288 80	2875	679	461	786 00	6	25850 00	2	2	2	2	27	16	.....	67
21	Fayette	11	49	50	68675 00	1600 00	70275 00	28674 98	3047	779	520 00	.....	.....	2000 00	2	1	4	4	45	30	80	41
22	Floyd	13	36	1	175800 00	1060 00	17680 00	23093 15	2060	2080	.....	1187 00	1	4200 00	19	18	19	651	480	75	39	58
23	Fountain	6	96	101	127130 00	2395 00	12925 00	10823 06	2444	371	.....	1045 00	7	750 00	6	4	2	50	37	45	59	39
24	Franklin	33	39	93	104010 00	3185 00	107285 00	5518 27	3731	1017	8	793 00	7	4375 00	.....	1	2	.....	80	68	.....	46
25	Fulton	9	80	89	67300 00	1745 00	59045 00	8901 00	2046	454	.....	592 60	7	1622 00	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Gibson	3	87	96	102300 00	2050 00	104350 00	15375 00	1715	365	1622 00	2	1900 00	20	3	17	20	311	162	71	49
27	Grant	9	106	116	70931 00	2790 00	73721 00	4644 87	2298	394	44	323 50	2	1540 00	20	3	17	20	311	162	71	49	
28	Greene	7	137	148	92549 00	3450 00	9004 00	19437 50	2950	370	21	759 00	7	6185 00	15	5	9	14	196	123	2 35	51	
29	Hamilton	4	127	133	138800 00	5410 00	129210 00	18836 00	2332	936	2	1088 00	4	2900 00	14	5	14	18	639	489	1 02	34	
30	Hancock	9	83	92	93400 00	3723 00	97123 00	16836 00	1920	375	.....	1363 00	1	1450 00	19	6	14	20	539	342	2 04	64
31	Harrison	140	4	144	64500 00	2925 00	67425 00	11025 87	3989	1548	9	1036 50	14	7521 00	16	8	12	20	628	389	2 24	64	
32	Hendricks	16	89	105	113200 00	2775 00	115975 00	15044 62	2255	402	.....	789 00	3	3382 00	17	1	12	13	274	170	96	54
33	Henry	11	105	116	113340 00	2458 00	115798 00	15734 62	2095	394	.....	811 25	3	3200 00	13	3	10	13	362	257	2 15	23
34	Howard	21	78	99	108075 00	2190 00	110265 00	17156 19	2137	173	3	.....	9	4700 00	16	7	13	20	461	352	1 01	55
35	Huntington	6	106	112	130594 00	5200 00	135794 00	.....	2213	692	.....	580 00	7	4505 00	17	9	8	17	183	139	1 22	59
36	Jackson	10	98	2	110	88725 00	3500 00	92225 00	10402 85	2213	692	.....	7	4250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
37	Jasper	36	66	71	138700 00	860 00	39560 00	10607 01	757	80	.....	394 10	7	4250 00	.....	9	6	10	188	91	85	65
38	Jay	10	97	4	111	142116 02	3145 00	95561 02	11921 50	2703	391	1	874 95	4	2275 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
39	Jefferson	34	11	69	114	130525 00	1745 00	132270 00	11503 00	3878	607	.....	1	1190 00	.....	8	7	9	.....	.....	.....	61
40	Jennings	10	85	105	105	53000 00	1180 00	64180 00	6700 00	2065	439	4	4050 00	5	2	7	5	106	70	1 35	48
41	Johnson	41	46	107	147150 00	5350 00	152500 00	14325 00	2934	454	.....	1179 20	2	4050 00	.....	8	4	9	.....	.....	.....	71
42	Knox	18	85	103	103900 00	3775 00	107675 00	15198 40	2495	130	25	1668 00	3	1560 00	13	4	9	13	76	84	1 00	52	
43	Kosciusko	26	123	155	150260 00	5135 00	155385 00	13751 54	2259	635	.....	612 00	10	8750 00	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
44	Ladrange	8	102	110	119300 00	2170 00	121470 00	16030 76	1498	316	.....	610 00	7	34550 00	.....	4	1	6	95	34	1 33	64

4	90	94	\$65710 60	\$3320 60	\$62030 00	\$2800 00	12501	2801	.....	\$232 50	6	\$3450 00	51	221	1591	\$ 85	39
30	89	119	233730 00	6369 00	238739 00	27506 00	3518	714	.....	1 777 00	8	17180 00	1	.....	.....	.....	46
2	91	95	70180 00	1380 00	7156 00	82678 00	2253	1146	10	928 50	4	2495 00	1	.....	.....	83	41
17	118	136	106480 00	3850 00	109130 00	15808 44	1936	470	4	1254 00	4	3590 00	17	18	33	541	54
44	92	136	1034150 00	8750 00	104230 00	179702 12	24909	121058	3000	2560 00	7	72105 00	47	14	18	480	59
5	125	131	118000 00	2935 00	120935 00	17622 02	1926	1927	7	785 00	6	5502 00	8	2	6	8	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5588 00	1608	358	54	416 60	6	1945 00	2	2	2	2	36
11	.....	.....	31150 00	1745 00	32895 00	14550 00	2350	358	54	1000 25	11	15304 00	13	7	6	13	37
12	.....	.....	166841 00	4471 00	171512 00	14550 00	2350	358	54	1000 25	11	15304 00	13	7	6	13	36
43	84	127	166841 00	4471 00	171512 00	14550 00	2350	358	54	1000 25	11	15304 00	13	7	6	13	33
13	70	6	89 90900 00	1202 00	92102 00	7850 00	2434	270	2	1132 00	6	4550 00	12	3	7	10	33
6	122	.....	127 166500 00	4250 00	170750 00	10922 70	3659	972	3	1379 50	6	3000 00	4	2	8	10	62
44	.....	.....	92102 00	4095 00	96235 00	37170 00	1862	396	37	928 50	4	1925 00	10	2	8	10	62
17	94	111	92150 00	1355 00	53060 00	11116 00	28583	74	1884	258	.....	478 15	7	7	7	130	92
1	55	.....	51705 00	3871 00	118116 00	2075 00	1418	370	.....	264 00	3	1800 00	5	2	1	2	81
37	89	126	114245 00	3871 00	118116 00	2075 00	1418	370	.....	264 00	3	1800 00	5	2	1	2	81
.....	.....	.....	35200 00	920 00	35120 00	6657 00	3694	481	.....	832 25	12	4673 00	13	5	13	58	76
2	86	4	78000 00	3245 00	81245 00	4513 62	3809	782	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	59
2	108	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	59
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2	108	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	59
2	108	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	.....	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	.....	1519 50	6	3275 00	1	.....	.....	.....	59
2	108	74500 00	1760 00	76280 00	8100 00	3709	839	1519 50	6	3275 00	1		

STATEMENT NO. IV.

ENUMERATION OF THE STATE.

Reports of the County Superintendents of the counties to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the enumeration of persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, for the year ending April 31, 1876, as required by section 41 of the School Law, as amended March 8, 1873; also, the number of children between ten and twenty-one years of age who can not read.

Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	ENUMERATION OF WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.						CHILDREN WHO CAN NOT READ.		
		No. White Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. White Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of White and Colored Children between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Males between 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	No. Females between 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	Total Number be- tween 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	
1	Adams.....	2806	2709	.....	.....	5515	.....	.....	.....
2	Allen.....	10173	9187	8	18	19386	23	15	38	
3	Bartholomew.....	3897	3681	8	9	7505	26	22	48	
4	Benton.....	1837	1575	.....	.....	3412	.....	.....	.....
5	Blackford.....	1396	1251	.....	.....	2647	3	1	4
6	Boone.....	4482	4398	24	32	8936	6	6	12	
7	Brown.....	1895	1647	.....	.....	3542	72	48	120
8	Carroll.....	3286	3007	9	2	6304	9	8	17	
9	Cass.....	4743	4632	31	31	9437	18	15	33	
10	Clark.....	4251	4074	370	325	9020	49	28	77	
11	Clay.....	4448	4093	30	27	8598	125	109	234	
12	Clinton.....	3866	3532	4	2	7404	10	6	16	
13	Crawford.....	2095	1977	.....	.....	4072	10	10	20
14	Daviess.....	3915	3689	37	40	7681	37	26	63	
15	Dearborn.....	4934	4747	6	8	9695	.....	.....	.....
16	Decatur.....	3586	3302	18	19	6925	7	8	15	
17	DeKalb.....	3622	3318	2	2	6944	.....	.....	.....
18	Delaware.....	3874	3532	24	21	7451	8	13	21	
19	Dubois.....	3043	2773	12	6	5834	55	52	107	
20	Elkhart.....	5774	5547	3	3	11327	5	2	7	
21	Fayette.....	1882	1754	13	16	3665	3	.....	3
22	Floyd.....	4304	4284	268	310	9166	8	6	14	
23	Fountain.....	3344	3234	9	8	6595	7	8	15	
24	Franklin.....	3721	3664	5	2	7392	.....	.....	.....
25	Fulton.....	2583	2322	3	1	5009	4	2	6	
26	Gibson.....	3846	3563	173	162	7744	.....	.....	.....
27	Grant.....	3831	3521	108	111	7571	23	16	39	
28	Greene.....	4332	3850	20	16	8218	52	39	91	
29	Hamilton.....	4217	3862	90	51	8260	4	1	5	
30	Hancock.....	2946	2630	11	13	5600	19	9	28	
31	Harrison.....	4098	3788	66	65	8017	.....	.....	.....
32	Hendricks.....	3857	3586	46	37	7526	23	17	40	
33	Henry.....	4053	3722	113	104	7992	25	19	44	

STATEMENT No. IV.—Continued.

Number.	NAME OF COUNTIES.	ENUMERATION OF WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.					CHILDREN WHO CAN NOT READ.		
		No. White Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. White Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Males between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Colored Females between 6 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of White and Colored Children between 6 and 21 years of age.	No. Males between 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	No. Females between 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.	Total Number be- tween 10 and 21 years of age who can not read.
34	Howard.....	3523	3310	77	71	6981	33	16	49
35	Huntington.....	3880	3549	.....	.....	7429	3	4	7
36	Jackson.....	3855	3475	49	46	7425	57	34	91
37	Jasper.....	1792	1701	.....	.....	3493	.....	.....	.....
38	Jay.....	3334	3003	3	2	6342	11	9	20
39	Jefferson.....	5173	5204	222	195	10794	.....	.....	.....
40	Jennings.....	2989	2807	104	68	5968	33	17	50
41	Johnson.....	3277	3028	35	45	6385	7	7	14
42	Knox.....	5074	4268	93	86	9521	10	6	16
43	Kosciusko.....	4675	4439	.....	.....	9114	.....	.....	.....
44	Lagrange.....	2656	2382	2	1	5041	8	3	11
45	Lake.....	2649	2384	.....	.....	5033	.....	.....	.....
46	Laporte.....	5342	5218	32	31	10623	10	7	17
47	Lawrence.....	3247	3044	53	56	6400	18	15	33
48	Madison.....	4807	4297	6	12	9122	62	72	134
49	Marion.....	13858	14161	828	801	29648	.....	.....	.....
50	Marshall.....	4430	3894	.....	.....	8324	14	13	27
51	Martin.....	2415	2246	.....	.....	4661	9	.....	9
52	Miami.....	4425	4005	12	9	8451	.....	.....	.....
53	Monroe.....	2819	2599	66	61	5545	22	24	46
54	Montgomery.....	4704	4462	37	39	9242	.....	.....	.....
55	Morgan.....	3369	3226	11	10	6616	10	8	18
56	Newton.....	1484	1311	8	11	2814	.....	1	1
57	Noble.....	3931	3580	2	3	7516	11	11	22
58	Ohio.....	973	871	33	27	1904	3	1	4
59	Orange.....	2637	2337	36	38	5048	59	33	92
60	Owen.....	3127	2836	34	18	6015	19	14	33
61	Parke.....	3653	3263	30	45	6991	30	23	53
62	Perry.....	3404	3152	37	54	6647	61	77	138
63	Pike.....	3085	2735	8	2	5830	58	62	120
64	Porter.....	3364	2784	3	3	6154	14	15	29
65	Posey.....	4038	3911	169	168	8286	25	27	52
66	Pulaski.....	1911	1670	.....	.....	3581	6	4	10
67	Putnam.....	3940	3740	12	13	7705	7	5	12
68	Randolph.....	4651	4042	104	84	8881	11	4	15
69	Ripley.....	4231	3628	19	17	7895	4	3	7
70	Rush.....	3064	3041	76	62	6243	4	5	9
71	Scott.....	1569	1435	.....	1	3005	12	10	22
72	Shelby.....	4410	3931	32	26	8399	29	12	41
73	Spencer.....	4531	4149	326	320	9326	17	15	32
74	Starke.....	1051	765	.....	.....	1816	3	2	5
75	Steuben.....	2560	2338	.....	.....	4898	.....	.....	.....
76	St. Joseph.....	5041	4590	23	26	9680	4	.....	4
77	Sullivan.....	3923	3752	24	26	7725	59	33	102
78	Switzerland.....	2408	2212	19	8	4647	3	.....	3
79	Tippecanoe.....	7021	6557	33	31	13642	16	11	27
80	Tipton.....	2843	2519	6	7	5375	14	11	25
81	Union.....	1256	1128	16	10	2410	.....	.....	.....
82	Vanderburg.....	7943	7953	406	491	16793	.....	.....	.....
83	Vermillion.....	2000	1876	7	5	3888	8	8	16
84	Vigo.....	6700	6498	170	200	13568	44	33	77
85	Wabash.....	4596	4321	15	7	8939	12	7	19
86	Warren.....	2065	1877	4	3	3949	.....	.....	.....
87	Warrick.....	3933	3458	116	104	7611	1	3	4
88	Washington.....	3669	3161	5	.....	6835	.....	.....	.....
89	Wayne.....	6135	5954	252	237	12578	6	7	13
90	Wells.....	3099	2864	.....	.....	5963	6	6	12
91	White.....	2345	2036	2	3	4386	6	4	10
92	Whitley.....	2979	2731	12	17	5739	2	.....	2
Totals.....		346810	322159	5180	5081	679230	1502	1168	2670

STATEMENT NO. V.

APPORTIONMENT OF COMMON SCHOOL REVENUE FOR TUITION,

MADE BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
ON THE
FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1876.

Showing the enumeration of the children in each county, the amount of School Revenue ready for apportionment in each county, and the source whence said revenue was derived; the total amount of School Revenue for distribution, including the interest paid by the State, the balance left in the Treasury at the last apportionment, and the distributive share thereof apportioned to each county, as required by the 115th section of the School Law. Also, the amount deducted for the Normal School Fund, in accordance with section 15 of an act to create a Normal School, approved December 20th, 1865, as amended by an act approved March 5th, 1873.

STATEMENT No. V—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Children between 6 and 21 yrs. of age.	Amount derived from tax.	Interest on Common School Fund collected since last apporportion- ment.	Amount to be paid by County to balance interest account.	Amount derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total collected and ready for apporportion- ment.	Amount apportioned to each county.
1	Adams.....	5337	\$2773 13	\$394 30	.....	.....	\$3167 43	\$6724 62
2	Allen.....	18963	18493 07	1194 50	.....	\$29 25	20016 82	23893 34
3	Bartholomew.....	7570	8723 72	1230 17	\$145 90	.....	10099 79	9538 20
4	Benton.....	3257	3196 28	139 94	.....	20 12	3356 34	4103 82
5	Blackford.....	2705	2270 00	223 66	90 06	.....	2583 72	3408 30
6	Boone.....	9120	9647 34	862 39	122 68	.....	10632 41	11491 20
7	Brown.....	3478	1158 19	203 36	180 60	.....	1542 15	4382 28
8	Carroll.....	6251	6854 62	881 71	.....	.....	7536 33	7876 26
9	Cass.....	9288	9072 59	605 10	1112 14	6 96	10796 79	11702 88
10	Clark.....	8831	9573 95	995 01	.....	.....	10568 96	11127 06
11	Clay.....	8235	5512 92	990 63	.....	.....	6503 55	10376 10
12	Clinton.....	7238	6193 76	851 87	96 44	.....	7142 07	9243 42
13	Crawford.....	4175	991 22	741 64	.....	.....	1732 86	5260 60
14	Daviess.....	7466	5128 72	1410 96	.....	.....	6539 68	9407 16
15	Dearborn.....	10052	5537 17	888 62	878 25	.....	7304 04	12665 52
16	Decatur.....	6838	8535 36	591 51	839 33	235 19	10201 39	8515 88
17	DeKalb.....	6522	4883 09	337 03	484 71	.....	5704 83	8217 72
18	Delaware.....	7125	8234 39	818 74	437 09	.....	9490 22	8977 50
19	Dubois.....	5670	700 32	296 40	483 07	.....	1479 79	7144 20
20	Elkhart.....	11108	11352 27	778 44	.....	13 44	12144 15	13996 08
21	Fayette.....	3560	5208 64	216 00	137 63	.....	5562 27	4485 60
22	Floyd.....	9425	10646 06	1641 97	453 29	196 00	12937 32	11875 50
23	Fountain.....	6474	8001 03	331 27	163 74	6 00	8502 04	8157 24
24	Franklin.....	7386	4919 69	831 63	229 47	.....	5980 79	9306 36
25	Fulton.....	5091	3592 25	444 97	.....	.....	4037 22	6414 66
26	Gibson.....	7773	7374 55	729 86	507 61	.....	8612 02	9793 98
27	Grant.....	7738	6330 67	799 68	.....	.....	7130 35	9749 88
28	Greene.....	8189	4817 47	709 47	490 23	.....	6017 17	10318 14
29	Hamilton.....	7966	8689 81	1241 20	332 82	.....	10263 83	10037 16
30	Hancock.....	5425	6262 52	888 86	627 42	.....	7778 80	6835 50
31	Harrison.....	7783	3780 42	663 93	251 80	.....	4696 15	9406 58
32	Hendricks.....	7534	9924 20	896 01	123 26	.....	10943 47	9492 84
33	Henry.....	7660	11234 09	949 80	285 01	1 50	12470 40	9651 60
34	Howard.....	6851	5536 71	641 55	.....	.....	6178 26	8632 26
35	Huntington.....	7479	4066 12	851 85	.....	.....	4917 97	9423 54
36	Jackson.....	7301	5726 81	172 42	.....	95	5900 18	9199 26
37	Jasper.....	3271	2641 13	292 66	73 16	.....	3006 95	4121 48
38	Jay.....	6260	3981 78	480 33	39 32	.....	4501 43	7887 60
39	Jefferson.....	10057	9994 41	1803 34	.....	.....	11797 75	12671 82
40	Jennings.....	5880	3121 85	259 04	.....	.....	3380 89	7452 30
41	Johnson.....	6216	10162 64	1284 87	.....	.....	11447 51	7832 16
42	Knox.....	9230	7534 32	1166 06	473 72	.....	9174 10	11629 80
43	Kosciusko.....	9136	5481 66	526 17	546 12	215 53	6769 48	11511 36
44	Lagrange.....	5063	5724 69	1348 48	.....	11 68	7084 85	6379 38
45	Lake.....	4848	5048 72	622 51	.....	39 00	5710 23	6108 48
46	Laporte.....	10458	9834 91	1578 73	.....	.....	11433 64	13177 08
47	Lawrence.....	6265	5968 41	413 41	277 45	.....	6659 27	7893 90
48	Madison.....	8867	8725 21	565 40	350 74	.....	9641 35	11172 42
49	Marion.....	23925	68821 43	1755 70	.....	60 75	70637 88	36445 50
50	Marshall.....	7944	5491 98	585 06	.....	.....	6077 04	10009 44
51	Martin.....	4677	1847 32	850 83	.....	.....	2698 15	5693 02
52	Miami.....	8241	7474 84	1129 90	416 95	.....	9021 69	10383 66
53	Monroe.....	5519	4632 80	747 33	.....	.....	5380 13	6953 94
54	Montgomery.....	8654	14890 02	1462 08	.....	.....	16352 10	10904 04
55	Morgan.....	6522	7384 15	919 22	.....	.....	8303 37	8217 72
56	Newton.....	2685	1670 86	125 50	33 52	.....	1829 88	3383 10
57	Noble.....	7630	6386 76	1438 17	269 22	.....	8094 15	9613 80
58	Ohio.....	1904	1727 36	408 26	.....	.....	2135 62	2399 04
59	Orange.....	5095	3096 62	540 20	105 14	.....	3741 96	6419 70
60	Owen.....	6055	4609 26	1167 34	.....	.....	5776 60	7629 30
61	Parke.....	6877	9161 13	583 02	126 86	.....	9871 01	8665 02
62	Perry.....	6654	2364 42	945 19	644 11	.....	3963 72	8384 04
63	Pike.....	5582	1514 40	156 65	.....	.....	1671 05	7033 32
64	Porter.....	5135	5609 55	192 50	.....	.....	5802 05	6470 10
65	Posey.....	7842	3780 25	781 56	666 75	.....	5168 56	9880 92
66	Pulaski.....	3454	1919 85	318 28	81 55	.....	2319 68	4442 52
67	Putnam.....	7621	10930 31	1215 50	.....	2 05	12207 86	9602 46
68	Randolph.....	8458	7320 28	956 16	.....	.....	8276 44	10657 08
69	Ripley.....	7937	3178 30	1429 92	.....	.....	4608 22	10000 62

STATEMENT No. V.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Children between 6 and 21 yrs. of age.	Amount derived from Tax.	Interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportion- ment.	Amount to be paid by County to balance interest account.	Amount derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total collected and ready for Apportion- ment.	Amount Apportioned to each county.
70	Rush.....	6276	\$9691 44	1550 99	.....	.....	\$11242 43	\$7907 76
71	Scott.....	2935	1169 32	266 00	\$215 75	.....	1651 07	3698 10
72	Shelby.....	8404	10292 81	1171 24	.....	\$32 77	11496 82	10589 04
73	Spencer.....	9326	3043 54	518 00	819 98	.....	4381 52	11750 76
74	Starke.....	1804	928 40	28 08	.....	.....	956 48	2273 04
75	Steuben.....	4911	4020 69	1018 47	7 27	.....	5046 43	6187 86
76	St. Joseph.....	9843	11362 18	1161 37	.....	32 50	12556 05	12402 18
77	Sullivan.....	7731	4858 80	1162 55	.....	.....	6021 35	9741 06
78	Switzerland.....	4630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5833 80
79	Tippecanoe.....	13387	14681 97	700 60	.....	.....	15382 57	16867 62
80	Tipton.....	5267	2933 99	8 83	.....	.....	2942 82	6636 42
81	Union.....	2408	3507 08	540 69	.....	.....	4047 77	3034 08
82	Vanderburgh.....	16906	13679 67	1322 90	.....	.....	15002 57	21401 56
83	Vermillion.....	3997	5875 90	717 88	.....	.....	6593 78	5036 22
84	Vigo.....	13710	14211 18	1202 10	2022 40	.....	17435 68	17274 60
85	Wabash.....	8659	8364 20	788 90	.....	190 74	9343 84	10910 34
86	Warren.....	3810	5247 11	871 85	277 06	7 86	6403 88	4800 60
87	Warrick.....	7575	3159 79	1094 83	.....	.....	4254 62	9541 50
88	Washington.....	6835	3575 81	572 07	.....	.....	4147 88	8612 10
89	Wayne.....	11881	22070 89	889 76	.....	.....	22960 65	14970 06
90	Wells.....	5736	4087 18	720 38	.....	.....	4807 56	7227 36
91	White.....	4310	4736 07	350 58	130 19	3 15	5219 99	5430 60
92	Whitley.....	5569	4798 62	346 38	86 45	.....	5231 45	7016 94
	Normal School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7500 00
	Totals.....	667736	\$643151 41	\$71800 27	\$16076 26	\$1105 44	\$732133 38	\$849104 88

Total collection from counties.....	\$732,133 38
State's interest paid.....	117,143 50
Balance in Treasury at last apportionment.....	4,973 09
Switzerland county estimated to pay.....	3,000 00
Balance of former over-payments and under-payments.	1,193 55
Unclaimed fees collected by Attorney General.....	597 80

Total	\$859,041 32
Deduct additional amount apportioned to Wells county in May, 1875.....	5,192 16

Balance ready for apportionment	\$853,849 16
Amount apportioned.....	849,104 88

Balance in Treasury.....	\$4,744 28
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After the last apportionment it was discovered that the number of children in Wells county was too small by 2,986, and the Auditor of State was directed to issue a warrant to Wells county, for

\$5,192.16, which amount is deducted from the total amount for apportionment in January, 1876.

The following counties have had their apportionments increased to correct errors in the last apportionment, arising from errors in the enumeration, viz.: Pulaski, \$90.48; Clinton, \$123.54; Jennings, \$43.50.

The Auditor of Johnson county has filed legal satisfaction for his delinquency last May. He is therefore released from the penalty.

The Auditor of Vanderburg county, having filed evidence that his report for January, 1875, apportionment, was mailed in time, and one hundred dollars having been deducted from the apportionment to the county in May, one hundred dollars is added to the January apportionment, 1876.

One hundred dollars has been deducted from the apportionment of Decatur county, the Auditor having failed to make his report in time for the last apportionment.

The County Superintendent of Wells county has filed proper evidence that his report of enumeration was mailed in time for the May apportionment. The county is therefore released from the penalty.

Pro rata, \$1.26.

JAS. H. SMART,
Supt. Public Instruction.

NOTE.—County Auditors will please give one copy of this apportionment to the County Treasurer.

STATEMENT NO. VI.

APPORTIONMENT OF COMMON SCHOOL REVENUE FOR TUITION,

MADE BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
ON THE

FOURTH MONDAY OF MAY, 1876,

Showing the enumeration of the children in each county, the amount of school revenue ready for apportionment in each county, and the source whence said revenue was derived; the total amount of school revenue for distribution, including the interest paid by the State, the balance left in the treasury at the last apportionment, the unclaimed fees collected by the Attorney General, and the distributive share thereof apportioned to each county, as required by the 115th section of the School Law; also the amount deducted for the Normal School Fund, in accordance with section 15 of an act to create a Normal School, approved December 20th, 1865, as amended by an act approved March 5th, 1873.

STATEMENT No. VI—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Children between 6 and 21 yrs. of age.	Amount derived from tax.	7 per cent. interest collected on Common School Fund since last Report.	8 per cent. interest collected on Common School Fund since last Report.	Amount derived from unclaimed fees.	Total collected and ready for apportionment.	Amount apportioned to each county.
1	Adams.....	5515	\$4412 18		\$793 54	\$22 74	\$5228 46	\$8768 86
2	Allen.....	19386	22646 17	\$111 05	1557 07		24314 29	30823 74
3	Bartholomew...	7505	11426 17	231 20	1216 61		12873 98	11932 95
4	Benton.....	3412	6784 52		255 89	1 50	7054 91	545 08
5	Blackford.....	2647	2841 90	45 50	355 20		3242 60	4208 73
6	Boone.....	8936	10423 34	374 11	1417 30		12214 75	14208 24
7	Brown.....	3542	1836 15	119 72	362 35		2318 23	5631 78
8	Carroll.....	6304	7379 24	225 71	415 72	43 70	8064 37	10023 36
9	Cass.....	9437	13318 87	462 24	1718 46	12 74	16512 31	15004 83
10	Clark.....	9020	8728 64	96 26	944 46		9769 36	14341 80
11	Clay.....	8598	6928 98	236 30	921 05		8086 33	13670 82
12	Clinton.....	7404	7555 67	203 67	1018 30		8777 64	11772 36
13	Crawford.....	4072	1397 28	20 25	290 01		1707 54	6474 48
14	Daviess.....	7681	6490 49	107 37	1155 46	33 21	7786 53	12212 79
15	Dearborn.....	9695						15415 05
16	Decatur.....	6925	9754 07	257 60	870 48		10882 15	11010 75
17	DeKalb.....	6944	7786 01	160 00	1260 00		9206 01	11040 96
18	Delaware.....	7451	9891 49	226 21	1489 94		11607 64	11847 09
19	Dubois.....	5834	5079 61	140 00	725 23		5944 89	9276 06
20	Elkhart.....	11327	16203 80	143 06	1750 54		18097 40	18009 93
21	Fayette.....	3665	8339 57	112 00	1081 93		9533 50	5827 35
22	Floyd.....	9166	7861 35	148 03	532 66		8842 04	14573 94
23	Fountain.....	6595	6918 21	421 97	483 32		7823 50	10486 05
24	Franklin.....	7392	9367 98	55 47	1602 95	23 59	10949 99	11753 28
25	Fulton.....	5009	5049 30	308 00	273 12		5630 42	7964 31
26	Gibson.....	7744	8949 99	437 93	1362 53	74 50	10825 00	12312 96
27	Grant.....	7571	9056 36	2 13	1234 40		10292 89	12037 69
28	Greene.....	8218						13066 62
29	Hamilton.....	8260	9928 57	175 00	713 27		10816 84	13123 40
30	Hancock.....	5600	8153 91	171 33	641 20		8966 44	8994 00
31	Harrison.....	8017	4883 18	158 97	1121 57		6163 72	12747 03
32	Hendricks.....	7526	10205 25	220 50	1197 08		11622 83	11906 34
33	Henry.....	7992	10653 02	700 00	839 29		12192 31	12707 28
34	Howard.....	6981	7283 09	196 98	668 15		8148 22	11099 79
35	Huntington.....	7429	6091 01	105 61	724 29	209 17	7130 08	11812 11
36	Jackson.....	7425	8217 03	478 45	893 65		9589 13	11806 75
37	Jasper.....	3493	4257 97	79 43	318 76		4656 16	5553 87
38	Jay.....	6342	6151 14	459 17	676 69		7287 00	10083 78
39	Jefferson.....	10794	6804 94	194 11	1525 39		8524 44	17162 46
40	Jennings.....	5968	4414 22	238 23	420 00		5072 45	9489 12
41	Johnson.....	6385	8895 59	196 35	839 64		9931 58	10152 15
42	Knox.....	9521	9664 14	287 66	513 41		10465 21	15198 29
43	Kosciusko.....	9114	9000 00		1344 24	32 00	10376 24	14491 26
44	Lagrange.....	5041	7858 07	150 21	420 08	18 05	8446 41	8015 19
45	Lake.....	5033	9683 65	300 00	271 19		10254 84	8002 47
46	Laporte.....	10623	13949 69	199 94	1229 89		15379 52	16890 57
47	Lawrence.....	6400	6829 78	328 90	1278 44		8437 12	10176 00
48	Madison.....	9122	11435 05	139 00	1200 62		12774 57	14503 98
49	Marion.....	29648	88040 16	413 70	4226 25	19 75	92696 86	47140 32
50	Marshall.....	8324	8115 75	415 09	845 25		9376 00	13235 18
51	Martin.....	4861	2375 25	140 71	829 24		3345 20	7410 99
52	Miami.....	8451	9383 85	236 79	698 22		10218 86	13437 09
53	Monroe.....	5545	6187 30	578 70	694 42		7460 42	8816 55
54	Montgomery.....	9242	13514 53	404 42	1765 71		15684 66	14694 78
55	Morgan.....	6616	7783 62	303 11	792 55		8879 28	10519 44
56	Newton.....	2814	4685 23		50 00		4735 23	4474 28
57	Noble.....	7516	9542 09	127 45	556 36		10225 90	11950 44
58	Ohio.....	1904	1855 89	70 00	630 54		2456 43	3027 36
59	Orange.....	5048	4026 99	49 00	434 18		4510 17	8026 32
60	Owen.....	6015	6105 20	80 85	1177 32		7363 37	9563 85
61	Parke.....	6991	10002 28	532 34	806 04		11340 66	11115 69
62	Perry.....	6647	2999 25	102 18	240 60	8 70	3350 13	10568 73
63	Pike.....	5820	4453 51	341 38	917 18		5712 07	9368 70
64	Porter.....	6154	7668 85	67 56	854 76		8591 17	9784 86
65	Posey.....	8286	8811 07	114 06	1161 93	3 40	10090 40	13174 74
66	Pulaski.....	3581	3319 70	17 50	380 07		3717 27	5693 79
67	Putnam.....	7705	13436 89	51 25	1299 12	82 88	14870 14	12250 96

STATEMENT No. VI.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Children between 6 and 21 yrs. of age.	Amount derived from tax.	7 per cent. interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	8 per cent. interest collected on Common School Fund since last apportionment.	Amount derived from Unclaimed Fees.	Total collected and ready for apportionment.	Amount apportioned to each county.
68	Randolph.....	8881	\$12466 39	\$403 13	\$1039 00		\$13908 52	\$14120 79
69	Ripley.....	7895	5416 54	72 30	1857 38		7346 22	12553 05
70	Rush.....	6243	13018 48		1709 64		14728 12	9926 37
71	Scott.....	3005	1665 50	35 00	116 33		1816 83	4777 95
72	Shelby.....	8399	13011 81	271 80	891 75		14175 36	13354 41
73	Spencer.....	9326	6743 70		1257 14		8000 84	14828 34
74	Starke.....	1816	1321 70	105 75	170 25		1597 70	2387 44
75	Starben.....	4898	5591 98	164 50	801 64		6558 12	7787 82
76	St. Joseph.....	9680	13683 60	73 50	967 81	\$39 15	14764 06	15391 20
77	Sullivan.....	7725	6633 46		1341 75		7975 21	12282 75
78	Switzerland.....	4647	3800 89	248 85	413 70		4463 44	7388 73
79	Tippecanoe.....	13642	20284 10	105 00	964 77		21353 87	21690 78
80	Tipton.....	5375	3888 99	35 00	613 95		4537 94	8546 25
81	Union.....	2410	5229 57	18 50	801 02		6049 09	3831 90
82	Vanderburgh.....	16793	21260 25	252 00	1700 28		23312 53	26700 87
83	Vermillion.....	3888	5672 94	311 40	650 64		6634 98	6181 92
84	Vigo.....	13568	21435 94		1634 98		23070 92	21573 12
85	Wabash.....	8939	10093 29	365 73	922 52		11381 54	14213 01
86	Warren.....	3949	7710 65	32 99	333 06	57 89	8134 59	6278 91
87	Warrick.....	7611	6094 58	200 00	700 00		6994 58	12101 49
88	Washington.....	6835	6340 36	201 31	1731 43		8273 10	10867 65
89	Wayne.....	12578	23481 12	630 47	2520 40		26631 99	19999 02
90	Wells.....	5963	6341 21	214 50	599 24		7154 95	9481 17
91	White.....	4386	6133 35	35 10	818 64		6987 09	6973 74
92	Whitley.....	5739	6353 57	304 61	837 18		7495 36	9125 01
	Normal School.....							7500 00
	Totals.....	679230	\$326768 02	\$17653 05	\$85388 97	\$685 97	\$930496 01	\$1087574 70

Total collected from counties..... \$930,496 01
 State's Interest paid..... 117,143 50
 Delinquent counties, estimated to pay 18,000 00
 *Balance in treasury, March 1, 1876..... 22,029 55

Total.....\$1,087,669 06
 Deduct amount refunded to Blackford county by
 Auditor of State, April, 1876..... 19 88

Amount ready for apportionment\$1,087,649 18
 Amount apportioned to counties and to Normal School \$1,087,574 70

Balance in treasury..... \$74 48

*This balance includes \$1,018.36, unclaimed fees collected by the Attorney General, the balance in the Treasury as shown by the last apportionment sheet, and the excess over estimate from Switzerland county.

\$99.00 has been added to the apportionment of Pike county to correct errors in the last two apportionments arising from errors in the enumeration.

No reports have been received from the Auditors of Dearborn and Greene counties.

Per capita, \$1.59.

JAS. H. SMART,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

NOTE.—County Auditors will please give one copy of this apportionment sheet to the County Treasurer and one copy to the County Superintendent.

STATEMENT NO. VII.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND, 1876.

Footings of the reports of the Boards of County Commissioners of the counties of the State of Indiana, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending the last day of May, 1876, as required by the 105th and 106th Sections of the School Law.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Common School Fund held in trust by the Counties at date of the last report.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Clerk of Court.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Justices of Peace.	Amount since added from all other sources.	Amount deducted on acc't of previous errors.	Total amount of Common School Fund held in trust at this date.
1	Adams.....	\$15524 21	\$223 84	\$134 00	\$6 90	.....	\$15893 95
2	Allen.....	41375 20	168 20	694 95	7 00	.....	42215 35
3	Bartholomew.....	30933 84	1998 65	245 80	.....	.....	23178 29
4	Benton.....	6564 78	175 50	106 21	.....	.....	6846 49
5	Blackford.....	9352 32	36 97	139 10	129 87	.....	9658 26
6	Boone.....	32818 15	250 58	118 35	.....	.....	33187 08
7	Brown.....	11807 58	16 50	199 15	.....	.....	12023 23
8	Carroll.....	21840 79	157 16	74 00	.....	.....	22071 95
9	Cass.....	28718 70	646 20	104 14	.....	.....	29469 04
10	Clark.....	32385 36	113 90	288 22	.....	.....	32787 48
11	Clay.....	25389 40	332 78	373 48	.....	.....	26095 66
12	Clinton.....	26077 87	193 00	343 04	.....	.....	26613 91
13	Crawford.....	15417 37	298 25	53 52	.....	.....	15769 14
14	Davies.....	30342 49	794 50	205 91	.....	.....	31402 90
15	Dearborn.....	45268 49	194 24	473 12	.....	.....	45935 85
16	Decatur.....	29121 99	1020 25	667 51	.....	.....	30809 75
17	DeKalb.....	23764 61	543 86	436 70	669 20	.....	25414 37
18	Delaware.....	31073 53	3098 50	419 47	.....	.....	34591 50
19	Indiana.....	18619 64	267 90	74 40	.....	.....	18961 94
20	Elkhart.....	37204 60	186 00	485 60	.....	.....	37876 40
21	Fayette.....	17442 20	159 25	222 51	.....	.....	17823 96
22	Floyd.....	30326 84	107 25	.....	.....	.....	30434 09
23	Fountain.....	22667 54	.....	85 00	.....	.....	22752 54
24	Franklin.....	31485 87	196 50	249 15	.....	.....	31931 52
25	Fulton.....	17001 11	111 64	70 50	.....	.....	17183 21
26	Gibson.....	32115 51	300 00	319 00	.....	.....	32734 51
27	Grant.....	80921 06	347 56	418 50	.....	.....	31687 12
28	Greene.....	30648 41	308 06	344 65	.....	.....	31301 06
29	Hamilton.....	28863 64	487 53	88 10	.....	.....	29439 27
30	Hancock.....	22189 19	.....	197 07	.....	.....	22386 26
31	Harrison.....	29471 59	162 0	99 15	.....	.....	29732 74

STATEMENT No. VII—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Common School Fund held in trust by the County at date of the last report.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Clerk of Court.	Amount since added from Fines and Forfeitures by Justices of Peace.	Amount since added from all other sources.	Amount deducted on acc't of previous errors.	Total amount of Common School Fund held in trust at this date.
32	Hendricks	\$28752 76		\$901 71			\$29654 47
33	Henry	40810 34	\$339 00	381 50			41533 84
34	Howard	20907 74		366 25	\$569 41		21843 40
35	Huntington	21341 22		234 82			21626 04
36	Jackson	28042 24	18 00	129 60			28189 84
37	Jasper	10665 40	44 00	65 00			10579 88
38	Jay	22845 08	112 65	275 95		194 52	23233 68
39	Jefferson	44374 30	181 40	613 70			45169 40
40	Jennings	23999 64	37 00	119 07			24155 71
41	Johnson	26491 73		410 42	1900 00		28802 15
42	Knox	32777 05		1093 69			33870 74
43	Kosciusko	32085 04	281 91				32366 95
44	Lagrange	18482 57	151 00	65 65	28 00		18727 22
45	Lake	13647 90	169 60		782 76		14600 26
46	Laporte	36152 43	60 00	253 00	10 00		33475 43
47	Lawrence	25716 16	81 00	203 50			26000 66
48	Madison	28626 03	955 25	110 10			29691 38
49	Marion	101193 81	3346 60	310 82	1840 64		106691 90
50	Marshall	25647 90		312 20	253 45		26213 55
51	Martin	13445 84	10 34	179 52			13635 70
52	Miami	28673 09	149 50	159 14			28981 73
53	Monroe	23734 70	261 00	290 18			24285 88
54	Montgomery	33442 47	264 00	311 72			34018 19
55	Morgan	25611 33	500 00	317 00			26128 33
56	Newton	3916 91	325 05	47 00			4288 96
57	Noble	26302 66	931 26	112 40			27346 32
58	Ohio	12653 89	20 00	66 77			12740 66
59	Orange	18804 32	60 00	41 50			18905 82
60	Owen	28352 74	432 65	162 60			28967 99
61	Parke	26165 25	325 50	10 40	92 18		26593 33
62	Perry	24434 90	108 00	271 00			24813 90
63	Pike	20556 61	977 00		171 52		21705 13
64	Porter	15469 16	757 00	13 00			16239 16
65	Posey	30308 88	630 00	429 00	511 91		31879 79
66	Pulaski	10110 79	41 84	108 01			10260 64
67	Putnam	32570 04	278 81	353 00	844 90		34046 75
68	Randolph	29638 00	411 68	673 80			30723 48
69	Ripley	34123 90	91 00	202 30			34417 20
70	Rush	32164 44	1246 41				33410 85
71	Scott	9499 53	124 00	119 17			9742 70
72	Shelby	35209 83	1139 50	565 28			36914 61
73	Spencer	27202 54	322 60	259 09			27784 23
74	Starke	3982 27		10 35	364 26		4356 88
75	St. Joseph	25320 10	285 50	97 95			25703 55
76	Steuben	17091 45	132 05	118 90	9 21		17351 61
77	Sullivan	30809 03		200 00			31009 03
78	Switzerland	20831 61	184 51	179 57		165 51	21630 18
79	Tippecanoe	48222 37	448 70	137 62	55 00		48863 69
80	Tipton	13784 20	174 50	91 00			14049 70
81	Union	16447 78	104 70	21 50			16573 98
82	Vanderburgh	58343 76	1304 65	649 40	152 96		60450 77
83	Vermillion	23950 77	175 00	127 04			24252 81
84	Vigo	46281 49	165 95	167 82			46615 26
85	Wabash	32501 57	471 72	360 90	616 42		33950 61
86	Warren	19555 01	10 30	125 00			19690 31
87	Warrick	25373 26		1728 80			27102 06
88	Washington	31068 39	116 80	53 50	16 92		31255 61
89	Wayne	62330 27	627 85	563 70			63821 82
90	Wells	18599 50	262 33	50 97	851 24		19764 04
91	White	13720 29	187 47	35 50			13943 26
92	Whitley	18199 42	106 07	111 60			18416 49
	Totals	\$2458407 81	\$32844 12	\$23212 68	\$9883 75	360 03	\$2523988 33

STATEMENT NO. VIII.

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND, 1876.

Footings of the reports of the Boards of County Commissioners of the counties in the State of Indiana, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year ending the last day of May, 1876, as required by the 105th and 106th Sections of the School Law.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Congressional Fund held in Trust by the counties at date of last report.	Amount since added from sale of Lands.	Amount deducted on account of previous errors.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in trust at this date.	Number of Acres of unsold Congressional School Lands.	Value of said Lands.
1	Adams.....	\$19551 97			\$19551 97		
2	Allen.....	48704 20	\$7606 00		56310 20		
3	Bartholomew.....	21338 96 $\frac{1}{2}$			21338 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	636	\$25440 00
4	Benton.....	49722 80			49722 80		
5	Blackford.....	7121 10			7121 10		
6	Boone.....	26600 59			26600 59		
7	Brown.....	9755 37			9755 37		
8	Carroll.....	36038 52			36038 52		
9	Cass.....	35475 32			35475 32		
10	Clark.....	20818 40			20818 40		
11	Clay.....	10964 00			10964 00		
12	Clinton.....	21781 55 $\frac{3}{4}$			21781 55 $\frac{3}{4}$		
13	Crawford.....	11045 70			11045 70		
14	Davies.....	20860 29			20860 29		
15	Dearborn.....	28223 62			28223 62		
16	Decatur.....	19515 80			19515 80		
17	DeKalb.....	17684 00			17684 00		
18	Delaware.....	22892 26			22892 26		
19	Dubois.....	12895 80			12895 80		
20	Elkhart.....	39651 79			39651 79		
21	Fayette.....	15210 73			15210 73		
22	Floyd.....	14753 50			14753 50		
23	Fountain.....	22344 57			22344 57	354.46	2100 00
24	Franklin.....	47225 06			47225 06		
25	Fulton.....	22164 54			22164 54	80	720 00
26	Gibson.....	38378 65			38378 65	520	650 00
27	Grant.....	30696 24			30696 24		
28	Greene.....	17655 50			17655 50		
29	Hamilton.....	25481 82			25481 82		
30	Hancock.....	12070 50			12070 50		
31	Harrison.....	31106 56			31106 56		
32	Hendricks.....	27900 87		\$1272 28	26628 59		

STATEMENT No. VIII—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Amount of Congressional Fund held in Trust by the counties at date of last report.	Amount since added from sale of Lands.	Amount deducted on account of previous errors.	Total amount of Congressional School Fund held in Trust at this date.	Number of Acres of unsold Congressional School Lands.	Value of said Lands.
33	Henry	\$17356 10			\$17356 10		
34	Howard.....	18430 60			18430 60		
35	Huntington.....	29015 85	\$2900 00		31945 85	400	\$2000 00
36	Jackson.....	14349 86			14349 86	40	50 00
37	Jasper	44044 34	162 66		44207 00	2690	5345 00
38	Jay.....	23195 61			23195 61		
39	Jefferson.....	27198 89			27198 89		
40	Jennings.....	10052 50			10052 50		
41	Johnson.....	17593 87			17593 87		
42	Knox.....	40455 71			40455 71		
43	Kosciusko.....	26866 65			26866 65		
44	Lagrange.....	17576 80			17576 80		
45	Lake.....	22414 06			22414 06	1280	5000 00
46	Laporte.....	57531 44			57531 44		
47	Lawrence.....	17218 12			17218 12		
48	Madison.....	27372 88			27372 88		
49	Marion.....	25099 33			25099 33		
50	Marshall.....	22476 40			22476 40		
51	Martin.....	11788 54			11788 54		
52	Miami.....	29381 99			29381 99		
53	Monroe.....	33506 47			33506 47	40	37 60
54	Montgomery.....	21118 74			21118 74		
55	Morgan.....	18751 92			18751 92		
56	Newton.....	41035 20			41035 20	800	4000 00
57	Noble.....	20432 12			20432 12		
58	Ohio.....	12388 25			12388 25		
59	Orange.....	10705 55			10705 55		
60	Owen.....	16769 95			16769 95		
61	Parke.....	34275 21			34275 21		
62	Perry.....	28116 25			28116 25		
63	Pike.....	19030 59			19030 59		
64	Porter.....	24983 93			24983 93		
65	Posey.....	26761 87	354 27		27116 14	345	3450 00
66	Pulaski.....	22149 57	315 14		22464 71	583.58	3946 21
67	Putnam.....	26375 51			26375 51		
68	Randolph.....	33485 76			33486 76	74.84	800 00
69	Ripley.....	17740 40			17740 40		
70	Rush.....	29306 14			29306 14		
71	Scott.....	10715 87			10715 87		
72	Shelby.....	20328 15			20328 15		
73	Spencer.....	29312 11			29312 11	40.65	690 00
74	Starke.....	12003 42	430 00		12433 42	240	1000 00
75	St. Joseph.....	42780 91			42780 91		
76	Steuben.....	16623 68			16623 68		
77	Sullivan.....	15462 26			15462 26		
78	Switzerland.....	19720 99			19720 99		
79	Tippecanoe.....	31679 56			31679 56		
80	Tipton.....	26008 42			26008 42		
81	Union.....	35993 51 1/2			35993 56 1/2		
82	Vanderburgh.....	18766 38			18766 38	307.60	27680 00
83	Vermillion.....	37648 41			37648 41		
84	Vigo.....	55915 46			55915 46		
85	Wabash.....	19407 53			19407 53	566.89	560 00
86	Warren.....	41081 92	9625 00		50706 92	335	6700 00
87	Warrick.....	23565 45			23565 45		
88	Washington.....	33015 90			33015 90		
89	Wayne.....	41789 58			41789 58		
90	Wells.....	24982 00			24982 00		
91	White.....	34725 66	788 00		35513 66		
92	Whitley.....	17278 60			17278 60		
Totals.....		2330823 39 1/4	\$22181 07	\$1272 28	2351732 18 1/4	9245.02	\$90368 71

STATEMENT NO. IX.

Footings of the Auditors' Reports, showing the apportionment of the School Revenue to the several counties, on the 4th Monday of January, 1876; also the Tuition Revenue arising in each from Local Taxation, under act of March 9, 1867, and the Revenue from Liquor Licenses.

Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Number of Children in each County.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to each County.	Common School Revenue Apportioned in each County.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation paid since last Apportionment in each County.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses in each County.	Total Tuition Revenue of each County.
1	Adams.....	5337	\$480 89	\$6724 62	\$1619 37	\$1400 00	\$10224 88
2	Allen.....	18963	2243 69	23893 38	1866 01	12750 00	40753 08
3	Bartholomew.....	7570	900 70	9538 20	5764 80	2850 00	19053 70
4	Benton.....	3155	1104 55	4103 82	1169 83	1800 00	8178 20
5	Blackford.....	2705	138 96	3408 30		400 00	3947 26
6	Boone.....	9130	831 69	11491 20	3569 20	1600 00	17312 09
7	Brown.....	3478	257 46	4582 28		200 00	4839 74
8	Carroll.....	6246	636 76	7876 26	4041 65	900 00	13454 67
9	Cass.....	10186	547 65	11702 88	2033 18	3050 00	17333 71
10	Clarke.....	8831	647 79	11127 06	7849 10	900 00	20523 95
11	Clay.....	8235	438 56	10376 10	3430 18	3100 00	17344 84
12	Clinton.....	7238	1171 65	9243 42	6032 65	700 00	17147 72
13	Crawford.....	4175	491 95	5260 50		200 00	5952 45
14	Daviess.....	7466	991 40	9407 16	525 80	565 00	11489 36
15	Dearborn.....	10052	1376 00	12665 52	3298 62	4100 00	21440 14
16	Decatur.....	6838	993 19	8515 88	8931 33	1600 00	20040 40
17	DeKalb.....	6522	461 57	8217 72	2532 66	600 00	11811 95
18	Delaware.....	7258	793 13	8977 50	8545 72	1200 00	19516 35
19	Dubois.....	5670	300 83	7144 20		1950 00	9395 03
20	Elkhart.....	11108	1402 92	18996 08	5830 53	300 00	21529 53
21	Fayette.....	3560	695 15	4185 60	3992 58		9173 33
22	Floyd.....	9410	666 28	11875 50	297 86		12839 64
23	Fountain.....	6474	563 71	8157 24	3102 80	2850 00	14673 75
24	Franklin.....	7386	2299 77	9306 36	2420 78	2100 00	16126 91
25	Fulton.....	5091	225 96	6414 66	1613 10	1000 00	9253 72
26	Gibson.....	7773	479 20	9793 02	6294 25	1800 00	18366 47
27	Grant.....	7734	1052 74	9749 88			10802 62
28	Greene.....	8189	696 77	10318 14			11014 91
29	Hamilton.....	7966	1243 04	10037 16	5179 83		16460 03
30	Hancock.....	5425		6835 50	3589 56	950 00	11375 06
31	Harrison.....	7771	864 61	9806 58	770 79	100 00	11541 88
32	Hendricks.....	7528	616 61	9492 84	7104 71		17214 16
33	Henry.....	7660	580 92	9651 60	6580 35		16812 87
34	Howard.....	6880	293 50	8632 26	3968 13	1650 00	14513 89
35	Huntington.....	7479	230 32	9423 54		200 00	9853 86
36	Jackson.....	7301	256 33	9199 26	4812 80	2000 00	16268 39
37	Jasper.....	3271	1160 74	4121 46	1597 24		6879 44

STATEMENT No. IX—Continued.

Number.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Number of Children in each County.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to each County.	Common School Revenue Apportioned in each County.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation paid since last Apportionment in each County.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses in each county.	Total Tuition Revenue of each County.
38	Jay.....	6260	455 91	7887 60	1112 77		9456 28
39	Jefferson.....	10957	1008 32	12371 82	4071 75	4398 97	22150 86
40	Jennings.....	5880	171 75	7452 30	2571 33	850 00	11048 38
41	Johnson.....	6216	954 28	7832 16	9678 78	1500 00	19965 22
42	Knox.....	9230	2261 47	11629 80	1114 84	4100 00	19106 11
43	Kosciusko.....	9136	227 75	11761 36	4594 26		16583 37
44	Lagrange.....	5063	473 34	6379 38	3167 55		10020 27
45	Lake.....	4848	590 47	6108 48	3312 87	2250 00	12261 82
46	Laporte.....	10458	2184 20	13177 08	7827 46	650 00	23838 74
47	Lawrence.....	6265	209 54	7893 90	3143 76	950 00	12197 20
48	Madison.....	8867	460 34	11172 42	1128 07	2000 00	14760 83
49	Marion.....	28925	757 86	36445 50	5319 23	16800 00	59122 59
50	Marshall.....	7944	800 02	10009 44	3312 05	1350 00	15471 51
51	Martin.....	4677		5893 02	875 96	300 00	7068 98
52	Miami.....	8241	762 21	10383 66	5959 72	3150 00	20255 69
53	Monroe.....	5519	596 92	6953 94	1398 55		8949 41
54	Montgomery.....	8654	689 55	10904 01	5629 59	1300 00	18523 18
55	Morgan.....	6522	647 79	8217 72	4603 80	50 00	13519 31
56	Newton.....	2683	1223 47	3383 10	326 71	200 00	5133 28
57	Noble.....	7630	789 55	9613 80	3658 47	700 00	14761 82
58	Ohio.....	1904	381 67	2399 04	603 67	300 00	3684 38
59	Orange.....	5095	373 58	6419 70	588 90	200 00	7582 18
60	Owen.....	6055	645 52	8229 30	3436 37		12311 19
61	Parke.....	6877	752 81	8665 02	10907 84	300 00	20625 67
62	Perry.....	6654	1288 72	8384 04	514 65	3100 00	13287 41
63	Pike.....	5620	290 94	7033 32	329 51		7652 77
64	Porter.....	5135	486 36	6470 10	4453 24	900 00	12309 70
65	Posey.....	7812	766 62	9880 92	1784 89	3150 00	15582 43
66	Pulaski.....	3454	1047 16	4442 52	287 43	900 00	6677 11
67	Putnam.....	7621	1165 94	9602 46	7326 85	500 00	18595 25
68	Randolph.....	8458	538 94	10657 08	6542 85		17738 87
69	Ripley.....	7937	345 55	10000 62		2000 00	12346 17
70	Rush.....	5992	1166 88	7907 76	7053 02	900 00	17027 66
71	Scott.....	2935	128 31	3698 10	304 21	500 00	4630 62
72	Shelby.....	8404		11174 99	4578 86	1700 00	17453 85
73	Spencer.....	9569	580 11	11750 76	1015 43	1650 00	14996 30
74	Starke.....	1804	565 05	2273 04	432 95	100 00	3311 04
75	Steuben.....	4911	896 26	6187 86	1573 36	100 00	8757 48
76	St. Joseph.....	9843	1394 05	12402 18	5020 90	4000 00	22817 13
77	Sullivan.....	7731	591 81	9741 06	2292 79	1300 00	13925 66
78	Switzerland.....	4617	595 77	5832 80	1581 10	800 00	8810 67
79	Tippecanoe.....	13387	763 80	16867 62	13673 66	8450 00	39755 08
80	Tipton.....	5267	374 83	6636 42	1897 68	800 00	9708 98
81	Union.....	2408	588 76	3034 08	2034 48		5677 32
82	Vanderburg.....	16906	749 76	21401 56	674 61	17450 00	40275 93
83	Vermillion.....	3997	1077 80	5036 22	6731 02	650 00	13495 04
84	Vigo.....	13710	1067 35	12724 60	10817 69	10500 00	39659 64
85	Wabash.....	8663	1279 72	12660 34	6156 25		20096 31
86	Warren.....	3810	1269 05	4800 60	5717 42	850 00	12627 07
87	Warrick.....	7609	845 24	9544 50	2160 44	2550 00	15100 18
88	Washington.....	6835	742 86	8612 10	1242 20		10597 16
89	Wayne.....	11881	933 02	14970 06	11993 09	4100 00	31996 17
90	Wells.....	5736	916 21	7227 38	498 47	700 00	5342 06
91	White.....	4310	1696 84	5430 60	1336 04	600 00	9063 48
92	Whitley.....	5569	370 10	8032 55	687 13	1900 00	10989 78
Totals.....		668682	\$70009 07	\$845805 50	\$317261 93	164113 97	1397190 47

STATEMENT NO. X.

Footings of the Auditors' reports, showing the apportionment of the School Revenue in the several counties on the 2d Monday of June, 1876; also the Tuition Revenue arising in each from local taxation, under act of March 9th, 1867, and the Revenue from Liquor Licenses.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Children in each County.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to each County.	Common School Revenue Apportioned in each County.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses.	Total Tuition Revenue of the County.
1	Adams	5515	\$1000 25	\$8768 85	\$1146 70		\$10915 80
2	Allen	19386	2156 14	30823 74	11365 28	\$2600 00	46945 16
3	Bartholomew	7505	1271 58	11932 95	5140 73	400 00	18745 26
4	Benton	3412	1353 46	5425 08	3070 53	600 00	10449 07
5	Blackford	2600	290 56	4208 73			4499 29
6	Boone	8936	1369 82	14208 24	3245 25	500 00	19323 31
7	Brown	3542	350 30	5531 78			5982 08
8	Carroll	6304	1685 44	10023 36	6205 92		17914 72
9	Cass	10151	1941 80	15004 83	4053 62	200 00	21200 25
10	Clark	9020	503 49	14341 80	6762 45	1650 00	23257 74
11	Clay	8598	438 56	14070 82	3349 48		17858 86
12	Clinton	7404	930 27	11772 36	8225 71	200 00	21128 34
13	Crawford	4314	162 46	6474 48			6636 94
14	Daviess	7681	624 62	12212 79	1567 99	2000 00	16405 40
15	Dearborn	9695	1853 45	15415 05	1905 85	850 00	20024 35
16	Decatur	6922	694 12	11010 75	10003 42		21708 29
17	DeKalb	6944	990 00	11040 96	3271 54	1700 00	17002 50
18	Delaware	7258	1065 25	11847 09	10509 84		23422 18
19	Dubois	5831	364 38	9276 06	568 99	200 00	10409 43
20	Elkhart	11327	1557 81	18009 93	7028 99		26596 73
21	Fayette	3665	814 79	5827 35	6299 11	300 00	13241 25
22	Floyd	9166	299 76	14573 94	2 44	5000 00	19876 14
23	Fountain	6595	1036 67	10486 05	2776 27		14298 99
24	Franklin	7392	2299 02	11753 28	3953 60	200 00	18205 80
25	Fulton	5009	833 25	7964 31	2242 07		11039 63
26	Gibson	7773	1941 11	12312 96	9390 68	300 00	23944 75
27	Grant	7571	1079 20	12037 89	893 44		14010 53
28	Greene	8218	690 40	13066 62	3612 61	1000 00	18369 63
29	Hamilton	8260	581 27	13133 40	6627 09		20611 76
30	Hancock	5600	799 84	8904 00	5556 81		15260 65
31	Harrison	8017	1190 22	12747 03	960 52	900 00	15797 77
32	Hendricks	7526	1395 14	11966 34	7038 69		20400 17
33	Henry	7992	1518 48	12707 28	6552 28		20778 04
34	Howard	7211	1180 97	11099 79	4346 93		16627 69
35	Huntington	7429	1867 14	11912 11		200 00	13879 25
36	Jackson	7425	554 70	11805 75	6424 04		18784 49
37	Jasper	3493	1725 61	5553 87	3159 43		10438 91
38	Jay	6342	1104 26	10083 78	1913 00		13101 04
39	Jefferson	10794	1027 41	17162 46	3161 98	3699 90	25051 75
40	Jennings	5968	418 42	9489 12	3055 60	300 00	13263 14
41	Johnson	6385	672 29	10152 15	7291 43	400 00	18515 87
42	Knox	9521	983 72	15138 39	1946 01	800 00	18868 12
43	Kosciusko	9114	1106 87	14841 26	6555 51		22503 64
44	Lagrange	5041	656 73	8015 19	6211 68	350 00	15233 60
45	Lake	5033	890 00	8002 47	6112 36		15004 83
46	Laporte	10623	2229 49	16890 57	9445 50	1350 00	29915 56
47	Lawrence	6400	882 37	10176 00	3276 16		14334 54
48	Madison	8867		16086 64	3657 10		19743 73
49	Marion	29648	579 69	47140 32	5309 98	6400 00	59429 99
50	Marshall	8324	915 15	13235 16	3591 29		17741 60

STATEMENT No. X—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Children in each County.	Congressional Township Revenue belonging to each County.	Common School Revenue Apportioned in each County.	Tuition Revenue from Local Taxation.	Revenue from Liquor Licenses.	Total Tuition Revenue of the County.
51	Martin	4661	\$867 88	\$7410 99	\$1198 87	\$200 00	\$9677 74
52	Miami	8434	787 94	13437 09	7127 65	.....	21352 68
53	Monroe	5545	1822 43	8816 55	3088 65	.....	13727 63
54	Montgomery	9242	1068 31	14694 78	7647 40	500 00	23910 49
55	Morgan	6626	558 85	10519 44	5526 31	100 00	16704 60
56	Newton	2814	1027 88	4474 26	2062 99	200 00	7765 13
57	Noble	7516	649 69	11950 44	4163 30	1750 00	18513 43
58	Ohio	1904	385 10	3027 36	809 66	.....	4222 12
59	Orange	5056	619 38	8026 32	1785 93	.....	10431 63
60	Owen	6015	1005 71	9863 85	3607 06	.....	14476 62
61	Parke	6991	2034 92	11115 69	12871 40	106 00	26122 01
62	Perry	6647	559 16	10568 73	867 37	.....	11995 26
63	Pike	5828	832 30	9768 70	1290 74	.....	11891 74
64	Porter	6161	1671 70	9784 96	7905 24	500 00	19861 90
65	Posey	8286	1091 68	13174 74	2343 29	100 00	16709 71
66	Pulaski	3581	624 42	5693 79	202 74	400 00	6920 95
67	Putnam	7719	1128 16	12250 95	9187 41	200 00	22766 52
68	Randolph	8881	1816 38	14120 79	9168 42	.....	25105 59
69	Ripley	7892	1167 23	12553 05	548 25	.....	14268 63
70	Rush	6253	1387 86	9926 37	10666 71	.....	21980 94
71	Scott	3005	246 64	4777 95	441 18	.....	5465 77
72	Shelby	8399	.....	14147 10	9044 94	.....	23192 04
73	Spencer	9326	1082 03	14828 34	2238 38	.....	18148 75
74	Starke	1816	395 23	2887 44	778 85	400 00	4461 52
75	Steuken	4898	374 52	7787 82	1931 70	800 00	10894 04
76	St. Joseph	9680	1016 22	15391 20	5846 26	400 00	22653 68
77	Sullivan	7725	520 30	12382 75	3457 47	.....	16360 52
78	Switzerland	4647	747 22	7388 73	1641 37	.....	9777 32
79	Tippecanoe	13642	781 79	21690 78	17485 74	1091 36	41049 67
80	Tipton	5375	1277 55	8546 25	1637 52	200 00	11661 32
81	Union	2410	1232 93	3831 90	3467 33	.....	8532 16
82	Vanderburgh	16793	711 92	26700 87	1867 22	900 00	30180 01
83	Vermillion	3888	1192 09	6181 92	6215 64	300 00	13989 65
84	Vigo	13569	2145 58	21573 12	13444 25	1400 00	38562 95
85	Wabash	8939	810 43	14213 01	6424 74	.....	21448 18
86	Warren	3949	1759 61	6278 91	8517 82	100 00	16656 34
87	Warrick	7614	795 60	12101 49	3143 84	.....	16040 93
88	Washington	6855	1646 55	10867 65	2391 20	.....	14905 40
89	Wayne	12578	1543 69	19999 02	16481 25	600 00	38623 96
90	Wells	5963	1022 71	9471 17	773 68	.....	11267 56
91	White	4328	2471 84	6973 74	1132 19	500 00	11077 77
92	Whitley	5739	1008 87	9125 01	1512 20	400 00	12046 08
Totals		679936	\$96038 03	\$1083990 25	\$420729 96	\$13241 26	\$1643999 50

STATEMENT NO. XI.

Footings of the County Superintendents' Reports, showing the Number of Teachers Licensed during the year ending with the last week in May, 1876.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Males licensed					No. Females licensed					Whole No. Teachers licensed.	No. Applicants re-jected.	No. licenses revoked.
		for 24 months.	No. Males licensed for 18 months.	No. Males licensed for 12 months.	No. Males licensed for 6 months.	Total No. Males li-censed.	for 24 months.	No. Females licensed for 18 months.	No. Females licensed for 12 months.	No. Females licensed for 6 months.	Total No. Females licensed.			
1	Adams	5	15	21	10	51	.....	2	14	13	29	80	42	.....
2	Allen	12	26	30	42	110	26	25	43	56	150	260	101	2
3	Bartholomew	27	20	25	23	95	7	9	29	22	67	162	17	.....
4	Benton	5	18	4	12	39	1	14	12	13	40	79	17	.....
5	Blackford.....	4	10	10	1	25	5	4	7	1	17	42	4	.....
6	Boone	26	30	23	31	110	5	12	20	16	53	163	23	2
7	Brown	2	12	22	7	43	.....	5	2	7	.....	50	46	3
8	Carroll.....	15	17	37	30	99	5	9	18	12	44	143	38	1
9	Cass.....	6	5	33	51	95	.....	1	36	30	67	162	40	.....
10	Clark.....	2	21	20	32	75	5	14	10	31	60	135	31	.....
11	Clay	14	18	34	40	106	.....	4	14	22	40	146	43	.....
12	Clinton.....	10	26	12	14	62	2	9	22	20	53	115	26	.....
13	Crawford	2	4	18	27	51	.....	1	4	9	14	65	13	.....
14	Daviess	35	19	25	20	99	17	10	14	2	43	142	45	1
15	Dearborn	18	28	27	8	81	9	17	13	3	42	123	25	.....
16	Decatur.....	9	6	8	10	33	1	4	11	6	22	55	13	.....
17	DeKalb.....	7	17	44	25	93	.....	18	43	65	126	219	27	1
18	Delaware	15	20	30	31	96	12	9	11	5	37	133	24	.....
19	Dubois	5	13	13	25	56	.....	1	13	14	28	84	30	.....
20	Elkhart	16	10	35	62	123	6	5	44	75	130	253	56	2
21	Fayette.....	4	9	14	20	47	2	.....	10	10	22	69	21	1
22	Floyd	31	9	22	6	68	34	17	43	19	113	181	5	.....
23	Fountain.....	14	17	19	9	59	12	12	12	16	52	111	10	.....
24	Franklin.....	30	19	20	8	77	13	16	22	9	60	137	1	.....
25	Fulton	14	17	29	16	76	3	9	34	35	81	157	9	.....
26	Gibson	3	2	21	57	83	.....	10	39	49	132	17	.....
27	Grant	21	20	33	14	88	7	11	21	10	49	137	8	.....
28	Greene	30	42	20	43	135	.....	10	8	29	47	182	15	4
29	Hamilton.....	7	36	42	24	109	3	11	36	18	68	177	35	.....
30	Hancock	4	32	23	21	80	3	6	10	10	29	109	24	.....
31	Harrison.....	13	17	23	11	64	7	8	11	3	29	93	27	.....
32	Hendricks.....	13	20	26	10	69	5	11	19	13	48	117	16	1
33	Henry	18	13	27	53	111	6	6	19	43	74	185	28	.....
34	Howard	20	26	18	12	76	7	13	9	10	39	115	46	4
35	Huntington	15	20	23	15	73	4	16	17	11	48	121	30	.....
36	Jackson	6	10	10	19	45	4	3	3	3	13	58	11	.....
37	Jasper	7	8	8	9	32	3	12	10	14	39	71	67	.....
38	Jay	11	16	26	27	80	1	9	11	16	37	117	38	.....
39	Jefferson	8	4	21	6	39	9	29	35	7	80	119	24	.....
40	Jennings.....	10	14	8	21	53	6	12	22	23	63	116	14	.....
41	Johnson	19	6	7	4	36	7	9	8	.....	24	60	2	.....
42	Knox	30	18	17	23	88	17	19	19	13	68	156	39	.....
43	Kosciusko	15	19	35	15	84	1	9	45	37	92	176	28	.....
44	Lagrange	5	22	29	31	87	2	5	37	44	88	175	48	.....
45	Lake	12	5	20	23	60	6	10	14	29	59	119	35	.....
46	Laporte.....	15	15	20	22	72	11	23	59	60	153	225	19	.....
47	Lawrence.....	23	12	14	8	57	10	11	15	2	38	95	10	.....
48	Madison	43	19	22	49	133	5	3	5	20	33	166	46	1
49	Marion	8	20	35	8	71	9	14	33	9	65	136	37	.....
50	Marshall	3	15	45	31	94	5	8	34	49	96	190	47	.....
51	Martin	6	15	12	7	40	2	7	7	.....	16	56	70	.....
52	Miami	27	31	17	16	91	21	16	23	8	68	159	20	.....
53	Monroe	18	4	13	28	63	7	7	15	28	57	120	22	.....

STATEMENT No. XI—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. Males licensed					No. Females licensed					Whole No. Teachers licensed.	No. Applicants re-jected.	No. licenses revoked.
		for 24 months.	for 18 months.	for 12 months.	for 6 months.	Total No. Males li- censed.	for 24 months.	for 18 months.	for 12 months.	for 6 months.	Total No. Females licensed.			
54	Montgomery.....	13	35	45	16	109	9	18	39	18	84	193	11	..
55	Morgan.....	27	25	22	5	79	16	23	7	3	49	128	6	..
56	Newton.....	2	5	10	22	39	4	2	6	21	33	72	18	..
57	Noble.....	17	8	21	39	86	7	16	27	65	105	191	73	...
58	Ohio.....	1	5	4	6	16	4	5	7	3	19	35	9	...
59	Orange.....	7	19	15	19	60	4	1	5	8	18	78	21	...
60	Owen.....	4	12	10	23	49	.....	2	6	15	23	72	8	...
61	Parke.....	27	10	24	45	106	10	10	13	29	62	168	76	...
62	Perry.....	9	12	21	23	65	3	4	6	10	23	88	21	1
63	Pike.....	10	19	9	8	46	6	8	12	3	29	75	7	...
64	Porter.....	1	8	11	25	45	5	5	9	36	55	100	50	...
65	Posey.....	30	11	17	10	68	11	5	10	4	30	98	10	...
66	Pulaski.....	4	5	11	21	41	5	7	26	42	83	8	...	...
67	Putnam.....	16	16	19	44	95	6	9	17	31	63	158	31	2
68	Randolph.....	17	25	40	32	114	5	16	23	18	62	176	20	...
69	Ripley.....	44	26	24	16	110	10	6	7	2	25	135	13	...
70	Rush.....	21	15	29	17	82	5	8	18	22	53	135	51	2
71	Scott.....	16	9	3	16	44	7	2	3	5	17	61	2	...
72	Shelby.....	11	13	18	36	78	7	2	11	19	39	117	65	...
73	Spencer.....	25	12	15	14	66	5	11	10	18	44	110	15	...
74	Starke.....	4	2	10	18	34	.....	1	4	25	30	64	15	...
75	St. Joseph.....	3	4	22	40	69	.....	8	31	77	116	185	41	...
76	Steuben.....	5	15	16	30	66	9	12	26	69	116	182	11	...
77	Sullivan.....	5	9	44	16	74	1	5	34	13	53	127	45	...
78	Switzerland.....	12	15	18	3	48	13	5	3	4	25	73	24	...
79	Tipppecanoe.....	21	30	32	19	102	16	17	44	35	112	214	32	...
80	Tipton.....	18	19	33	5	75	1	1	7	1	10	85	19	...
81	Union.....	2	9	7	11	29	3	12	10	11	36	65	8	...
82	Vanderburgh.....	11	8	6	13	38	14	15	43	19	91	129	11	...
83	Vermillion.....	1	8	24	11	44	.....	11	14	13	38	82	35	...
84	Vigo.....	17	21	33	8	79	11	22	53	25	111	190	.....	...
85	Wabash.....	16	31	49	20	116	4	24	32	26	86	202	41	...
86	Warren.....	9	15	14	23	61	5	16	26	29	76	137	13	...
87	Warrick.....	24	24	11	14	73	4	11	8	9	32	105	15	...
88	Washington.....	19	30	25	32	106	5	6	7	7	25	131	29	1
89	Wayne.....	14	18	32	23	87	31	28	42	30	131	218	48	...
90	Wells.....	2	11	30	27	70	2	8	32	37	79	149	50	...
91	White.....	8	11	30	34	83	6	9	18	10	43	126	38	...
92	Whitley.....	29	15	22	16	82	23	24	32	26	105	187	27	...
Totals.....		1260	1473	2016	1967	6716	610	915	1768	1863	5156	11872	2540	29

STATEMENT NO. XII.

Showing location and condition of High Schools, as shown by County Superintendents' Reports for year ending August 31, 1876.

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.	Number of Children at Last Enumeration.	Enrollment in City Schools.	HIGH SCHOOL ESTABLISHED.	Number of Years from Primary to High School.	Number of Years in High School Course.	ENROLLMENT IN HIGH SCHOOL.			NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL.				Number of Graduates since School was Established.	NUMBER REG- ULAR TEACH- ERS IN HIGH SCHOOL.			Total Cost of Tuition in High School.	Amount of Local Tuition Tax Re- ceived by Board for Year Ending July 1, 1876.	Persons Educated in High School now Teaching in City Schools.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.		Males.	Females.	Total.					
Anderson.....	4118	1083	764	.....1873	8	3	28	32	60	11	20	29	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	\$810 00	\$1206 99	...
Aurora.....	4600	1460	682	.....1863	8	2	4	24	51	75	23	23	15	14	72	...	2	2	2	1645 00	1742 56	4
Bloomington.....	3000	856	764	.....1872	8	2	88	54	142	93	49	6	...	53	3	...	3	...	3	2400 00	1731 60	...
Cambridge City.....	2200	756	531	.....1871	8	3	3	16	7	23	15	5	...	8	1	...	2	...	2	1250 00	2506 06	1
Columbus.....	5000	1155	679	.....1859	8	4	9	22	31	...	15	7	9	43	1	1	2	1	1	1500 00	2170 88	8
Crawfordsville.....	5000	1489	758	.....1873	8	4	17	39	56	11	14	19	12	...	2	...	3	...	3	1600 00	4000 00	...
Delphi.....	2500	922	505	.....1873	8	3	16	25	41	39	36	39	41	22	...	2	...	2	1	1100 00	1249 00	1
Dublin.....	1250	407	324	.....1873	10	3	18	17	35	12	18	6	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	700 00	550 24	2
Edinburg.....	2000	650	504	.....1870	7	3	23	20	43	16	8	4	15	...	1	...	1	...	1	1000 00	9550 61	2
Elkhart.....	7500	2192	1421	.....1873	8	4	29	48	77	31	29	6	11	18	...	3	3	3	1600 00	...	4	
Evansville.....	40000	12772	4324	.....1850	8	4	38	84	122	43	41	22	16	...	2	2	4	2	...	83313 81	...	43
Fort Wayne.....	28000	8959	3534	.....1857	8	4	69	106	175	78	43	30	24	125	...	4	6	3	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	4000	1046	753	.....1864	8	4	18	46	64	30	11	9	14	14	...	2	2	2	1100 00	...	4	
Goshen.....	5000	1230	850	.....1871	8	4	12	28	40	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1200 00	...	3
Greencastle.....	5000	779	779	.....1868	9	2	11	22	33	26	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1200 00	...	...

Carpentersville.....	2	1	3	4	42	38	83	12	17	39	42	46	88	12	17	39	12	7	19	88	41	47	700	00	425	4	83	600	
Centerville.....	1	1	3	4	164	160	324	42	38	80	130	134	293	214	12	22	13	15	28	264	128	68	367	00	1470	6	58	10500	
Chancey.....	1	1	3	139	137	276	104	109	263	214	7	27	34	21	22	43	136	64	416	00	1470	6	58	10000	
Cochran.....	1	1	2	83	113	196	39	17	23	76	57	80	137	109	9	16	9	12	21	142	63	61	112	00	450	3	24	2000	
Charlottesville.....	1	1	2	68	78	146	10	13	23	64	76	140	140	137	109	9	16	9	12	21	142	63	61	112	00	450	3	24	2000
Chesteron.....	1	1	1	71	41	121	10	8	18	66	56	122	11	9	20	15	18	33	115	37	33	365	00	730	6	35	1200	900	
Chesteron.....	2	1	1	117	123	240	.....	.....	.....	79	79	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarksville.....	1	1	1	53	56	109	17	23	40	48	52	100	17	23	40	14	18	32	109	68	66	450	00	586	5	61	1200	900	
Cloverdale.....	2	2	2	80	76	157	36	7	13	37	84	63	147	36	7	13	36	21	157	127	86	275	00	550	3	50	800	600	
Colfax.....	1	1	1	119	100	219	6	7	13	81	66	147	6	7	13	36	21	157	127	86	275	00	550	3	50	800	600		
Columbus.....	3	10	13	554	601	1125	.....	.....	.....	374	330	704	42	63	105	102	114	216	660	601	91	418	00	6454	12	30	40000
Connorsville.....	1	1	7	8	459	486	945	.....	.....	265	339	604	12	25	38	59	68	127	516	485	91	418	00	6454	12	30	40000
Crawfordsville.....	3	14	17	715	774	1489	.....	.....	.....	461	475	936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delphi.....	1	1	1	432	490	922	.....	.....	.....	242	263	605	40	34	94	68	65	133	363	341	95	4935	00	3713	9	97	63700
Dublin.....	1	1	1	182	209	391	81	44	75	150	174	324	28	34	62	5	8	13	35	109	68	66	450	00	586	5	61	1200	
East Connorsville.....	1	1	1	49	44	93	12	11	23	28	34	62	5	8	13	35	109	68	66	450	00	586	5	61	1200	900	1800		
East Germantown.....	1	1	1	91	105	196	15	5	20	92	68	160	32	18	50	40	60	100	349	31	91	487	00	3895	10	03	15000		
Edinburg.....	1	1	1	650	650	100	100	200	237	267	504	32	18	50	40	60	100	349	31	91	487	00	3895	10	03	15000	15000		
Elizabethtown.....	1	1	1	63	133	64	44	108	34	18	50	40	60	100	349	31	91	487	00	3895	10	03	15000	15000	
Elkhart.....	3	22	25	70	63	2192	709	712	1421	60	70	130	260	210	520	1063	984	92	448	00	10745	10	39	3000	3000	
Ellettsville.....	4	1	1	137	113	250	30	21	51	97	99	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville.....	13	91	104	6260	6512	12772	.....	.....	.....	2466	2192	4658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmount.....	1	1	1	125	128	253	.....	.....	.....	96	78	174	24	8	32	17	13	30	256	97	39	277	00	830	3000	100	80
Farmersburg.....	1	1	1	92	93	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmersburg.....	1	1	1	106	124	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fillmore.....	2	2	1	41	45	86	12	17	29	35	38	58	8	16	6	4	10	42	37	65	306	00	300	5	63	1100	15000		
Forest Hill.....	1	1	1	51	40	91	14	17	31	33	25	58	8	16	6	4	10	42	37	65	306	00	300	5	63	1100	15000		
Fort Wayne.....	1	1	1	110	83	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne.....	70	79	4595	4364	8959	1612	1430	3042	1721	1813	3584	163	177	340	639	695	1324	2593	2497	93	543	00	39026	15	05	129186	288		
Towler.....	2	8	10	373	446	819	.....	.....	.....	259	296	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort.....	1	1	1	498	568	1066	.....	.....	.....	361	392	753	41	72	113	116	118	234	568	539	95	530	00	601	40000	180	180
Franklin.....	1	1	1	55	48	103	.....	.....	.....	60	58	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankton.....	2	2	2	63	48	171	22	15	37	49	35	84	10	6	16	12	8	20	111	63	47	244	00	489	4	40	4050		
Georgetown.....	1	1	1	597	633	1230	230	250	450	452	504	956	57	93	150	90	91	181	750	636	85	515	00	6694	8	92	30500		
Goshen.....	1	1	1	615	696	1281	174	227	401	97	33	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greencastle.....	3	5	7	301	322	623	.....	.....	.....	235	229	464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greensfield.....	4	4	4	534	536	1071	167	193	310	413	379	792	40	49	89	88	58	146	592	570	96	478	00	5265	13	66	30500		
Greensburg.....	1	1	1	113	103	216	.....	.....	.....	80	93	173	7	17	24	21	17	38	179	133	79	450	00	1350	7	55	3550
Hagerstown.....	2	2	2	148	143	291	.....	.....	.....	109	98	207	16	9	25	19	26	45	256	56	342	00	2740	6	12	20000	40500
Hanover.....	1	1	1	77	72	149	.....	.....	.....	44	39	83	8	1	9	6	5	11	140	140	114	53	00	1440	11	14	40600
Hartsville.....	1	1	1	97	93	190	38	27	65	60	58	118	18	8	26	14	18	32	118	70	60	310	00	930	9	00	1800		
Hope.....	1	1	1	125	124	249	.....	.....	.....	111	71	182	15	10	25	13	15	25	545	508	93	486	00	6330	11	43	3040
Huntington.....	1	1	1	10965	10965	21255	3070	3380	6450	5971	6314	12315	389	305	694	1331	1208	2539	8908	7686	92	707	00	133632	16	08	1800		
Indianapolis.....	16	173	189	10290	10965	21255	3070	3380	6450	5971	6314	12315	389	305	694	1331	1208	2539	8908	7686	92	707	00	133632	16	08	3040		
Jannetown.....	1	1	1	122	140	262	15	30	45	106	109	215	20	26	46	13	20	33	126	456	436	96	477	00	4894	10	73	3085	
Jonesboro.....	2	1	1	134	129	263	.....	.....	.....	232	107	229	30	21	51	19	13	32	239	112	76	482	00	850000	200	850000	45400
Kendallville.....	1	1	1	393	407	800	.....	.....	.....	293	307	600	25	27	52	61	61	125	368	318	89	488	00	1447	6	05	800
Kewanna.....	1	1	1	65	51	116	.....	.....	.....	46	46	94	81	7	15	7	9	16	94	75	80	237	00	473	6	00	2500

STATEMENT No. XIII—Continued.

NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.	Average number of Teachers in the Public Schools.			The total number of persons between 6 and 21 years of age, as shown by the last enumeration.			The number enumerated who are over 15 years of age.			The total number of different pupils, who were at any time enrolled in the Public Schools.			Number at any time in the schools who were over 15 years of age (age taken at time of entering school).			Number at any time in the schools who were under 8 years of age.			The average whole number of pupils belonging to all the schools.			Per cent. of daily attendance, based on the average whole number, belong- ing.			Average annual compensation of Teachers.			Total amount paid the Teachers in even dollars.			Cost of tuition per pupil, based on the average whole number belonging.			Total cost of permanent school property, including lots.			Total present valuation of school prop- erty, including apparatus, etc.			The number of days the schools were in session.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	The average whole number of pupils belonging to all the schools.	The average daily attendance in all the schools.	Per cent. of daily attendance, based on the average whole number, belong- ing.	Average annual compensation of Teachers.	Total amount paid the Teachers in even dollars.	Cost of tuition per pupil, based on the average whole number belonging.	Total cost of permanent school property, including lots.	Total present valuation of school prop- erty, including apparatus, etc.	The number of days the schools were in session.															
Ladoga.....	3	3	6	162	179	341	135	134	269	187	250	437	269	270	539	1773	1631	170	.....	.....	.....	\$605 00	\$1320	\$15 70	\$5500	\$204200	120												
Lafayette.....	38	38	76	3077	2064	5041	1040	1270	2310	187	250	437	269	270	539	1773	1631	170	.....	.....	.....	405 00	27845	\$15 70	100000	\$204200	195												
Lagrange.....	2	2	4	186	197	383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21500	21500	180
Lagro.....	5	3	8	125	122	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	430	.....														
Laporte.....	20	25	45	1488	1534	3023	369	390	759	22	93	115	107	111	218	849	824	99	.....	.....	.....	569 00	12850	23 50	.....	96000	200											
Laurel.....	2	4	6	189	181	370	45	48	93	108	110	218	11	14	25	55	370	125	33	360 00	1440	5 07	5500	6000	160														
Lawrenceburg.....	10	15	25	780	884	1664	349	371	720	53	58	111	269	245	514	476	403	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	6000	8 33	25000	25000	190											
Lebanon.....	6	10	16	428	398	827	163	134	297	325	300	625	53	58	111	269	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	494 00	4375	7 00	7000	7000	180											
Ligonier.....	2	2	4	234	238	472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9000	9075	.....														
Linwood.....	1	1	2	167	187	354	88	83	171	12	12	24	20	35	55	140	107	75	.....	.....	.....	75 00	975	8 00	.....	4000	195											
Logansport.....	4	4	8	31	1794	1861	3755	472	446	918	87	116	203	225	228	453	1327	1233	93	.....	.....	430 00	13349	13 85	125000	175500	198													
Madison.....	1	1	2	38	2363	2392	4755	37	35	72	790	749	1539	37	72	263	274	537	85	.....	.....	40 00	16872	16 00	60000	60000	192													
Marion.....	4	3	7	386	386	771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	514 00	3600	13 27	3500	7000	36
Merom.....	2	2	4	83	68	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286 00	800	5 70	800	615	114
Michigan City.....	2	15	17	1029	936	1965	262	393	655	16	28	44	168	152	320	849	790	77	.....	.....	.....	93 00	9440	13 00	45000	45000	200												
Millford.....	1	1	2	85	95	180	30	32	62	70	65	135	11	9	20	30	86	76	.....	.....	.....	517 00	1035	5 76	600	620	188												
Millrsburg.....	1	1	2	113	108	221	40	34	74	113	108	221	40	34	74	20	18	38	.....	.....	.....	351 00	702	4 84	15000	15000	172												
Milton.....	1	1	2	6	174	138	312	8	10	18	98	109	207	16	17	33	65	207	118	80	288 00	1440	6 90	4000	4000	120													
Moore's Hill.....	3	3	6	88	111	200	57	82	69	56	83	139	66	20	39	65	207	118	91	282 00	886	7 14	4000	4100	154														

Monroeville.....	1	5	6	155	192	347	25	40	65	138	146	284	8	20	28	41	46	87	234	178	76	338	00	2030	9	33	6200	140			
Monticello.....	1	3	4	166	157	323	66	63	129	122	112	234	50	45	93	25	20	45	234	151	66	450	00	1800	7	70	4000	180			
Morristown.....	2	2	2	82	78	160	.....	.....	82	78	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	67	40	262	00	567	3	50	425	100	
New Albany.....	15	38	53	3132	3218	6430	810	843	1053	1509	1665	3074	167	184	351	574	498	1072	2474	2082	84	477	00	25670	10	01	22140	180			
New Haven.....	1	1	2	3	206	204	410	40	82	74	82	156	314	6	5	11	5	3	8	156	86	56	340	00	1542	11	00	3000	180		
New Maysville.....	1	1	1	30	26	56	10	14	24	30	26	56	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	6	00	1200	1300	120	
Newport (Wayne Co.).....	1	2	3	86	68	154	15	26	41	43	67	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	00	712	.....	.....	5000	90	
Noblesville.....	4	5	9	210	271	511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	00	3080	6	02	32000	140	
North Manchester.....	3	4	7	206	196	402	.....	.....	.....	172	189	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	00	2392	6	02	16000	130	
North Vernon.....	2	6	8	370	337	707	135	129	264	193	183	376	54	48	102	67	72	139	319	228	70	153	00	2775	8	70	12000	165			
Oakland.....	3	3	3	126	182	308	50	48	98	119	108	227	10	12	22	14	16	30	227	209	92	433	00	1300	5	77	5000	220			
Oak Ridge.....	2	2	4	167	161	330	104	125	229	20	12	32	31	25	56	126	38	360	00	1440	4	80	9000	120		
Oxford.....	1	3	4	145	134	279	17	15	32	95	84	179	18	10	28	28	14	42	150	195	.....	374	00	1495	10	60	190	210		
Paoli.....	1	1	4	5	121	110	231	177	114	291	127	55	625	00	3125	13	96	20000	21000		
Pendleton.....	2	2	4	121	127	248	25	21	46	91	107	198	25	21	46	11	26	37	198	154	78	350	00	1400	8	76	6600	6900			
Petersburg.....	2	2	4	180	218	398	80	95	175	143	121	264	25	35	60	22	18	40	264	150	85	375	00	1500	2	00	20000	20250			
Plymouth.....	2	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	321	622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	414	00	4125	10	79	35000	178
Putnamville.....	2	2	2	75	78	153	.....	.....	.....	43	42	85	9	7	16	7	6	13	85	69	885	00	603	7	76	600	142	
Reynolds.....	2	2	2	75	78	153	.....	.....	.....	44	41	85	1	3	4	8	6	14	85	64	74	127	00	250	1	72	1000	30
Richmond.....	2	36	38	1863	2028	3891	939	1049	1938	1333	1242	94	507	00	19279	18	75	20000	190	
Rising Sun.....	2	9	9	303	279	582	240	196	436	436	340	78	325	00	2814	9	33	20000	160	
Ronoke.....	2	1	3	172	172	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	76	.....		
Rochester.....	4	6	10	330	354	684	75	95	170	292	313	605	54	66	120	130	140	270	460	364	79	213	00	3835	5	20	10500	4000			
Rossville.....	1	1	1	74	84	158	.....	.....	.....	52	70	122	3	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407	00	814	8	22	1500	156
Seymour.....	3	8	11	613	618	1231	.....	.....	.....	364	349	713	66	62	128	298	278	576	.....	.....	.....	497	00	5470	11	10	25500	180
Sharpville.....	2	1	3	94	89	183	23	37	60	80	60	140	183	88	48	207	00	622	3	40	4500	4500	
Shelburn.....	1	1	1	2	85	82	168	75	76	1	1	151	78	51	363	00	723	4	86	1200	1225	
Shelbyville.....	3	12	15	583	641	1124	.....	.....	.....	314	287	601	25	17	42	62	54	116	620	478	10	481	00	6277	12	00	3500	160
St. Leon.....	1	1	2	53	67	120	41	49	90	90	73	300	00	600	6	50	1000	180		
Sullivan.....	2	5	7	387	311	698	230	284	514	514	382	74	368	00	2247	4	37	25000	110	
Terre Haute.....	15	62	77	3145	3387	6532	972	1000	1972	1903	1936	3839	138	205	333	509	471	980	272	2525	92	518	00	43715	20	69	210500	200			
Tipton.....	2	3	5	205	200	405	85	86	171	205	200	405	405	252	538	00	2241	4	48	18000	160		
Thornstown.....	4	3	7	222	227	449	28	49	75	137	181	318	15	29	44	30	32	62	298	211	64	437	00	2935	11	50	18000	160			
Tyner City.....	1	1	2	59	51	110	220	00	420	600	760	180		
Union City.....	3	5	8	391	297	688	.....	.....	.....	60	72	122	18	30	48	14	21	35	112	88	94	408	00	1224	11	25	15066	160
Union City.....	2	10	12	1139	856	1991	329	402	731	426	410	96	417	00	5009	14	08	40000	180	
Valparaiso.....	1	3	4	140	153	239	.....	.....	.....	98	106	204	18	23	41	22	19	41	299	136	60	382	00	1530	5	85	40000	180
Vernon.....	1	2	3	106	96	202	.....	.....	.....	84	63	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	210	00	622	.....	.....	3000	105
Versailles.....	2	1	11	12	547	531	1078	32	51	83	387	360	740	22	39	61	79	81	160	580	553	95	499	00	59088	14	63	21500	185		
Wabash.....	1	1	1	2	83	77	160	52	58	110	11	8	19	74	300	00	600	6	00	600	500	115		
Washington (Wayne Co.).....	1	1	2	83	77	160	52	58	110	11	8	19	74	300	00	600	6	00	600	500	115		
Wayland.....	1	2	3	123	123	246	40	50	90	100	82	182	32	28	60	11	9	20	182	143	78	400	00	1200	6	00	1800	120			
Waynetown.....	2	2	2	61	77	140	20	30	50	70	59	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	00	500	5	00	600	100
Westfield.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	55	105	9	10	19	14	16	30	105	90	90	250	00	500	4	75	2500	100
Westport.....	1	1	1	49	37	86	11	8	19	35	28	63	9	6	15	9	14	40	35	87	440	00	440	10	00	1600	160		
Westville.....	2	2	4	140	159	299	36	54	90	103	133	236	15	20	33	22	28	50	236	190	80	525	00	3300	5	50	5300	120			
Winchester.....	2	6	8	387	348	735	.....	.....	.....	201	194	385	45	66	111	25	24	50	321	289	90	639	00	1470	16	18	22000	180
Windfall.....	2	2	3	130	117	247	.....	.....	.....	102	93	195	16	12	28	20	16	36	247	119	73	347	00	1123	5	57	500	180
Xenia.....	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	72	160	16	11	27	33	30	63	160	117	48	367	00	1102	6	89	8614	150
Zionsville.....	1	1	4	146	167	312	146	152	298	60	168	150	88	476	00	1904	6	04	12000	180

STATEMENT NO. XIV.

REPORTS OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, relative to Academies, Colleges, Universities, etc., for the year 1876.

The Private Institutions which are in grade above the Common Schools, to-wit: Academies, Seminaries, Colleges and Universities, are as follows:

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Year of its Organization.	Number of Faculty.	Number of Law Students.	Number of Medical Students.	Number of Theological Students.	LITERARY DEPARTMENT.					Total Number of Students.	Total Number of Alumni.	Number of Volumes in Library.	Amount of Annual Revenue from Endowment.	Amount of Endowment.	Value of Building, Furniture and Grounds.	Value of Apparatus.	Value of Libraries.	Length in Years of Regular Course.	Charges Per Annum for Tuition in Regular Course.	Rooms and Incidental Expenses Per Annum.	Aggregate Total Annual Expenses Per Student.
							Seniors.	Juniors.	Sophomores.	Freshmen.	Preparatory.	Model School.											
Bloomington Academy	Bloomington.	1846	8										125	405	500	\$500	\$6000	\$7000	\$300	\$800			
Bedford College	Bedford	1872	5			15	1	2	4	60	74		156	200	200	3000	1500	200	200	3	\$30 00		\$200 00
Battle Ground College	Battle Ground	1857				6	18	29	62	70			175	29			15000	300		24	\$20 00		40 00
De Pauw College	New Albany	1846				6	25	28	20	22	56		167	458	700		30000	300	800	4			300 00
Earlham College	Richmond	1859	13				10	9	14	21	81		125	85	4100	4500	105000	1100	4500		70 00		240 00
Franklin College	Franklin	1872	4				5	3	4	36			52	39	2000	3000	85000	40000	1000	2000	28	27 00	55 00

APPENDIX.

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE SCHOOLS IN SEVERAL PARTICULARS FOR TWENTY YEARS, BY SEMI-DECADES.

NOTE.—These statistics were compiled from various sources. The records in this department for 1855 and 1860 are incomplete; hence, some of the information obtained was from unofficial sources. The statements are believed to be accurate, but should any school officer discover an error he will confer a favor by sending a correct statement to this department.

THE STATE.

YEAR.	Length of School in Days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1855.	61	4,016	206,994	\$239,924
1860.	65	7,649	303,744	481,020
1865.	66	9,493	402,812	1,020,440
1870.	97	11,826	462,527	1,810,866
1875.	130	13,133	502,362	2,830,747

ADAMS COUNTY.

1	60	32	1123	\$1097
2	63	77	2559	4138
3	61	87	2830	6795
4	90	104	3245	11933
5	114	106	3912	18813

ALLEN COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	60	101	3687	\$3730
2	80	177	7076	10037
3	98	185	8298	24825
4	134	316	10463	52293
5	141	364	11356	74219

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

1	60	53	2138	\$2847
2	70	104	4866	8514
3	60	110	4825	8932
4	97	125	5719	24877
5	147	144	5366	39528

BENTON COUNTY.

1	60	12	589	\$ 835
2	65	17	1009	1621
3	56	28	891	2677
4	73	49	1604	5945
5	97	73	2124	12085

BLACKFORD COUNTY.

1	43	24	945	\$ 906
2	56	39	1338	1643
3	47	45	1797	2639
4	70	47	2091	5904
5	113	53	2310	8882

BOONE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	40	12	519	\$640
2	60	79	3299	4212
3	50	101	5745	11140
4	83	138	6873	24559
5	105	167	7819	33706

BROWN COUNTY.

1	60	23	913	\$1309
2	57	37	1650	2548
3	64	59	2447	5614
4	80	65	2706	8853
5	90	69	2719	11309

CARROLL COUNTY.

1	50	63	2579	\$3409
2	55	83	3017	5721
3	63	95	3113	12473
4	80	111	4734	17954
5	107	121	5608	30864

CASS COUNTY.

1	50	77	3882	\$4894
2	67	93	4122	5910
3	64	117	5344	14069
4	92	130	6070	23770
5	111	166	6255	32404

CLARK COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	60	68	2499	\$5377
2	75	103	3874	9207
3	53	99	4859	12731
4	81	115	5225	22478
5	130	129	5791	41995

CLAY COUNTY.

1	50	25	1225	\$1301
2	62	71	2131	3800
3	65	86	3972	9263
4	79	99	4516	14517
5	111	119	6518	27503

CLINTON COUNTY.

1	60	69	3480	\$3717
2	58	75	3456	4890
3	49	104	4388	9865
4	76	114	4999	19471
5	123	125	6098	33732

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1	50	12	902	\$ 907
2	65	60	2676	3627
3	52	70	3090	5983
4	85	76	3089	10201
5	97	74	3157	12559

DAVIESS COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	60	22	1314	\$1561
2	69	65	3024	4734
3	72	91	4688	9358
4	88	105	5164	17560
5	118	119	5858	27473

DEARBORN COUNTY.

1	70	57	3093	\$3836
2	65	115	5436	8345
3	70	134	6595	16386
4	107	135	6197	35997
5	137	143	5882	36993

DECATUR COUNTY.

1	47	37	2099	\$2574
2	70	111	5056	7667
3	56	112	5391	15803
4	118	128	6020	31280
5	147	115	5115	38138

DEKALB COUNTY.

1	50	86	3420	\$3349
2	79	129	5263	5188
3	93	197	5588	9154
4	122	242	5708	18698
5	138	255	5399	24750

DELAWARE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	51	59	2991	\$2536
2	59	102	3574	5893
3	55	125	3655	11118
4	180	137	5826	26268
5	132	168	6113	39984

DUBOIS COUNTY.

1	60	26	1325	\$1578
2	74	49	2735	3756
3	64	71	3142	8599
4	96	80	3539	13627
5	124	87	4062	21044

ELKHART COUNTY.

1	66	65	2720	\$3381
2	.....	159	6952	9438
3	96	201	7507	15875
4	143	287	7969	33388
5	139	284	9108	42755

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1	70	24	1242	\$2276
2	59	40	1479	3616
3	64	58	2315	7385
4	107	67	2831	12323
5	129	82	2516	17631

FLOYD COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	80	40	2225	\$4800
2	89	56	3753	7327
3	67	70	4910	17159
4	97	80	3871	24579
5	118	94	4956	34460

FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

1	55	73	3509	\$4680
2	60	95	4120	6406
3	63	108	4105	9448
4	79	134	5289	19313
5	112	126	4789	27158

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1	63	61	470	\$2869
2	65	94	3837	8412
3	80	114	5290	13559
4	98	122	5547	22304
5	142	132	5289	31149

FULTON COUNTY.

1	50	29	932	\$1323
2	65	85	2378	4683
3	57	106	3465	9471
4	132	163	4606	13290
5	129	182	4462	17438

GIBSON COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	60	30	292	\$2030
2	70	81	3621	5675
3	70	100	4632	13150
4	120	113	5389	22359
5	106	123	6341	33815

GRANT COUNTY.

1	85	58	2936	\$1964
2	56	108	4625	6121
3	60	129	5061	12996
4	78	128	5461	18766
5	98	127	6590	25436

GREENE COUNTY.

1	60	40	1902	\$1816
2	64	85	3655	5654
3	64	134	5737	11771
4	83	145	6386	21728
5	109	161	7129	30944

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1	56	71	3495	\$4221
2	61	84	3848	5796
3	67	128	5919	13223
4	105	138	6291	28397
5	115	150	6648	35342

HANCOCK COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	55	37	2114	\$2127
2	61	80	3785	5008
3	49	92	4328	10003
4	79	102	4303	15086
5	115	125	4704	27179

HARRISON COUNTY.

1	50	58	2688	\$3110
2	55	97	4236	5617
3	64	111	4640	7899
4	112	134	6133	20858
5	93	149	6155	25742

HENDRICKS COUNTY.

1	70	42	1422	\$2049
2	50	86	3934	6838
3	45	109	5010	10454
4	81	135	5751	22484
5	124	130	6221	38977

HENRY COUNTY.

1	50	82	4220	\$4690
2	60	133	5934	8930
3	47	125	5523	12041
4	75	138	6482	22738
5	117	175	6708	36679

HOWARD COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	55	28	1042	\$1591
2	62	73	3154	6406
3	62	99	4742	13571
4	84	113	4987	17247
5	122	133	5736	34575

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

1	55	80	2709	\$3386
2	59	120	2237	3024
3	55	126	5764	23478
4	120	140	5883	19393
	102	124	5418	23981

JACKSON COUNTY.

1	60	51	2317	\$3305
2	58	74	2793	4692
3	51	107	5430	10840
4	90	123	5485	20156
5	124	125	5756	33150

JASPER COUNTY.

1	60	24	984	\$1190
2	64	32	669	1861
3	60	50	1582	4926
4	79	60	2063	8230
5	117	118	2736	16174

JAY COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	45	61	2495	\$2790
2	63	86	3575	5049
3	60	96	3854	8426
4	91	118	4304	14343
5	121	153	5001	22749

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1	60	115	5487	\$7950
2	80	125	5669	10477
3	88	127	5987	20163
4	100	133	6172	28789
5	114	148	5935	35829

JENNINGS COUNTY.

1	60	74	2887	\$3444
2	50	94	4011	4049
3	59	111	4942	10440
4	78	119	4648	15424
5	115	124	4647	26116

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1	60	25	1180	\$1661
2	62	72	1699	5308
3	58	91	3843	7295
4	77	103	4679	18731
5	148	108	5054	39031

KNOX COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	70	35	1465	\$2154
2	79	78	3800	7294
3	76	92	4591	13102
4	106	98	4877	21109
5	100	125	5936	26652

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY..

1	55	93	4093	\$3873
2	72	125	5755	6814
3	60	165	6932	14683
4	115	257	7488	26213
5	141	293	8303	36124

LAGRANGE COUNTY.

1	60	62	1522	\$2658
2	80	55	2766	2848
3	97	98	3509	8284
4	115	185	4223	14779
5	137	199	4128	19064

LAKE COUNTY.

1	60	21	375	\$1166
2	74	54	1868	2148
3	96	101	2842	7163
4	131	116	3628	13762
5	143	144	4276	23461

LAPORTE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	66	57	2035	\$3572
2	113	172	3039	8736
3	87	116	3818	9590
4	140	213	5476	31888
5	140	216	6516	45440

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1	60	20	667	\$ 991
2	63	80	3391	5356
3	62	89	3986	8494
4	94	105	4238	16149
5	102	117	4991	24497

MADISON COUNTY.

1	50	88	3545	\$5083
2	54	87	3886	5140
3	62	127	5046	14380
4	80	158	6587	22457
5	107	152	7315	36370

MARION COUNTY.

1	75	49	4108	\$8844
2	82	77	3665	6616
3	72	149	9691	30231
4	112	226	11682	83524
5	133	305	16760	159063

MARSHALL COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	60	53	2088	\$2593
2	55	62	2024	4777
3	77	125	4486	10849
4	133	201	6576	20494
5	138	246	6611	29656

MARTIN COUNTY.

1	60	13	617	\$ 715
2	62	23	1321	1684
3	66	64	2094	7168
4	78	74	2221	7414
5	98	83	3785	16031

MIAMI COUNTY.

1	43	92	3433	\$4198
2	60	113	4295	7281
3	66	143	5342	14598
4	93	164	6627	26121
5	123	185	6233	37734

MONROE COUNTY.

1	60	44	1844	\$2326
2	69	68	2818	5099
3	98	92	4010	11051
4	124	112	4090	17205
5	120	126	4935	23398

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	66	80	3494	\$4615
2	59	124	4978	6803
3	51	134	5950	12161
4	93	137	6282	25364
5	120	154	7149	38686

MORGAN COUNTY.

1	60	17	943	\$1136
2	54	63	1962	3287
3	53	110	4338	10276
4	76	117	4938	18651
5	117	139	5428	29555

NEWTON COUNTY.

1	.....	...	.....	.....
2	63	21	579	\$1023
3	65	31	703	4296
4	93	64	1538	6488
5	120	66	2180	12937

NOBLE COUNTY.

1	55	79	2492	\$3159
2	66	120	4412	5598
3	110	169	5326	11521
4	135	232	6581	20060
5	132	265	6929	26933

OHIO COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	53	24	304	\$ 705
2	86	37	1251	2893
3	62	38	1609	4272
4	70	39	1482	5726
5	120	38	1620	8073

ORANGE COUNTY.

1	60	14	744	\$ 783
2	64	60	2920	5308
3	63	83	3864	9128
4	80	90	4147	13888
5	99	103	4256	19345

OWEN COUNTY.

1	60	19	792	\$1055
2	53	81	3216	4444
3	65	104	5743	10704
4	82	113	4933	15962
5	118	116	5022	24024

PARKE COUNTY.

1	60	92	3497	\$4831
2	85	113	4025	6121
3	63	116	4842	13299
4	98	131	5374	26668
5	140	166	5595	41366

PERRY COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	60	36	1402	\$2506
2	83	55	2730	4030
3	73	77	3455	8063
4	86	90	4832	14380
5	128	112	4890	23278

PIKE COUNTY.

1	73	26	896	\$1331
2	54	52	1701	2907
3	59	77	3321	7951
4	73	81	3799	12967
5	74	94	4808	15069

PORTER COUNTY.

1	60	42	1355	\$2548
2	77	110	2071	4646
3	91	96	2504	6065
4	149	149	3736	17933
5	145	158	4386	25176

POSEY COUNTY.

1	60	24	954	\$1469
2	74	74	2763	4758
3	75	94	4371	13096
4	83	129	5183	23288
5	122	116	5302	27027

PULASKI COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	47	6	346	\$ 505
2	63	42	1456	2599
3	50	57	2020	4495
4	76	67	2177	7196
5	89	76	2522	12425

PUTNAM COUNTY.

1	55	36	1344	\$1805
2	55	110	3363	6722
3	55	137	5379	11281
4	89	144	6084	27513
5	120	163	6250	35170

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

1	47	65	3047	\$3800
2	61	119	5529	7378
3	75	150	6229	16790
4	83	159	7227	25462
5	126	160	7022	41256

RIPLEY COUNTY.

1	60	59	2927	\$3269
2	69	113	4708	7647
3	70	113	5398	12773
4	103	127	5751	20802
5	112	123	5058	23896

RUSH COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	60	45	1841	\$3971
2	64	108	2449	6411
3	57	115	4318	10143
4	102	155	4777	21019
5	125	155	5688	35321

SCOTT COUNTY.

1	55	13	553	\$ 620
2	59	41	2041	2420
3	54	43	2134	3923
4	81	46	2292	7943
5	93	51	2489	9346

SHELBY COUNTY.

1	60	40	1790	\$1933
2	66	90	4449	7517
3	59	115	5563	12290
4	93	129	6398	23263
5	123	178	6489	37471

SPENCER COUNTY.

1	95	14	420	\$2327
2	72	77	3433	5619
3	70	97	4829	12396
4	106	123	5657	22117
5	120	149	6991	32998

STARKE COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	60	9	733	\$ 348
2	.....	...	.....	.....
3	73	29	821	2888
4	84	39	1412	3397
5	113	67	1560	6172

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1	66	71	2307	\$2669
2	82	200	3392	4276
3	107	125	3691	6682
4	137	180	3453	13100
5	129	198	4694	17057

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

1	40	63	1980	\$2866
2	63	94	3596	3647
3	113	166	5702	13566
4	124	188	6137	27312
5	138	207	6833	39317

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

1	60	38	1798	\$2065
2	65	83	3088	4498
3	64	108	4869	11412
4	94	114	6041	19380
5	107	129	6261	27596

SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	50	16	442	\$ 629
2	80	63	3376	5675
3	60	79	3726	9323
4	87	83	3690	15192
5	121	91	3746	20348

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

1	60	33	1469	\$2059
2	57	87	2784	5716
3	81	119	4324	17897
4	85	172	7737	36354
5	147	186	8650	69623

TIPTON COUNTY.

1	45	27	1262	\$1652
2	64	55	1941	3225
3	55	60	2870	8327
4	88	75	3450	12582
5	108	77	3712	17885

UNION COUNTY.

1	60	12	387	\$ 683
2	76	41	1391	3391
3	76	53	1898	5279
4	110	70	1773	10113
5	146	70	1944	15153

VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	105	55	3314	\$8320
2	77	79	3745	12853
3	99	91	4678	18734
4	112	115	5201	44607
5	148	155	6735	67965

VERMILLION COUNTY.

1	60	15	727	\$ 614
2	63	44	1455	3395
3	64	64	2939	8793
4	101	69	2837	13163
5	143	73	3279	22665

VIGO COUNTY.

1	60	28	2000	\$1965
2	63	54	2421	3179
3	88	116	7438	26190
4	153	157	9181	43038
5	156	168	8576	66638

WABASH COUNTY.

1	53	78	758	\$3394
2	88	125	5330	10347
3	62	142	6604	14014
4	87	189	7194	22692
5	107	164	7077	37282

WARREN COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School indays.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	60	22	951	\$1672
2	68	63	2114	4529
3	65	78	2183	7258
4	107	87	3313	21154
5	130	125	3235	24894

WARRICK COUNTY.

1	60	33	1319	\$1561
2	42	73	3689	3940
3	48	77	3129	7092
4	67	118	5094	17116
5	120	131	6006	33271

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1	55	64	3058	\$3334
2	66	67	3351	5982
3	56	112	5323	12523
4	71	121	5027	19553
5	100	138	5368	25518

WAYNE COUNTY.

1	60	113	5404	\$7436
2	67	132	5766	9998
3	70	164	6892	20522
4	120	215	9183	50492
5	127	223	8584	59056

WELLS COUNTY.

YEAR.	Length of School in days.	Number of Teachers.	Attend- ance at School.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1	60	57	2184	\$2701
2	68	94	3944	5352
3	83	99	4508	9776
4	117	189	4539	15650
5	125	189	4647	19516

WHITE COUNTY.

1	60	34	1126	\$2045
2	71	66	2860	3910
3	49	78	2399	6952
4	63	98	3131	10029
5	111	114	3720	23103

WHITLEY COUNTY.

1	60	64	1402	\$2224
2	56	82	2507	2345
3	66	106	4450	8604
4	137	194	4402	18669
5	117	184	4520	18209

STATE BOARD QUESTIONS, 1876.

QUESTIONS AND RULES

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,

IN

CONDUCTING EXAMINATIONS FOR STATE
CERTIFICATES.

RULES.

1. Each candidate shall, previous to the opening of the examination, pay to the Examiner the sum of five dollars, as evidence of his good intention. Said sum can in no case be refunded.
2. The Examiner shall supply the candidates with legal cap paper, pens and ink for the examination. The answers shall be written with pen and ink. If any corrections are necessary, the candidate shall not erase, but shall draw a single mark over the amended error, that the Examiner may see the error as well as the correction.
3. The requirements of the candidate in orthography, penmanship and the art of composition, shall be judged from the written papers. Sufficient time for the writing shall be given, that they may be prepared with care.

4. Each candidate shall be furnished with a printed slip containing the questions upon the given subject, which shall be returned with the examination papers as soon as the subject is completed. The papers shall not be rolled or folded. The name of the candidate shall be written at the top of each page. No slate or trial papers shall be used, but all the writing shall be upon the sheets of the examination papers.

5. No communication shall be had with persons or books, in any manner, during the examination on any subject. A brief recess shall be given between the examination of the several subjects.

6. No one shall be permitted to make inquiries respecting the import of any question. If any one shall be in doubt as to the meaning of a question, he shall express his doubt in writing; and this statement shall be submitted to the Board with his examination papers.

7. At the beginning of the examination, selections of prose and of poetry shall be assigned by the Examiner to the candidate for reading; and the latter may, at intervals during the period of the examination, use the dictionary in the preparation of the lesson designated. In this exercise, the expression of the thought, the reader's accuracy of pronunciation, and his knowledge of the meaning of the words, shall be tested.

8. All the candidates shall commence each subject simultaneously. The time allotted to each subject shall be one hour, and should not be exceeded.

9. The subjects shall be given to the candidates in the order in which they are arranged by the Board.

10. Any violation of these rules shall be reported by the Examiner to the Board.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Write your name and post-office address.
2. How long have you been teaching?
3. How long have you been teaching in Indiana?
4. Do you apply for a first or second grade certificate?

5. If you do not secure a first, do you wish a second grade certificate?
6. Name the town in which you now are examined.
7. Write the name of the person conducting this examination.
8. Have you given or received aid during this examination?

[NOTE.—The Examiner will present these general questions at the beginning of the examination, but not require them to be answered until the candidate has completed the examination in all the branches.]

(For Both Grades.)

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is the law of the decimal system of notation? Write in words 7406.024.
2. From 73.2 take 64.39. Give full analysis of process.
3. Numbers are classified as prime and composite. What is the basis of this classification? Show clearly the difference between the idea expressed by the word divisor and that expressed by the word factor. Is the following a good definition of factor? "A factor of a number is a number that will exactly divide it."
4. Divide 12.664 by 3.6. Analyze the process and deduce the rule for division of decimals.
5. What is a cube? What is a cubic inch? Show that there must be 1728 cubic inches in one cubic foot.
6. An observer finds that 2 hours and 24 minutes after the sun crosses his meridian, his chronometer, regulated at Greenwich, indicates 12 minutes and 32 seconds past 10 A. M.; what is the longitude of the observer? Give full explanation.
7. A note of \$400 due in one year from April 12, 1875, was bought July 12, 1875, for \$390; what rate of interest does the buyer realize on his money, the note bearing interest at 10 per cent.?
8. A, of Indianapolis, owes B, of New York, \$5,000. Exchange from Indianapolis to Philadelphia is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium; from Philadelphia to New York 1 per cent. discount; what sum will pay the debt by circular exchange through Philadelphia?
Define power, root, cube root. Find cube root of 63.27 to two decimal places.
10. A cylindrical vat $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep holds 1425 wine gallons; what is the diameter of the vat in feet and inches?

GRAMMAR.

1. In what different ways may the meaning of a noun be modified?
2. To what class of modifiers does case belong? Explain.
3. What is the fundamental difference between an adjective modifier and an adverbial modifier?
4. What kind of modification is expressed by mood?
5. State the basis of the classification of pronouns, and name the classes.
6. What is the basis for separating sentences into the three classes of simple, compound and complex?
7. What is essential to a complete definition?
8. When should the pronoun "that" be used instead of "which"?
9. In what sense is the verb "the word" in the sentence?
10. In what sense may one word be said to govern another?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What are the conditions which determine climate? How are climatic zones bounded? Where is the hottest part of the earth?
2. Where are the largest rainless districts of the earth? What are the causes of this rainless condition?
3. In what season of the year does Christmas occur in Australia? Why?
4. Beginning at the Gulf of Guinea, trace the Equatorial Current throughout its entire course. What are its effects upon the climate and productions of the northern and western coasts of Europe?
5. Describe the arrangement of the great mountain systems and low plains of South America. Show why there are no large rivers on that continent emptying into the Pacific Ocean.
6. What is the peculiarity of the coast line of Europe? What are the results of this peculiarity?
7. Describe the drainage of the Mississippi valley.
8. Name the States in the United States which are principally engaged in manufactures; those in raising cereals; those in mining; those in growing tobacco; those in producing sugar. What physical laws determine these various productions?

9. Load a vessel at Yankton, Dakota, through what waters would it sail to reach Ceylon?

10. What are the reasons that Africa has rainless regions, and South America such exuberant vegetation?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. A ball is thrown vertically upward and passes through 96 feet the first second, how high will it go?

2. Two forces at right angles to each other act at the same time on a body, the one capable of giving a velocity of 3 feet a second, the other 4 feet; how fast would the body move, and how would its direction be found?

3. A lever is 4 feet long, having its fulcrum at one end; what weight, at 6 inches from the fulcrum, will a power of 20 pounds at the other end of the lever support?

4. Define "Centre of Gravity."

5. What is a pendulum? What is the "Centre of Oscillation?" What is the principal use of the pendulum?

6. How much weight does a body lose in being weighed in water? Give a reason for the answer.

7. On what principle may any substance heavier than water be made to float?

8. What is a barometer? Explain its construction. For what is it used?

9. When the echo of the voice is heard after an interval of two seconds, at what distance is the reflecting surface?

10. How may light be resolved into its primary colors? Illustrate by a diagram. Name the colors in their order, beginning with the least refrangible.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What are the principal powers of Congress?

2. What authority have the several States over the qualifications of voters?

3. Who may be members of Congress?

4. What are the duties and powers of the President?

5. What is the constitutional method of electing a President?

6. What is the extent of the powers of the United States Supreme Court, and in what cases has it original jurisdiction?

7. Who presides over the Senate, and what effect has his vote upon legislation?
8. What powers are denied to the several States by the Constitution?
9. Who may be impeached by Congress, and for what offenses?
10. Describe the course of a bill through Congress, from the time of its introduction until it becomes a law.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Of what substances are bones formed? Give the use of each substance.
2. Name the tissues necessary to form a hinge joint, and give the use of each.
3. Name the principal kinds of food, both organic and inorganic.
4. State where and how starch, fats and albumen are digested, and tell into what each is changed by digestion.
5. Where and how is animal heat produced?
6. Describe the circulation of the blood, commencing at the aorta, and following it through one complete circuit of the systemic and pulmonic circulation.
7. Describe the structure of the skin and tell what offices it performs.
8. When a bone is broken, state the steps which nature takes to repair it.
9. What is the physiological action and effect of alcohol?
10. Name and locate the parts of the brain. State the office of the grey and white matter in the nervous system.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. What are the subjects proper to be taught to children between six and nine years of age? Give reasons in full for your opinion.
2. Give a classification of the mental powers, and state the order of their development.
3. Of what special value is arithmetic as a disciplinary study?
4. State the specific means to be employed in securing the attention of children.
5. State in full the objects of the recitation on the part of the pupil and on the part of the teacher.

MORALS.

1. What is the conscience ?
2. The conscience has been compared with the esthetic faculty, or taste ; what are the chief points in the analogy ?
3. What is the foundation of right, or of moral obligation ? Give the grounds upon which your opinion is based.
4. What are the elements of responsibility for a given action.
5. Is it ever right to disobey conscience ? Does obedience to conscience make an action right ? Give the reasons for your answer.
6. What is a habit ? How is it formed ?
7. How would you justify the efforts to deceive, in military strategy.
8. To what extent are the affections subject to the will ? How are we responsible for their exercise ?
9. What is the ultimate motive, the supreme reason, for any right moral act ?
10. How would you develop moral character in a child ?

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1. Name the dates and places of the first five American settlements made in the 17th century by the French, English and Dutch.
2. Name the thirteen original colonies in the order of their settlement.
3. Of what three colonies was the present State of Connecticut formed ? What was the peculiar character of the charter of each ? Tell the story of the Charter Oak.
4. Including the "Spanish War," how many Intercolonial Wars were there ? Give the name, date and cause of each.
5. Upon what principles were the acts of England based that led to the Revolutionary War ?
6. What was the duration of the Civil War ? What battle of great importance was fought near Washington ? What were its effects upon the country at large ?
7. What were the three most important events of Pierce's administration ? Why were they so important ?
8. Give an account of the assassination of Lincoln, and show how it affected the affairs of the country.
9. Give an account of Salem Witchcraft. What reasons can be assigned for the spread of such a delusion ?

10. What were the causes which led to the settlement of Rhode Island? What was the peculiar characteristic of that colony?

[NOTE.—Close of the examination for a Second Class certificate.]

(For the First Grade Only.)

ALGEBRA.

1. Express in words,

$$\frac{\sqrt{a+x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{c^2}+\sqrt{y}} \quad 2 (\sqrt[3]{a}+\sqrt{x}) \times a \sqrt{a+x^2}.$$

2. Show that $(a+b) - (a-b) = +2b$. Show that the product of two negative quantities is positive.

3. Prove that $\frac{1}{(c-d)^2} = (c-d)^{-2}$.

4. Find the G. C. D. of $x^2 - 9$, $x^2 - 7x + 12$, $x^2 - 6x + 9$.

5. What is an equation? What is a quadratic equation? What is it to solve an equation? What principle must be observed in all the operations in the solution of an equation?

6. What is elimination?

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=a. \\ x-y=b. \\ x-z=c. \end{cases}$$

Find the value of y . Explain fully each step of the process.

7. Show that $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$. Show that $\frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}} = 5+2\sqrt{6}$

8. $x + \sqrt{c^2 - ax} = \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{c^2 - ax}}$. Find the value of x .

9. $(3x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y)^5 = ?$ Expand, using Binomial Formula.

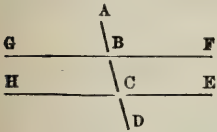
10. The fore wheel of a coach makes 6 revolutions more than the hind wheel, in going 120 yards; but, if the circumference of each wheel be increased by 1 yard, the fore wheel will make only 4 revolutions more than the hind wheel in the 120 yards. What is the circumference of each wheel?

GEOMETRY.

1. What is the subject matter of geometry? What is a plane? Explain the use of the terms complement and supplement, as applied to angles. Illustrate.

2. Classify quadrilaterals and define each kind.

3. Draw a perpendicular to a given line, through a given point.
4. What are equal geometrical figures? Give four sets of conditions under which two triangles may be proved equal in all their parts. What are similar figures? Give four sets of conditions under which two triangles may be proved similar.
5. The side of a regular hexagon is 6; what is the area of the circumscribed circle?
6. Angle $FBC + \text{angle } BCE = 2 \text{ R. A.}$ Prove that GF and HE are parallel.



7. How is an inscribed angle measured? The angle formed by two secants, without the circumference is how measured? The angle formed by a tangent and a chord is how measured? The angle formed by two chords which cut each other is how measured? Demonstrate the last.
8. Prove that the area of a circle equals the product of one-half the radius by the circumference.
9. Given the circumference of a circle, to find its center.
10. The sides of one triangle are 7, 9 and 11. The side of a second similar triangle, homologous with side 9, is 5; what are the other sides of the latter triangle?

RHETORIC.

1. What are the fundamental divisions of discourse? State the object of each.
2. Name and define the parts of a complete discourse.
3. What is amplification?
4. Define style, and name the fundamental qualities.
5. For what two general purposes are figures of speech employed?
6. Compare and contrast the sentence and the paragraph.
7. Give a complete definition of description.
8. State resemblances and differences between deductive and inductive reasoning.
9. In what does historical differ from oratorical discourse?
10. Define analogy, and give an illustration of its use.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Name the grand divisions of the animal kingdom, and give the characteristics of each.
2. In what respects does the nervous system of the articulates differ from that of the vertebrates?
3. What is the ground of classification into genera, species and varieties?
4. Upon what differences are the warm-blooded vertebrates divided into two classes?
5. Name the orders into which carnivorous quadrupeds are classified, and state the ground of classification.
6. Define the terms plantigrade and digitigrade; name an animal belonging to each of the above classes, and tell why so classified.
7. What is metamorphosis? Through what metamorphoses does the butterfly pass in arriving at its perfect condition?
8. Why are the oyster and the star-fish not classed under the same grand division? Explain in full.
9. Name five divisions of land birds. State to which division the following belong, and tell why so classified: Hawk, lark, woodpecker and turkey.
10. Show how the following animals are adapted in their structure to the climate in which they live, and to the food upon which they subsist: Cow, polar bear, cameleopard and camel.

BOTANY.

1. Name and describe in order the stages of plant life.
2. Describe the whorls of a typical flower, and state which are essential. State the difference between a perfect and a complete flower.
3. How does the pollen reach the ovules in the ovary? What is the result if it does not reach them?
4. Suppose the seed of an unknown plant were found to contain but one cotyledon; describe the manner in which the plant grew and the kind of leaves which it produced.
5. How do the epiphytes and parasites differ in the manner of receiving nourishment?
6. Describe the parts of a leaf. Of what are thorns and the parts of a flower modifications?
7. When do plants absorb oxygen? When carbonic acid?

8. Give the chief characteristics of the order of Rosacea, and name some of the most useful plants belonging to this order.

9. To what order or family do the following plants belong: Peanut, quince, dahlia, potato, and hyacinth?

10. Explain the italicized terms in the following description: *Stem—herbaceous, weak; leaves—pinnatifid, segments, cut; fruit—torulous, furrowed, smooth; annual.*

GENERAL HISTORY.

1. Define History. Define Chronology. From what Epoch did the Greeks reckon their dates? From what, the Romans? From what, do Christian nations?

2. What race may be called the true historic race? In what quarter of the globe may this race be found, marked by its strongest peculiar characteristics?

3. What were the causes which led to the founding of the Dutch Republic? What famous statesman was mainly instrumental in creating that Republic?

4. What was the edict of Nantes? By whom was it issued? By whom was it revoked? When? With what results?

5. Who were the prominent writers in English Literature during the reign of Queen Anne? How did they compare with those of Elizabeth's time?

6. Give an account of the causes which led to the downfall of Napoleon I, and of the results of that fall.

7. Tell the story of the "First Crusade," its rise, its prominent leaders and its results.

8. What was the origin of the British Empire in India? What is the extent of that Empire?

9. Who were the most famous writers of England in the reign of Elizabeth? What was the great philosophical work of that period?

10. What relation had Henry VIII of England's marriage with his brother's widow, to the English Reformation?

NOTE.—Close of the examination for a First Class Certificate.

[NOTE.—The examination in Latin and German is not required of applicants for the first or second class certificate. To those passing a satisfactory examination in Latin and German a separate certificate will be given; *Provided*, They already possess the regular first or second class State certificate.]

(Special.)

LATIN.

General questions. State :

- a. Opportunities enjoyed for obtaining your knowledge of the Latin language, and time spent in the study.
- b. Elementary works, readers and grammars used.
- c. Authors read, and what of each.
- d. Work done in Latin prose composition.

I. Write of the following expressions the required forms :

1. Gen. plur. of *urbs magna*.
2. Dat. plur. of *res novae*.
3. Gen. sing. of *vita nulla*.
4. Dat. sing. of *vir ipse*.
5. Dat. sing. of *hoc litus*.
6. Acc. plur. of *mos tempusque*.
7. Gen. plur. of *tria bella*.
8. Acc. plur. of *mare majus*.

II. Write the following verbal forms :

1. Dat. plur. part. present of *laudare*.
2. 2d pers. plur. fut. ind. act. of *scribere*.
3. 3d pers. plur. perf. ind. act. of *ferre*.
4. 1st pers. plur. imp. subj. act. of *posse*.
5. 3d pers. plur. plup. subj. act. of *cadere*.
6. 2d pers. plur. pres. ind. act. of *velle*.
7. 3d pers. sing. perf. subj. act. of *facere*.
8. 3d pers. plur. fut. ind. act. of *finire*.
9. 2d pers. sing. pres. imper. act. of *dicere*.
10. 2d pers. sing. pres. imper. pass. of *monere*.
11. Perf. infinitive of *dare*.
12. Gerundive of *mori*.

III. State the real meaning of the following words, and analyze them into their Latin elements. Whenever one of the Latin words is a verb, give its principal parts :—1. Participle ; 2. Tangent ; 3. President ; 4. Infant ; 5. Insect ; 6. Translate ; 7. Transitive ; 8. Clause ; 9. Legend ; 10. Subject.

IV. Translate: 1. Docendo discemus. 2. Utrum Velis elige. 3. Ne multa discas sed multum. 4. Ea esse dico quæ videri tangere possunt. 5. Peccavisses si id fecisses. 6. Dicuntur dolores omnes tempore leniri. 7. Aut laudat vituperanda aut vituperat laudanda. 8. Rerum copia verborum copiam gignit. 9. Necessitate inventa antiquiora sunt quam voluptatus. 10. Spes patriæ scholæ sunt; his florentibus etiam respublica viget, his ægrotantibus morbus perfacile etiam patriam invadet.

V. Translate into latin: 1. While the sun is rising. 2. He said that he was not well. 3. Do not spare me. 4. We must obey the laws. 5. Labors must be borne. 6. He is said to have become rick. 7. What is right is praised. 8. Nothing stands in the way that—. 9. They will speak much.

VI. Translate, analyze syntactically, and define each word of the following sentence: Ait et sibi placuisse locum.

VII. Translate the following hexameters:

1. Vilus argentum est amo, virtutibus aurum.
2. Aspiciunt oculis superi mortalia justis.
3. Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
4. Divitiisne homines an sunt virtute beati?
5. O socii, neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum.
O passi graviores, dabit dens his quoque finem.

VIII. Explain the versification of the hexameter, and indicate scansion of the above.

IX. Name the principal Roman authors, arranged in order of time. Mention the principal extant works of each.

X. Without translating, comment on the expressions in italics in the following passage, and explain the allusions:

Veniet lustris labentibus ætas
Quum domus *Assarici Phrygiæ* clarasque *Mycenas*
Servitio premet ac victis dominabitur *argis*.
Nascetur pulchra *Trojanus* origine *Caesar*.
Imperium Oceano famam qui terminet astris.
Sulius a *magno* demissum nomen *Iulo*.

GERMAN.

1. Decline *Der gute Sohn, welcher große Schmerz.* Write the genitive of *Der König Friedrich der Zweite.*

2. Name the different classes of pronouns. Give examples of each class, and decline *Was für ein.*

3. What verbs are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *haben*, and which with *sein*? In how many ways may the auxiliary verb *werden* be used? Illustrate by short sentences.

4. What is the difference between a regular and an irregular verb? Give the 1st person singular, indicative mood, of all the tenses of the verb *kaufen*; also of *sprechen*.

5. Define compound separable verbs. When are they separated and when not? Illustrate by a short sentence.

6. Name the order in which the different parts of a sentence follow each other in common construction. When are subject and verb inverted? Illustrate.

7 and 8. Translate:

Vier Becher voll Lebensfreuden sind dem Menschen bestimmt, die ihm die Natur langsam nacheinander reicht: einer für die Kindheit, einer für die Knabenzeit, einer für das Jünglingsalter und einer für das Leben des Mannes. In jedem ist die Mischung auf die Kräfte der Menschen berechnet. Nur wann der eine langsam ausgetrunken ist, kann der folgende ohne Nachtheil und mit Geschmaç genossen werden.

9 and 10. Translate:

Four of the workmen of a Quaker went to him on a New Year's day, to wish him a happy New Year, and at the same time to receive their usual New Year's gifts. The Quaker, having received their congratulations, addressed them in the following manner: "My friends, you have, during the past year, worked faithfully for me, and it is no more than right to give you some token of my appreciation. It is, however, difficult to know what to choose for each, and I will therefore leave the choice to you. You may either take fifteen shillings or one of the bibles which lie on that table."

QUESTIONS
FOR THE
EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS
IN THE
STATE OF INDIANA.

Prepared by the State Board of Education.

MARCH, 1876.

NOTE—At a meeting of the State Board of Education, held September 30th, 1875, the following resolution was adopted, viz : “ *Resolved*, That whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the President of this Board that any County Superintendent has submitted the County questions to his teachers, before the last Saturday of the month for which they were issued, the Clerk of the Board shall be directed to withhold the County questions from such County Superintendent until such time as he shall agree to comply with the rules made by this Board in relation thereto.”

The State Board of Education respectfully requests of the Superintendents the observance of the following

RULES FOR EXAMINATION.

1. That these questions be used **ONLY** on the last Saturday of the month.
2. That during the examination, all maps, globes or other aids be carefully removed from the observation of the candidates.
3. The writing of the candidates should be done in every case with pen and ink, to prevent erasures and changes.
4. All conversation or communication should be absolutely forbidden during an examination.

5. No person should be permitted to see the questions, except such as intend to be examined, until the examination is over.

6. A specific time should be allowed for the preparation of the answers upon each subject. The time must be determined by the observation and experience of the Superintendents.

7. All books and papers should be carefully moved from the desks when the candidates are examined. No trial papers should be used. If the printed lists are used they should be divided, so that no opportunity or temptation shall be given to applicants to refresh their minds at recess by reference to authorities.

8. Do not permit the candidates to ask questions. If they have any doubts as to the meaning of any question, let them be offered in writing, so that the Superintendent may examine them when he examines the answers to the questions.

9. If any corrections are necessary, the candidate shall not erase but draw a single mark over the amended error, that the Superintendent may see the error as well as the correction.

10. These rules should be given to the candidates before entering upon the examination.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Upon what does the denomination of the quotient depend in division? Illustrate.

2. A piece of land is fifty rods long and twenty-four rods wide. What is it worth at \$40.25 per acre?

3. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{4}$ bu., $\frac{1}{4}$ pk., 5-6 qt. and 1 pt.

4. What is the distinguishing characteristic between a decimal and a common fraction?

5. How do you change a common fraction to a decimal fraction? Give the analysis.

6. Add ratio of 6 to 5 to the ratio of 9 to 8, divide the sum by the ratio of 21 to 31, and multiply the quotient by the ratio of 7 to 6.

7. Bought wheat at \$1.25 per bushel, and sold it at \$1.40 per bushel. What per cent. was gained?

8. What must be the face of a note which is to be discounted at the bank for sixty days and grace, at 8 per cent. per annum that the proceeds may be \$235?

9. The difference in time between two places is eight hours and forty minutes. Find the difference in longitude.

10. A room is twenty-one feet wide, twenty-four feet long and fourteen feet high. What is the distance from one of the lower corners to the opposite upper corner?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the shape of the earth, and which of its diameters is the greater?

2. Upon what do mountains have an influence? What are the methods and results of this influence?

3. Give three proofs that the earth is spherical.

4. Define latitude and longitude, and state from what each is reckoned.

5. What is the length of the longest day, and of the longest night in the Frigid Zones?

6. For what productions, natural or artificial, are the several sections of the United States remarkable?

7. Name the capitals of the Atlantic States.

8. Give the location of Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute and Richmond.

9. Name the five most populous cities of Europe in their order of population.

10. In which hemisphere is Asia? What is its largest political division, and what is its most important one?

GRAMMAR.

1. What are the principal parts of a sentence and why are they so called?

2. Write a sentence containing a modifier of the subject telling how many, and two of the predicate, one telling when, and the other where.

3. What is the difference between the following sentences: "John rides that wild horse;" "Does John ride that wild horse?" "John, ride that wild horse."

4. Re-write the following sentence so that "squirrels" shall be the subject, also name the case of the nouns. "John shot some squirrels in my father's field."

5. Name the person of each of the following words: them, I, his, you, me.

6. Write the possessive case, singular and plural, of each of the following words: soldier, child, I, box, lady.

7. Parse the word "black" in each of the following sentences: "I have a black horse," "Black your boots every morning," "Her dress is black," "Can you spell black," "Mr. Black has gone."

8. Write a sentence containing a verb in the present tense, and then re-write it, making the verb in the past tense.

9. Correct the following sentences: "Can you learn me to write?" "He had broke the ice;" "I always learns my lessons in the morning;" "Is this book your'n?"

10. Analyze the following sentence, and parse the words italicised: "On the grassy *bank*, stood a *tall*, waiving *ash*, sound *to* the *very* *core*."

HISTORY.

1. What nation first attempted to colonize Florida, and what was the first permanent settlement in that State?

2. Mention three prominent battles of the revolution.

3. How long did each of the following wars last? The war of secession; the war of 1812; the Dutch war.

4. What Presidents served less than two years?

5. What administrations have been free from war?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the structure of the spine, and show what purpose it serves.

2. From what two sources are the rules of hygiene deduced?

3. At what temperature should the school room be kept?

4. What injurious effects may follow from sitting in a draft of cold air?

5. What kinds of food do you infer that man should eat from the structure of his teeth?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. What preparation should a teacher make for the first day's work in a (new) school?

2. What steps should be taken on the first day of school towards establishing good order?

3. What methods would you adopt to secure the attention of every member of the class to everything that is said during the recitation?

4. Do you require pupils to stand while reciting? Give reasons for your practice in this regard.

5. State in full your reasons for not allowing pupils to communicate with each other during study hours.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

NOTE.—Submit the general questions at the close of the examination.

1. Give your name and post-office address.
2. What special preparation have you made for teaching?
3. Do you take or read educational works or periodicals? If so, name them.
4. Have you attended Teacher's Institutes? If not, why?
5. Have you taught school? What grade? How long?
6. What is your age?
7. What is the length of your previous certificate?
8. Have you given or received aid during this examination?

ARITHMETIC.

1. Give your method of teaching subtraction to beginners. Define subtraction, minuend and remainder.
2. Define corporation, stock, share, dividend, and premium, as used in stock operations.
3. Find the G. C. D. of 169 and 793. Give reason for each step.
4. How many yards of carpet 2 ft. 6 in. wide will it take to cover a floor 20 ft. by 18 ft.?
5. From the wreck of a vessel were taken goods to the value of \$8,750, which sum was $\frac{7}{36}$ ths of the value of the whole cargo. What was the value of the cargo?
6. What is the difference between the true and the bank discount on \$842 for 90 days, at 7 per cent. per annum?
7. When the interest, rate and time are given, how do you find the principal? Illustrate.
8. Why must the terms forming a ratio be of the same kind? Illustrate.

9. A circle is 6 feet in diameter, what is the diameter of a circle containing one-half the area?

10. If 2 feet is the first power, what are the 2d, 3d and 4th powers? Draw figures representing each.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the commercial metropolis of Indiana? of Ohio? of Illinois? of Missouri? of California?

2. What is the name given to the chief ruler of Russia? of Turkey? of Egypt? of Germany?

3. Reckoning from Washington, we find what place that presents neither latitude nor longitude?

4. In what zone has man attained the greatest intellectual development? Give reasons.

5. Locate the rainless districts of the Western Continent.

6. Where do we find the hog, the zebra, the camel, the grizzly bear, and the rhinoceros?

7. From what countries do we obtain cinnamon, Peruvian bark, pepper, coffee and cloves?

8. Name the five largest rivers that flow into the Ohio.

9. The shores of what countries are washed by the North Sea?

10. What countries of Asia lie on the coast between Behrings strait and the Bay of Bengal?

GRAMMAR.

1. Name the classes of phrases and illustrate each.

2. What are modifiers? Name the different classes and give examples of each.

3. Analyze and parse the following: *What* the boy admires, the youth *endeavors* and the man acquires.

4. Name and define the classes of pronouns.

5. State the different uses which the noun may have in the sentence, and illustrate each.

6. Name and define the elements of a sentence.

7. What different uses does the word *sweet* serve, in the two expressions, "Sweet apples," "The apple is sweet?"

8. Conjugate some verb through the past-perfect tense of the passive voice. Then change the given forms, making them interrogative and active.

9. Correct the following, giving reasons : The town is situated on rather a narrow strip of land. This case has no resemblance with the other. We didn't find nobody at home.

10. Tell when a noun is in the nominative case. Give all the cases, and write an illustration of each.

HISTORY.

1. Who were the Northmen? When is it supposed that they discovered America?

2. What five points were the chief objects of attack by the English in the French and Indian war? For what reasons were they chosen?

3. Give an account of the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis.

4. When was the Southern Confederacy founded, and where?

5. For what was the year 1871 remarkable?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What are the chief sources of ill health?

2. How do bones grow?

3. Describe the spinal cord.

4. Why are the veins pulseless?

5. What is the effect of marsh miasms?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. What are the advantages of following a definite programme of recitation and study in school?

2. In asking questions in a recitation, why should the question be asked, before the pupil who is expected to answer it is designated?

3. How do you teach good manners in your school?

4. Should a time be set apart for moral instruction each day, or should it only be given incidentally? Give reasons for your opinion.

5. State the advantages and the disadvantages of keeping a record of pupils' standing in each recitation.

ARITHMETIC.

1. $\{ [(9.25 + 9.263) - 2.891] \times .615 \} \div .205 = \text{what?}$
2. The divisor is 13, the quotient is 19, the remainder 184.
What is the dividend?
3. Divide the least common multiple of 34, 51, 68 and 85, by the greatest common divisor of 88 and 154.
4. Divide $\frac{1}{5}$ by $\frac{6}{7}$. By analysis.
5. A miller takes 4 quarts of toll from every bushel of wheat.
What per cent. does he take for toll?
6. What is the difference between 95 per cent. of \$20 and .95 per cent. of \$20?
7. If 12 yards of silk $\frac{2}{3}$ of a yard wide, cost \$29.04, what will 10 yards of silk $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards wide cost?
8. Define interest, principal and usury.
9. What is the length of the longest straight line (which can be stretched) in a room 24 feet long, 16 feet wide and 12 feet high?
10. 50 acres of land were divided among three brothers, as follows: The first received $\frac{1}{6}$, the second $\frac{2}{7}$, and the third the remainder. How many acres did each receive?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What part of the earth is chiefly occupied by Malays? By Mongolians?
2. Why is the equatorial axis of the earth greater than the polar axis?
3. Name and locate three ocean currents.
4. Name and locate the five longest rivers in the world.
5. What grand divisions are wholly in the northern hemisphere?
6. Trace a water route from Chicago to Australia.
7. Name the Gulf States and their capitals.
8. What countries supply India rubber?
9. Bound the Indian Territory.
10. Name three volcanoes of Mexico.

GRAMMAR.

1. What time is indicated by each of the following verbs: Shall have studied ; have studied ; had studied ; study ; will study ?
2. What is the necessity for modifying words in a sentence ? Classify modifiers on any basis you may select.
3. How are the tenses that denote progressive action formed ? Those that denote completed action ?
4. Define a phrase. Write a sentence containing a phrase. Underscore the phrase.
5. Define a clause. Write a sentence containing a clause used as subject.
6. Define gender. What are the ways of distinguishing the gender of nouns ?
7. How is the case of a noun distinguished ?
8. Write sentences using the following words in the possessive case : Farmer, herdsman, Moses, Thomas, houses.
9. Analyze : "He saw that it would be useless to make a second attempt."
10. Write four sentences containing modal adverbs.

U. S. HISTORY.

1. Name two of the principal French explorers in the United States, and give a brief account of the labors of each.
2. What was the Navigation Act ? When and by whom was it passed ?
3. What were the effects of the surrender of Burgoyne ?
4. What were the principal events of Madison's administration ?
5. What were the Alien and Sedition Laws ?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Define nutrition. Enumerate the changes involved in nutrition.
2. What is the direct effect of the digestive process on the various organs of digestion ?
3. Describe the movements of the heart, in circulation.
4. Why is frequent washing of the body necessary to health ? What general direction would you give in regard to bathing ?
5. What two conditions are essential to the sense of taste ?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. What are the relative merits of the Word Method and Phonic Method of teaching reading.
2. Should pupils be retained after school hours to make up lessons? Give your reasons for your answer.
3. What kinds of punishment are ever admissible in a school?
4. State the relative merits of written and oral spelling.
5. Why is it not best to teach children their letters before teaching either the words or sounds of letters?

CIRCULARS ISSUED

FROM THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NUMBER ONE.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
INDIANAPOLIS, June 1st, 1875.

To County Auditors and to County Superintendents:

The following questions concerning the proper construction of some of the recent Amendments to the School Law, have been submitted to this office. They are deemed to be of sufficient importance to justify their publication, together with the substance of the opinions given in reply thereto.

I.

QUESTION.—Will the County Superintendent be required, under the amended law, to visit schools, and can the County Commissioners prohibit him from so doing?

REPLY.—Section 39 of the School Law, Acts of 1873, provides that the County Superintendent “shall visit each school of the county at least once each year, etc.” This was not repealed by any of the provisions of the new law. It is still the duty of the County Superintendent to visit each school of the county at least once each year.

The Act of March 9, 1875, Sec. 3, however, provides that the

number of days which the County Superintendent shall occupy in performing this duty, shall be determined by the Board of County Commissioners in each county, *as they in their discretion may deem just and proper*, provided that the number that they so allow shall not be more than one-half the number of schools, in such county, in any one year.

It is quite clear that it is the duty of the County Commissioners to grant to the County Superintendents a just and proper number of days in which to perform this labor.

II.

QUESTION.—Must a person, to be eligible to the office of County Superintendent, have taught twenty-four months?

REPLY.—The term “two years,” as used in Section 1, of the Act approved March 9, 1875, is construed to mean two school years, not two civil years. It is therefore held, that if a person has been in the business of teaching for the space of at least two years, and has had, during that time, eighteen months of actual successful experience in teaching, he is, if qualified in other respects, eligible to the office of County Superintendent.

III.

QUESTION.—Should the time spent in hearing appeal cases and in examining dockets, be considered a part of the twenty days allowed for office work?

REPLY.—The time allowed for office work was intended to afford the Superintendent reasonable time for preparing his records and for making the reports required of him. In most of the counties these duties will probably fully occupy the twenty days.

Holding township institutes, hearing appeal cases and examining dockets, are duties beyond and outside those which are intended to be performed in the twenty days allowed for office work.

IV.

QUESTION.—Does the school law require the County Superintendent to distribute the time allowed by the County Commissioners, for visiting schools, equally over the twelve calendar months of the year?

REPLY.—The law does not require the County Superintendent to so distribute his time, in visiting schools. The visitation of schools must obviously be performed when the schools are in session; and, inasmuch as the schools are not in session every month in the year, it would be impracticable for the County Superintendent to make such a distribution of his time.

QUESTION.—Does the law require the County Superintendent to distribute the twenty days allowed him for office work over the twelve calendar months of the year?

REPLY.—The school law does not require the County Superintendent to distribute the twenty days allowed for office work, over the twelve calendar months of the year. This time allowed for office work was intended to afford the County Superintendent opportunity to prepare his reports, required by law to be made to this department and to the County Auditors, etc.

The greater part of these reports must be made out in the months of May, June and September. The County Superintendent should therefore be allowed to occupy, during these months, as many of the said twenty days as may be necessary to perform the clerical duties required of him by sections 13, 38, 41 and 42 of the school law.

Very respectfully,

JAS. H. SMART,

Sup't Public Instruction.

NUMBER TWO.

CONCERNING THE DISPOSITION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY ANNEXED TO TOWNS AND CITIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21st, 1875.

To the School Officers of the State:

The large number of communications received in this office, asking for opinions concerning the disposition of property, acquired

by townships for school purposes, and which subsequently becomes included within the corporate limits of a town or city, renders a reply in this form desirable.

I. The school law makes no provision by which cases of this kind can be determined. They involve a question of equity, and each can be settled on its merits by the court having competent jurisdiction, or by arbitration.

II. The Supreme Court has, in the case of *Heizer vs. Yohn et al.*, 37 Ind., 415, declared that "there is no statute which provides that when a part of a township shall be annexed to a city or town, the title to school-houses, or houses and lots on which they are situated, within the territory thus annexed, shall, by that act, be withdrawn from the school township, as a corporation, and vested in the town or city." It also says that "it is true that equality which is equity, would say that they (the party so annexed) should share in the property, or its proceeds, in proportion to their number or the amount contributed by them to its acquisition." At the close of the decision the following important suggestion appears: "If there shall be discovered any ground on which an equitable division of the proceeds of the property when sold, can be effected, or if the corporations interested can agree upon such a division, this opinion is not intended to prevent such an adjustment."

In commenting upon this decision, the Attorney General says:

"This decision, then, is to the effect that the title to school property, in such cases as are mentioned in your questions, would remain in the school townships.

"In the event the school property be sold, the Supreme Court make the suggestion, eminently proper and just, that there should be an equitable division of the proceeds, in such cases, between the school townships and the incorporated towns or cities. It is clearly intimated in the opinion that such a division, if brought about by the parties interested, would be sanctioned by the courts, and in a suit instituted for the purpose of obtaining such a division, it is fair to suppose that the courts would lend their aid.

"It is impossible to anticipate the various aspects which the facts in such cases may present in future. But it would seem to be a fair and proper rule, in general, that the proceeds of sales of school property, in such cases as you have mentioned, ought to be equitably divided between the school townships, on the one hand, and

the incorporated towns or cities on the other hand, which are interested, in proportion to the amounts which they have contributed respectively to the property."

III. The questions assume such various phases, that it is impossible for this department, in the absence of a knowledge of the details, to give an opinion as to what equity is, in each case, or to state upon just what basis a settlement ought to be made in case of arbitration.

It is quite clear, however, that a house included within the limits of an incorporated town or city, can not be used for school purposes to advantage by the township.

If a house, built and owned by a township, has been so included, either by the incorporation of a portion of the township or by the extension of the limits of a town or city already incorporated, and if the house is suitable for school purposes, it would be wise to permit the town or city to use the house upon such terms as may be just to both parties. There is nothing in the decision of the Supreme Court to prevent the Township Trustee from conveying the title of the property, so included, to the town or city, upon equitable terms. In many cases school-houses are so built that they are of comparatively little value for other than school purposes. If the town or city so desires, it would generally be more economical to convey the property to it, than it would be to sell the property to outside parties and divide the proceeds.

IV. The following cases, with comments thereon, are cited as examples of those that have been submitted to this office:

1. An incorporated town extends its limits so as to include a township school-house, but in so doing, takes in a part only of the district in which the house is situated.

In this case it is obvious that the town ought, if it desires the use of the house, to pay a reasonable proportion of its value; otherwise, the part of the district which was not taken into the city, would lose something for which it had in part paid.

2. A school-house has been built and paid for, by a township, in a certain district, and the district in question has paid its share of the cost of building said house, as well as its proportion of all the other houses in the township; the district subsequently incorporates and claims the school property.

It seems not only unjust to deny to said district any participation in the benefits arising from its previous investment in school property, simply because it chooses to incorporate and because the title

of the property is adjudged to be in the township; but it also appears that no injustice would be done if the title to the property should be conveyed to the town, so made, for a merely nominal amount. The people of the town would then enjoy no more than that which had been conceded to them as their right before the district became incorporated.

3. School property has been acquired by a township for one of its populous districts which is contiguous to a city. This entire district becomes included within the city by the extension of the city limits. It is claimed that inasmuch as the city has paid nothing towards the erection of any of the school-houses in the township, it has, in justice, no claim upon the school property in the district, so annexed.

A careful examination of the facts shows, that the district so included has paid its proportion of the cost of all the other houses of the township, as well as its proportion of its own house. It has actually paid more than the value of its own school property.

If it could not have the use of its school property within its limits, it would lose something for which it had paid, and would be obliged to submit to a second tax, imposed by the city authorities, to provide itself with school facilities. The title should, in equity, be conveyed to the city for a nominal amount.

4. A township has built a fine house for a populous district, and has contracted a debt of \$8,000 therefor. The district subsequently becomes incorporated and claims the right to control the school property, leaving the township to pay the indebtedness.

In this event the incorporated town would get something for nothing, which would be manifestly unjust to the township. The title of the house ought certainly to be passed to the town school board, but only on the assumption of the debt or a proper proportion of it, or by the payment of such a sum of money as will work no injustice to the township.

V. In all cases of this nature it is recommended, that if the matter can not be settled by the school officers interested, it be referred to a board of three arbitrators,—one to be appointed by the township trustee, one by the town or city school board, and the third by the two already appointed.

Very respectfully,

JAS. H. SMART,

Sup't Public Instruction.

NUMBER THREE.

CONCERNING THE SELECTION AND DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS IN TOWNSHIPS.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20, 1875.

In answer to numerous inquiries concerning the selection, employment, and dismissal of teachers, the following exposition of the law is furnished :

1. Question—Does the law give the Trustee, or the patrons of a school the right to select a teacher?

Answer—The revised School Law of March 6th, 1865, section 26, provides among other things that “Such (school) meetings shall have power to designate their teachers, etc.”

Thus the law stood until 1873, when by an act, approved March 8th, 1873, section 26 was amended by striking out the clause quoted above.

The law which now governs the selection of teachers, in townships, is as follows, viz: Section 10. “The Trustees shall take charge of the educational affairs of their respective townships, towns, and cities, employ teachers, etc., etc.” There is no provision of the law, authorizing any other person than the Trustee, to select a teacher. It is therefore held that the provision authorizing the Trustee to *employ* a teacher, also authorizes him to *select* a teacher, and that school meetings are not empowered, by the law, with the authority to designate or employ teachers.

2. Question—Are there any limitations placed upon Township Trustees, in the selection and employment of teachers?

Answer—The limitations mentioned in the law are as follows, viz: Section 28 provides that “Trustees shall employ no person to teach in any of the Common Schools of the State, unless such person

shall have a license to teach issued from the proper State or County authority, and in full force at the date of employment." Section 28 also provides that "the said Trustee shall not employ any teacher whom a majority of those entitled to vote at school meetings have decided, at any regular school meeting, they do not wish employed."

It will thus be seen that a Trustee of a township may employ any qualified person, to whom objection in legal form has not been made.

3. Question—Must not the objection, on the part of the patrons of a school to the employment of a particular teacher, be expressed at the regular annual meeting held on the 1st Saturday in October, if at all?

Answer—It is held that all school meetings, called in accordance with the provisions of the law, are regular meetings, hence the patrons of a school have the right to object to the employment of any particular person to teach their school, at any legal school meeting, held prior to the employment of the teacher by the Trustee.

4. Question—A Township Trustee makes a contract with a teacher, and the patrons of the school for which he was employed, subsequently hold a meeting and decide that they do not wish said teacher employed. Is the action of the patrons valid, and does it set aside the contract already made between the Trustee and the said teacher?

Answer—A strict interpretation of the phraseology of the language of the statute, indicates that a peremptory challenge of a teacher by the patrons of a school, to be valid, must be made *before* a contract has been made by the Trustee and the teacher. In interpreting a statute of this kind, however, the general spirit and intent of the law should be considered. There are two parties whose rights are involved in this question, the patrons of the school and the teacher. The law seeks to protect both. The contract provided for in the law is mutually beneficial to both parties. By it a teacher binds himself to serve the patrons, and deprives himself of the right to contract his services to any other party; this affords security to the people. On the other hand, the Trustee, as the agent of the people, binds himself to give the teacher employment and to pay him a reasonable compensation for his services; this should afford security to the teacher. The people now have the right to

demand that the teacher perform competent service, in accordance with the law, which is and must always be made a part of his contract. The teacher certainly does not violate his part of the contract until he fails to perform the competent service agreed upon. It would seem, therefore, that if a teacher had made a legal contract with a Trustee, by which he was bound under the law to perform a particular service and for a specified compensation, it would be unjust to deprive him of the benefits arising from the contract, by a peremptory challenge which did not even permit him to show that he was able and willing to perform the service agreed upon.

It is therefore held that a peremptory challenge, by the patrons of the school, to be valid, must be made prior to the employment of the teacher by the Trustee, and that the right of peremptory challenge does not exist after a contract has been made.

5. Question—Have the patrons of a school no remedy against a teacher already employed, who proves to be incompetent or immoral?

Answer—Section 28, last clause, provides that “at any time after the commencement of any school, if a majority of such voters petition such Trustee that they wish the teacher thereof dismissed, such Trustee shall dismiss such teacher, but only upon due notice, and upon good cause shown.” The proper mode of procedure, in the dismissal of an incompetent teacher, is suggested in a note on Section 28, of the School Law, to be found on page 25.

Another remedy against an incompetent or immoral teacher may be found in the revocation of his license. Section 33 of the law provides that “the County Superintendent shall have power to revoke licenses granted by him or his predecessors, for incompetency, immorality, cruelty, or general neglect of the business of the school, etc.” For the proper mode of procedure, in securing the revocation of a teacher’s license, see note on Section 36 of the School Law, to be found on page 28.

It will thus be seen by answer to question 5, together with others that have preceded it, that there are three modes of relieving a school of an undesirable teacher: 1st, By the *peremptory challenge* which may be without cause assigned but must be made before a contract is entered into, between the Trustee and the teacher; 2nd, By the *petition* for dismissal, which must be made after a teacher has commenced his school and for good cause shown; 3d, By the

revocation of the license which can only be done by the County Superintendent, and for good cause.

6. Question.—Who are legal voters at school meetings called for the purpose of selecting a teacher or of appointing a Director?

Answer—There being no provision of the law for meetings of the patrons of a school, for the purpose of selecting a teacher, the law does not provide who shall be voters at such meetings. The law does provide, however, for school meetings for the election of a Director; the repair, removal, erection or sale of a school-house; for the purpose of ordering a peremptory challenge of a teacher; or for the purpose of petitioning the Trustee in regard to the removal of a teacher. At all such meetings, all tax-payers of the district, except married women and minors, are entitled to vote. See Sections 26, 27 and 28, and also note on Section 25, on page 23, of the School Law.

7. Question—Have the patrons of a school a right to meet for the purpose of designating their teacher, and is it the duty of the Trustee to employ the teacher who has been chosen at such a meeting?

Answer—While there are no provisions of the law authorizing meetings for such a purpose, there is certainly no statute prohibiting them. A vote by the patrons of a school in favor of a teacher can not, however, control the action of the Trustee in the employment of a teacher. Any action of this kind must be regarded as advisory or as a petition merely. If the patrons of a school are united in the choice of a thoroughly competent person to teach their school and the Trustee is under no obligation to any other person, he may properly employ the person so designated; but it should be observed that the Trustee is responsible under the law for the selection of suitable persons to teach the schools of his township. This responsibility he can not alienate. If he should delegate it to an agent, he is still responsible. He can not, in the eye of the law, be relieved of this responsibility even by a vote of the patrons of a school. The Trustee should, therefore, be sustained if he should exercise the authority reposed in him by the law.

8. Question—Is a Township Trustee subject to the same limitations, in the employment of a teacher for a township graded school as in the employment of a teacher for a district school?

Answer—1. A Trustee can employ no person to teach in a township graded school, unless such person shall have a license to teach, issued from the proper State or County authority, and in full force at the date of employment. 2. A careful examination of all the sections of the law relating to school meetings, shows clearly that the term “such meetings,” as used in Section 28, refers to “district meetings.” Section 28, then, confers the right of peremptory challenge upon voters at district meetings, and only with reference to their respective district schools. A township graded school is not a school for a particular district, but for the entire township. There being no authority in the law for a meeting of the voters of a township for school purposes, it is held that the patrons of a township graded school do not possess the right of peremptory challenge. The language of the statute in regard to a joint graded school is very conclusive upon this point. It is as follows, viz: “Such (joint) Trustees shall have the care and management of such graded schools, and they shall *select* teachers therefor.”

Very respectfully,

JAS. H. SMART,

Sup't Public Instruction.

NUMBER FOUR.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3, 1875.

Hon. J. H. Smart, Sup't of Public Instruction :

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of the 28th ult. is received. I have the honor to answer your inquiries as follows:

1. Your second question is, “Who are legal voters at school meetings?”

The question is not free from difficulties. In section 26 of the school law, it is provided that “at such meetings all tax-payers of the district shall be entitled to vote, except married women and

minors." Now the question arises, what is a school district, and who are within it? A school district cannot be bounded by geographical lines, like a township or county. Take five farms, for example, lying in such a position that four of them completely surround the fifth, and, under our laws, it might be that the owners of the four surrounding farms all belong to one school district and the owner of the surrounded farm not belong to such district. A careful reading of sections 14 and 16, of the school law, will show this. Section 14 provides for a listing by the township trustees of all children, and that they "shall list the names of parents, guardians, or heads of families, male or female, having charge of such children;" that such trustees shall enter opposite each name the whole number of children in charge of the person so named, etc., and "shall inquire of each person whose name he so lists, to which school he or she desires to be attached, and such persons, upon making their selection, shall be considered as forming the school district of the school selected." Section 16 further provides that "when persons can be better accommodated at the school of an adjoining township," etc., they can be transferred, etc., in which case they become a part of the district to which they are so transferred. The history of legislation upon this subject might indicate that the legislative intent was that all tax-payers within the territorial limits of a school district should be voters; but, as above shown there is great difficulty in many instances, in determining the territorial limits of school districts.

It seems to me that a strict construction of the statutes indicates that the proper answer to your question is that the voters at a school meeting are those tax-payers of the district, except married women and minors, who are to be regarded as belonging to the district, according to the provisions of sections 14 and 16, quoted above.

In other words, the voters at school meetings are all tax-payers, male and female, except married women and minors, who have been listed as parents, guardians, or heads of families, and attached to such districts.

2. In answer to your last question, tax-payers are those persons who are liable to pay taxes, either poll or upon property.

Very respectfully,

C. A. BUSKIRK,

Attorney General.

NUMBER FIVE.

CONCERNING COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20th, 1876.

The following circular of information has been prepared in answer to a large amount of correspondence in relation to the status of the County Superintendents.

The Supreme Court, in the case of the Board of Commissioners of Marion County vs. Walter S. Smith, has declared the act of March 9, 1875, commonly known as the act amending the County Superintendency law of 1873, to be unconstitutional, in the following words, viz :

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	}	From the Marion Supreme Court.
OF MARION COUNTY,		
VS.		
WALTER S. SMITH.		BUSKIRK, J.

The appellee presented to the appellant his claim for services rendered by him as County Superintendent. The claim was disallowed. Appeal to Superior Court, where the claim was allowed.

It is conceded that the judgment should be affirmed if the act of March 8, 1873, amending sections 33, 37, 39 and 43 of the Common School Law of March 6, 1865, is still in force. On the other hand, it is admitted that the judgment must be reversed if the act of March 9, 1875, purporting to amend the same sections of the School Law, is valid.

The act of 1873 amended certain sections of the School Law of 1865. The sections amended ceased to exist, and were not subject to amendment. The act of 1875 should have amended the act of 1873. The question was recently very fully considered, and decided adversely to the appellant. *Blackmore vs. Dolan*, 50 Ind. 194. See *Buskirk's Practice*, 172.

The judgment is affirmed with costs.

The various questions which have been sent to this department concerning this decision, are answered as follows :

1. Does this decision of the Supreme Court, in itself, oust the present County Superintendents, who were appointed under the act of 1875 by the County Commissioners?

ANSWER.—No. This decision of the Supreme Court is not a judgment of ouster. If the acting Superintendent has had peaceable possession of the office, he is the *de facto* Superintendent, and can not be ousted except by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, or by the appointment of his successor.

2. Are the acts of a Superintendent, who has been executing the law of 1875, valid?

ANSWER.—A County Superintendent, appointed under the act of 1875, is an officer *de facto* but not *de jure*; hence, as far as the public is concerned, his official acts are valid, done as a *de facto* Superintendent.

“The law has provided abundant means by which an officer *de jure* may become such *de facto*, against another person who wrongfully holds possession; but the public are interested that, while such litigation is pending to settle the right, the functions of the office shall continue to be exercised, in order that the public business may be done. To this end, it is a rule of plain common sense, as well as of law, that the officer *de facto* shall act until he shall be ousted.”
23 Ind. 449.

3. Does this decision of the Supreme Court, in itself, place the office in the hands of the former Superintendent?

ANSWER.—No. The decision does not of itself re-instate the former Superintendent. The former Superintendent may have removed from the county, or may have in other ways abandoned the office; and a man who has abandoned an office, and goes out of possession of the same, can not afterwards re-claim it. 19 Ind. 356, 21 Ind. 516. The decision, however, establishes a rule by which the lower courts must be governed in deciding the right of any claimant for the office. Each case must be determined upon its own individual merits. To repeat, this decision does not, of itself, give the former Superintendent any right or title to the office. The rights of each Superintendent can only be determined and enforced by a suit at law.

4. Has the County Auditor the right to call the Township Trustees together for the purpose of electing a new Superintendent?

ANSWER.—Yes. A County Auditor may call the Board of Township Trustees together under the statute, and they may appoint a County Superintendent *de jure* as against the Superintendent *de facto* in possession. But the acts of the latter will be valid, as far as the public is concerned, until he shall have surrendered to the *de jure* Superintendent, or shall have been ousted by a judgment of a court.

In this case there is a vacancy in *law* but not in *fact*. A vacancy in law justifies a County Auditor in calling Trustees together for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

5. Can persons who were appointed Superintendents under the act of 1873, claim \$1 per day in addition to the \$3 they have already received for services rendered since the act of 1875?

ANSWER.—Yes.

6. Can they charge the County \$4 per day for time which they have spent in examining teachers, and for which service they have received \$1 from each of the teachers so examined?

ANSWER.—Yes.

7. Can the teachers who have paid \$1 to such County Superintendents for examination since the passage of the act of 1875, recover the money so paid.

ANSWER.—Yes.

8. Should County Superintendents now act under the law of 1873?

ANSWER.—Yes. The County Superintendent should now execute the law of 1873, and disregard all the amendments contained in the act of March 9, 1875.

9. Could a former County Superintendent who instituted suit to recover possession of the office, now in the hands of the *de facto* Superintendent, and who succeeded in his suit, hold the office against a Superintendent subsequently appointed by the Township Trustees?

ANSWER.—He could not. I therefore think it would be unwise to commence such a suit, because the Township Trustees could settle the case long before the suit could be determined.

JAS. H. SMART,

Sup't Public Instruction.

VARIOUS CIRCULARS ISSUED
CONCERNING THE
CENTENNIAL EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT, 1876.

A.
INDIANA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

In answer to numerous inquiries in regard to what the Department of Public Instruction proposes to exhibit at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, the following scheme of representation is furnished :

CLASS A—EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

I.—A history of the origin, progress and condition of our educational system, in a volume of 100 pages. This will consist of chapters of about 10 pages each on the following topics, viz.:

1. Early School-days in Indiana.
2. History of School Legislation.
3. History of Institutes, Associations, Normal Schools, School Journals, and Libraries.
4. Colleges and College work in Indiana.
5. Eminent Educators, living and dead.
6. Reformatory and Charitable Institutions.
7. Technical Education in Indiana.
8. Literature of Indiana.

9. General review, showing Progress, Condition and Future Plans.

10. Statistical Tables.

These chapters will be written by various prominent Educators of the State.

II.—City and Town School Reports.

The school authorities of Cities and Towns are requested to prepare their school reports of 1875, with special reference to the Centennial. Each report should contain a brief history of the schools in the respective towns and cities, and should show the peculiarities of the system as it is worked out in each corporation. It should also contain cuts of school buildings, showing ground-plans, elevations, sections, etc., as well as a map of the corporation, showing the location of the school-houses.

In order to insure uniformity in size of page and of type, it is recommended that all reports intended for this purpose be set in small pica, that the letter-press of each page occupy a space 6 by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and that the outside margin be no less than one inch after the report has been trimmed.

No less than one hundred copies from each corporation will be received. These will be bound into one hundred volumes of TOWN AND CITY SCHOOL REPORTS OF INDIANA. These reports must be sent to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at Indianapolis, on or before February 1, 1876. They should be sewed, but should be uncut and without covers. In case a report for 1875 has already been printed and it is impracticable to issue a special edition for Centennial purposes, a specimen copy of the one already printed, should be at once sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for inspection.

III.—College and Normal School Reports.

The Colleges and other upper schools of the State are requested to prepare in like manner their annual catalogues for 1875. These will be bound into one hundred volumes of REPORTS OF UPPER SCHOOLS OF INDIANA. Where it is practicable to do so the list of students' names should be omitted, and a more detailed history of the institution than is usual, should be given.

IV.—One hundred volumes of the State School Reports will be bound in cloth and placed in the collection.

V.—Such other educational literature, by Indiana authors as may be found, together with complete sets of our Educational Journals, will be added to the collection.

CLASS B—SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

I.—Plans of school buildings of cities, towns, and districts, now in actual use.

These should include ground-plans and section drawings, as well as elevations. It is hoped that every city and town in the State will send plans of at least one representative building. These plans may be in photograph or lithograph, or may be prepared by a draughtsman. They should be on a scale of 8 or 16 feet to the inch, and should not be framed.

Photographs and lithographs should be mounted on cards, and must be either on quarter sheet, half sheet or whole sheet; the first being $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches; the second, 11 by 14 inches; and the third, 22 by 28 inches. They must be so mounted that the perpendicular elevation will be placed upon the shorter diameter of the card-board.

It is recommended that all plans for buildings in actual use, made by draughtsmen, be upon sheets of either one of the following sizes: 11 by 14 inches, 22 by 28 inches, or 28 by 36 inches.

II.—Plans of Colleges, Normal Schools, and Polytechnic Schools.

These should be accompanied with plats showing the arrangement of grounds, the location of buildings already erected, by black lines, and those that are in contemplation by dotted lines. These should be upon sheets either 22 by 28 inches, or 28 by 36 inches.

III.—Plans of Model School Buildings of 1, 2, 4, 8 or 12 rooms, submitted by architects or builders.

These may be drawn to any scale, but upon sheets not to exceed 28 inches by 36 inches. Upon each plan submitted should be conspicuously stated the scale to which it is drawn, the material to be used in construction, etc., the estimated cost, and the architect's name and address.

IV.—Plans and details of modes of heating and ventilating, upon sheets not to exceed 28 inches by 36 inches, by architects, builders or inventors. These should also be marked as indicated in No. III.

V.—Models of school-houses now in actual use, in wood or galvanized iron.

Each story should be mortised or doweled into the others, so as to permit the arrangement of the rooms, halls, wardrobes, stairways and ventilating shafts of each story to be inspected. Each model must be made upon a scale of 4 feet to the inch.

VI.—Models of heating and ventilating apparatus in wood or iron. These should not occupy a space more than 20 inches each way.

School officers, architects, builders, inventors and others are earnestly invited to prepare at an early day, any of the specified products in Class B. It is especially desired that two or three of the cities should undertake the special work of preparing a series of six models or plans of school-houses, from the log house of 1850, to the perfected structure of the present day, thus exhibiting at a glance, the improvement in school architecture, as shown in an exhibit of a building of 1850, of 1855, of 1860, of 1865, of 1870, and of 1875. Each model of the series should be made upon the same scale, so as to show the relative size of each.

CLASS C—GRAPHIC CHARTS.

I.—A large banner to be placed at the top of the space allotted to Indiana, bearing the inscription :

Educational Department of Indiana.

This will be painted by one of our best artists. It will be in itself a work of art, and will be a credit to the State.

II.—Graphic Charts, showing the educational progress of the State.

These will be prepared in colors, so as to exhibit to the eye at a glance, the progress which our schools have made during the past twenty-five years.

III.—A statistical chart, showing in figures the condition of the

schools at the successive periods of 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870 and 1875. The following items will be chosen by these graphic devices, viz.:

1. No. of Children of school age.
2. No. of Children attending school.
3. No. of Teachers employed.
4. No. of School-houses.
5. Value of School-houses.
6. Value of all School Property.
7. Amount spent annually for Teachers.
8. Amount spent annually for other purposes.
9. Amount of School Fund, etc., etc.

IV.—Ornamental banners showing the leading facts concerning our higher institutions of learning, public and private, will also be prepared for such institutions as are willing to pay for them. They should be somewhat larger than those now on exhibition in the Educational Department of the State Exposition, and will cost from twenty-five to one hundred dollars each. It is expected that these charts will form one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition.

V.—A large chart showing the educational and political history of the State since its adoption into the Union, will complete the list of graphic representations.

CLASS D.—SCHOOL APPLIANCES.

I.—Specimen cases of books used in a city, town or district.

The cases should be either 3 feet high by 2 feet wide, or 2 feet high by 1½ feet wide. They should be of black walnut with plain moulding at the top, and without other ornamentation. The door should be of one pane of glass, and should be provided with a lock. Each case should contain one new specimen copy of each book used in the school during the year. If the authorities of any school should prefer, copies of those which have been in actual use by the children may be sent. If a district school, for example, uses a first, second and a third reader of Monroe's series, and also a fourth, fifth and a sixth reader of McGuffey's series, six readers must be sent. And if it should use in one class, Pinneo's grammar, in

another, Kerl's, and in another, Harvey's, or if all of these should be used in the same class, copies of each of the three books should be sent.

II.—Cases of globes, charts, chemical, philosophical, astronomical or other apparatus manufactured in the State, or in actual use in the schools. These cases should not be more than four feet high.

III.—Specimen cabinets in actual use in the schools in the State, showing the peculiar mode of arranging, mounting or labeling the specimens.

IV.—School furniture manufactured in the State. Patentees and manufacturers are requested to correspond with the proper committee in regard to making a suitable display of desks, settees and other school furniture.

CLASS E.—PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

I.—Photographic views of yards, with children at play.

II.—Views of inside of rooms, with children at work and in various positions.

III.—Photographic views of crayon drawings on black-boards.

IV.—Photographs of cabinets.

V.—Views of children at Kindergarten.

VI.—Views of inside of chemical laboratories and philosophical rooms.

VII.—Views of libraries, reading rooms, etc.

These views must be mounted on card-board 11 by 14 inches, so that they can be bound in a volume of photographic views. If desirable, several views can be placed upon one card.

CLASS F—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—Pictures in oil, crayon, or water colors, executed by pupils of public or private schools. Oil pictures should be suitably framed,

and should be securely boxed, so as to insure safe transportation. It is recommended that all crayon sketches and water colors be sent on card-board and not in frames.

II.—Models or plans of buildings, machinery, apparatus, etc., made by pupils of public or private schools. The models should not exceed 20 inches each way, and the plans should not be more than 28 by 36 inches in size.

III.—Specimens of natural products collected and prepared by the children, herbariums, geological and zoological cabinets, specimens of native woods.

IV.—Apparatus used in the instruction of Deaf-mutes, and of the Blind, together with any special products that may be made by such persons.

V.—Apparatus used in Kindergarten schools, together with such special products as may be made by the pupils of such schools.

CLASS G—THE ORDINARY PRODUCTS OF THE SCHOOLS,

As specimens of drawing, penmanship, and examination papers, will be expected from the prominent schools of the State.

By a resolution of the National Teachers' Association at Minneapolis, these products must be prepared during the month of January, 1876, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by a committee appointed for that purpose. Inasmuch as this work will be by far the most extensive and the most important of any to be shown at the Centennial, it will be made the subject of a special circular, which will embody the rules and regulations by which the specimens are to be prepared.

JAMES H. SMART,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

July, 1875.

At a meeting of the Centennial Committee appointed by the State Board of Education, held September 18, 1875, the above scheme was adopted.

The teachers and officers of the schools of the State, public and private, are hereby called upon to commence the work of preparing

for an adequate representation of their respective schools. It is especially requested that every College, every Academy, as well as every High and Graded School in this State, exhibit its buildings, its appliances and its work.

All products must be sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, securely boxed and properly marked, on or before Feb. 1, 1876. It is desirable that all persons intending to make an exhibit of products, mentioned in this scheme, should inform the Committee of the fact at an early day, in order that space may be secured and properly prepared in the Exposition building at Philadelphia.

Correspondence should be directed as follows, viz. :

1. In regard to classes A and B, to the State Superintendent.
2. In regard to classes C, D, E and F, to Wm. A. Bell, or Geo. P. Brown, of Indianapolis.
3. In regard to financial matters, to Alex. M. Gow, of Evansville.

All products will be taken in charge of by the Committee and will be properly transported and displayed at Philadelphia, and will, if desired, be returned.

GEO. P. BROWN,
WM. A. BELL,
ALEX. M. GOW,
J. H. SMART,

Committee.

B.

1776.

INDIANA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

1876.

 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

 FINANCIAL CIRCULAR.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 18th, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—The Indiana Centennial Finance Committee, and the committee of the State Board of Education, take this means of addressing you in relation to the raising of funds for the Centennial Exposition.

In order to demonstrate that Indiana is not behind her sister States in all that constitutes real worth, intellectual and material, we call upon all her citizens, and especially upon her educational men and women, to assist us in securing ample funds to prosecute this design.

We recommend that the 11th of December be celebrated as the 59th anniversary of the admission of Indiana to the sisterhood of States, by some memorial exercise, which shall serve the double purpose of stimulating the patriotism of her children and of raising funds to enable the State of Indiana to take a suitable part in the National Celebration.

The following ways are suggested, by which, in every school district, these patriotic designs may be effected :

- 1st. By district spelling schools.
- 2d. By a school concert or exhibition.
- 3d. By a festival or fair.

Or, if these methods do not meet your views, by any other method which will enable every man, woman and child in the State to contribute funds to this grand object.

If, for local reasons, the 11th of December is not deemed an appropriate time, it is hoped that another occasion will be selected which shall effect the same result.

It is requested that every teacher and school officer in the State make a special effort to carry out the spirit of this circular by taking immediate steps for its accomplishment.

In order to avoid the complications which might arise from the appointment of several finance committees, the Committee of the State Board of Education has made arrangements by which all the funds raised shall pass through the hands of the State Finance Committee. The friends of education are therefore requested to send the money they shall raise to the Hon. J. M. Ridenour, Indianapolis, Treasurer of the State Finance Committee, or to any agent authorized by him to receive it.

In addition to this special work, you are requested to co-operate with the members of the State Centennial Finance Committee of your locality in the furtherance of any enterprise having for its object the raising of funds for Centennial purposes.

You are also requested to keep us fully informed as to the progress of your plans, and the results secured by them.

All communications on the subjects of this circular should be sent to Alex. M. Gow, Evansville, Indiana.

GEO. P. BROWN,
WM. A. BELL,
A. M. GOW,
J. H. SMART,
Committee.

C.

1776. INDIANA AT THE CENTENNIAL. 1876.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1875.

To the Editors of the Indiana Press:

The undersigned have been appointed by the State Board of Education, a committee to prepare an exhibition of the educational resources of the State, which shall illustrate the intellectual and moral progress of the people. Such an exhibition would be far from complete if it did not include that great engine of popular intelligence, the public press. It is deemed desirable that every newspaper and periodical published within the State, should be exhibited at Philadelphia. Nothing will better illustrate the march of our improvement than such an exhibition.

We therefore respectfully request you to assist us in our representation of the intellectual resources of the State by issuing a Centennial edition of your paper on the 22d of February, or during

the week ending February 26th, 1876. We suggest that your paper of that date contain a history of the paper, a sketch of its founders, and of its present managers, and an exhibition of the cause it advocates, whether religious or political. It is especially desirable that it shall contain a history of the educational efforts in both public and private schools, as well as a brief sketch of libraries, museums, cabinets, scientific associations, medical associations, musical societies, and of any other existing agencies for the diffusion of knowledge. A history of the locality in which the paper is published, together with an exposition of its natural resources and of its business interests, should form no inconsiderable part of the issue. Cuts of prominent buildings and business houses, a map showing the location of the prominent buildings, another exhibiting railroad facilities, etc., etc., would also make a valuable feature. Inasmuch as such an edition would be sought for and preserved for future reference, the business men could undoubtedly be induced to advertise largely in it, and to furnish cuts of their buildings for it.

We wish to have sets of these papers handsomely bound for exhibition at the Centennial, and to have others placed in the public libraries of the State for reference when the future historian shall seek for the steps which have led the State to a higher and a more perfect development. To this end, we request that 100 copies of the Centennial edition be forwarded to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before March 1st, 1876, enclosed in such a manner as will, if possible, prevent creasing or breaking. In case the ordinary issue is not sufficient to contain all the historical and statistical matter desired, it is respectfully suggested that a supplement, corresponding in size to the regular edition, be added, which can more fully illustrate the material resources and intellectual wealth of your locality.

In order to secure space therefor, a complete schedule of all the various products to be exhibited must be made at an early day. The managers of the Indiana Press are therefore requested to return a favorable reply to this appeal, as soon as possible, directed to J. H. Smart, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Indianapolis.

GEO. P. BROWN,
WM. A. BELL,
ALEX M. GOW,
J. H. SMART,

Committee.

D.

1776. STUDENTS' WORK AT THE NATIONAL 1876.
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

At the request of Hon. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, a committee of the Superintendents' Section of the National Educational Association was appointed at its last meeting, held at Minneapolis, August, 1875, to draft rules to govern the preparation and exhibition of pupils' and students' work at the National Centennial Exposition, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876. This committee has given the subject due consideration, and would respectfully submit the rules appended.

A. J. RICKOFF,

Superintendent of Instruction, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. SMART,

State Superintendent of Instruction, Indiana.

J. L. PICKARD,

Superintendent of Instruction, Chicago, Illinois.

CLASSIFICATION.

All material which may be offered for exhibition will be classified as follows:

I. Examination manuscripts prepared according to prescribed rules.

II. Special work for the preparation of which no rules are prescribed.

III. Material arranged and presented to illustrate systems of instruction.

On account of peculiarities of organization or administration, it may be difficult for an institution, or the public schools of a town

or city, to exhibit in some one of the classes above named, while in another it might be able to make a display which would be creditable to itself and to the whole country. It is, therefore, left to managers of schools and school systems of every grade to exhibit in any class or classes they may elect.

Class I affords an opportunity for the public schools of towns and cities, and separate institutions of learning of every grade to compare their own work with the work of others, performed under like conditions.

Class II provides for the exhibition of any thing that may be looked upon as of value in the line of educational products. Here no limit is prescribed in time or other conditions of preparation. As a condition of exhibition, however, it is required that the circumstances of the preparation be fully stated.

Class III opens the door for the exhibition of such products of the school-room as will serve to illustrate the working of a course of study or a system of instruction. In this class the smallest district school or private institution may have an opportunity to exhibit its plans and ways of working. Here a principal of a single school, or one subordinate teacher in a large unorganized mass of schools, may submit illustrations of a plan or process of instruction, methods of recitation, etc., in one or more branches of study, though the number of pupils he represents may be comparatively insignificant.

No contribution will be received in either of the three classes for purposes of competition.

GENERAL RULES.

1. No article shall be exhibited unless the class to which it belongs be stamped or otherwise plainly marked on the article itself or on the cover containing it.
2. It is recommended that all manuscript work, especially in Class I, be written on letter paper eight and one-fourth by ten and one-half inches in size.
3. The questions to be answered should be written directly above

each answer in all manuscripts in arithmetic, and in all other subjects the same course should be pursued, or the answer should be so framed, that the question is plainly indicated. The latter is the better plan.

CLASS I—EXAMINATION MANUSCRIPTS.

RULE 1. *Who may be examined.*—None but *bona fide* pupils of the schools and of the particular grade of schools purporting to be represented shall be permitted to contribute any thing for exhibition in Class I.

RULE 2. *Time of examination.*—All manuscripts to be exhibited in this class shall be prepared from the first to the fifteenth of February. Not more than four hours shall be allowed for the writing of a paper on any one branch of study, which time shall include the entire work from the time the questions are placed before the pupil to the completion of the copy submitted.

RULE 3. *The ground of the examination.*—The ground or limit of the examination shall be the work done within the current school year up to the time of the examination and work preliminary thereto, according to the course of study of the institution or schools preparing the work, which course of study shall accompany all manuscripts sent for exhibition.

RULE 4. *Questions by whom prepared and precautions to be observed.*—The questions for examination shall be prepared by the Superintendent of schools, or some other person not engaged in the instruction of the class or classes under examination, and the utmost care shall be taken that no information in regard to the nature or topics of the questions be circulated among the pupils, and that no intimation of the ground of examination, except as in Rule 3, be given to the teachers of the classes to be examined, previous to the time of examination.

RULE 5. *Manuscripts to be exhibited.*—All schools, colleges, technical schools, special schools, and school systems of towns and cities exhibiting in Class I, may be represented, first, by papers prepared as above for one entire class of each grade in which pen and ink are used in writing; and, second, by not less than one paper in ten selected from all the other manuscripts prepared in the examination.

[NOTE.—It is to be understood that when any grade of pupils, fifth year grade for example, is examined, all the pupils in that grade throughout the entire town or city system shall be examined, and that thereafter the manuscripts of some one entire class of that grade is to be taken for exhibition, and also one-tenth of all the other manuscripts of that grade; and further, that the exhibition of manuscripts of entire classes and selected manuscripts shall be specially subject to the following rule.]

RULE 6. *Title page and declaration of chief officers.*—A title page, after model (a) for the papers of entire classes, or after model (b) for selected papers, shall be inserted in every volume, collection, or set of manuscripts designed for exhibition in Class I, and no papers shall be admitted for exhibition in this class unless accompanied by a declaration from the principal executive officer of the school or other institution of learning thereby represented, that said papers were executed in accordance with the above rules and Rule 7 as below.

[NOTE.—The course of study in some towns and cities is divided into eight grades, to correspond approximately with the average time taken for completing the course assigned to primary and grammar schools. In such cases it will be easy to fill this blank, but when the number of grades does not correspond with the average number of years thus required, it is desirable that the blank be so filled as to show approximately what year of the course is represented by the manuscripts.

In the title page (marked a), it might be well to insert the name of the teacher of the class under the words "One entire class represented."]

RULE 7. *Headings of manuscripts and declarations of students or pupils.*—Every manuscript of every pupil or student should be headed in the pupil's own handwriting, with his name, age, grade or class, the name of the school or institution of which his class is a part, and the date of the examination, and at the foot of the last page it should contain, also in the pupil's own handwriting, a minute of the time taken for the writing of the paper, which must include the whole time elapsing from the putting of the questions before the pupil to the handing in of the copy exhibited. On the completion and handing in of any manuscript or specimen for

exhibition under Class I, the student or pupil should make the following declaration on a separate slip of paper over his own signature, viz:

“This accompanying manuscript was written by myself without aid from any source.”

The manuscripts of every class shall be accompanied by a written declaration by the teacher, or from the one who had charge of the pupils of the class at the time of the examination, that the entire work of the class was done under his own eye, and that all the regulations were observed as herein prescribed. These certificates, written on separate sheets of paper, shall be sent to the Superintendent or other officer having the direction of the examination. They need not, however, be sent to the Exposition. (See Rule 6.)

CLASS II.—SPECIAL PRODUCTS.

Bound volumes or portfolios of examination papers prepared at any previous time in regular examinations and without reference to the Centennial or any other “Exposition.” An exact statement of what it purports to be should accompany each collection of this class. Such statement should set forth whether the collection is from an entire class, or whether the papers are selected, and if selected, what part of an entire grade is represented; also the time occupied in the examination, the rules under which it was conducted, and all such other information as may be necessary to enable any one to judge of the merit of the exhibition. In Class II may be included also any work of students or pupils connected with or incident to school work, such as collections of insects, plants, shells, etc., collected and arranged by pupils or graduates of schools, colleges or other institutions of learning; specimens of manual skill in the construction of models of any sort prepared for the illustration of school studies; drawing and specimens of penmanship of special merit, in short, anything which may be fairly exhibited as results of school instruction or training. Every production in this class should be accompanied by a statement of the age, sex and class of the pupil the time occupied in producing the article, whether it was made with or without assistance of professors or teachers, and of all the circumstances which should enter into an estimate of its educational value or bearing.

It is not necessary that students or pupils contributing to this

class be members of the schools represented, during the current year. All that is required is, that they should have been *bona fide* members of the school represented, and that the work exhibited be directly traceable as the result of school instruction.

CLASS III.

Specimens of examination papers, exercises in review, regular lessons, or class exercises of any nature which may be adapted to exhibit and illustrate the course and method pursued in any line of study or instruction, from the commencement to the end thereof, in any public, private, or corporate institution or system of institutions of learning. The value of any exhibition in this class will not depend so much upon the excellence of the specimens submitted as upon the clearness with which they may show in outline and in detail the plans and processes of instruction pursued. The specimens should be few, and it is quite indispensable that they be accompanied by written or printed explanations, as the case may seem to demand. More will depend in this department than in any other upon the judgment, invention, and taste of teachers and school officers, more, indeed, than upon the skill with which the schemes may be carried out in practice. Exhibitions in this class may also consist of proposed schemes or syllabuses of instruction in any department of literature, science or art, without accompanying specimens from pupils, if from the nature of the case illustration be impracticable. If, however, any scheme is submitted as one which has been adopted in any institution or system of schools, it is not to be accepted as such unless it be explicitly stated by the highest executive officer of such institution or system that it has been as regularly and systematically carried out in practice as any other work required in the school or schools under his or her care.

DRAWING AND PENMANSHIP.

All exhibitions in Drawing and Penmanship shall be stamped, or otherwise plainly marked as entered for exhibition in Class I, II or III, as the case may be, and the preparation and display of the same shall be governed by all the rules for the respective classes, and in addition thereto by the following:

SPECIAL RULES FOR PENMANSHIP.

Specimens in Penmanship shall be written on paper of the ordinary size of the writing books commonly used in the schools, and shall consist of not less than eight or ten lines of poetry or prose, the selection to be announced only at the time of writing. (See Rule 3.) No written copy shall be permitted either on black-board or elsewhere in sight of the pupil at the time of writing. Not more than two hours shall be given to the writing of such a specimen after the matter to be written is placed before the pupil.

SPECIAL RULES FOR LABELING DRAWINGS.

The labels are the underscored words, and they are to be used to designate drawings according to the explanations annexed. Labels should include two specifications, for example: "*From Flat Copy, Free Hand*,"—" *From Dictation, Instrumental*,"—" *Memory, Semi-Free Hand*," etc., etc.

In the drawing of problems, the thing required shall be written out in the pupil's own handwriting on the same sheet and side of the sheet with the drawing.

FROM FLAT COPY.

Free Hand.—Drawings from flat copy without the use of a rule, straight edge, or measure of any kind at any step of the work.

Semi-Free Hand, Case 1.—Drawings from flat copies in which the construction lines were made with a rule, or points were located by the aid of rule or measure.

Case 2.—Drawings made on paper having construction lines or points either made in or printed on the paper.

Instrumental.—Drawings of machines, geometrical or architectural problems, or any kind of drawings made from flat copy and in which the usual mechanical appliances have been made use of.

FROM DICTATION.

Free Hand.—Drawings made entirely free hand, line by line, or part by part, at dictation of the teacher, no rule or measure of any kind being allowed.

Semi-Free Hand.—Drawings in which distances were measured or construction points were located, but otherwise free hand.

Instrumental.—Drawings in which the rule and measure were freely used.

MEMORY.

Free Hand.—Drawings made entirely free hand.

Semi-Free Hand.—Drawings in which construction lines only were made, or construction points were located with the rule or by measure.

Instrumental.—Drawings from memory with the free use of mechanical aids.

MECHANICAL.

The Solution of Problems.—Whether geometrical, in mechanical contrivance or architectural arrangement, either from the object or to satisfy given conditions or dimensions, or both, wrought out by the pupils, in the execution of which the usual mathematical principles and mechanical appliances are made use of.

OBJECT DRAWING.

From the object, without the use of vanishing points, horizontal lines, or projections.

From objects in alto-relief, as above.

From objects in demi-relief.

From objects in bas-relief.

OBJECT DRAWING FROM DICTATION.

The teacher stating the position in which the object is supposed to be, the pupil makes the drawing without seeing the object in that position.

PERSPECTIVE.

Drawings of problems made by mathematical perspective.

Drawings from the object with the use of mathematical perspective.

Drawings made with the use of elementary perspective, either as the solution of a problem or from the object.

DESIGNS (FREE HAND, SEMI-FREE HAND, OR INSTRUMENTAL, AS THE CASE MAY BE.)

Entirely Original.—Designs made from natural objects, in which the particular natural objects from which they are taken are manifest.

Original Combinations.—Designs made up of elements taken from other designs and recombined, making new arrangements.

Original, with Given Elements.—Designs in which given elements are combined, the plan and arrangements being the pupil's.

Elements and Arrangements Given.—Designs in which the elements and arrangements of the elements are given by the teacher.

[a]

(Name of Institution or School System.)

(Location.)

MANUSCRIPTS OF EXAMINATION OF

(Insert here the grade or grades of the class or classes examined.)

BEING THE ——— YEAR OF THE COURSE IN

(Insert here the subjects of the examination.)

HELD

(Insert here the date of examination.)

ONE ENTIRE CLASS REPRESENTED.

The class has pursued this study ———.

Whole number of pupils in the grade, ———; average age, ———.

Whole number of pupils in the class represented, ———; average age, ———.

Per cent. of whole number represented, ———; whole number of pupils in all the schools, ———.

[b]

(Name of Institution or School System.)

(Location.)

MANUSCRIPTS OF EXAMINATION OF

(Insert here the grade or grades of the class or classes examined.)

BEING THE ——— YEAR OF THE COURSE IN

(Insert here the subjects of the examination.)

HELD

(Insert here the date of examination.)

SELECTED PAPERS.

The class has pursued this study ———.

Whole number of pupils in the grade, ———; average age, ———.

Number of pupils represented by the selections, ———; average age, ———.

Per cent. of the whole number represented, ———; whole number of pupils in all the schools, ———.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE INDIANA COMMITTEE.

1. The rules prepared by the committee of the National Teachers' Association, and approved by the United States Commissioner of Education, are hereby adopted as the rules governing the preparation of pupils' work in Indiana. These rules, do not, however, govern the preparation of products heretofore described in our circular entitled, "Indiana at the Centennial." That work which includes School Literature, School Architecture, School Appliances, etc., should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

2. Attention is called to the fact, also, that the work of the pupils under Classes II and III as named in the preceding circular, may be commenced at once, under such rules and conditions as may be thought desirable.

3. Specimens of Drawing and Penmanship of special merit, suitable for wall display may be sent to the Department of Education. They will be mounted in a suitable manner by this Committee. All other specimens of Drawing, Penmanship and of Examination Papers, should be bound in cloth or half morocco, *with no mark on the covers*. Suitable labels will be placed on the covers by this Committee.

4. Inasmuch as information 'has been received which warrants the Committee in the belief that a much larger amount of material will be prepared by pupils than can possibly be taken to Philadelphia, it is suggested that each County Superintendent send but a few of the best copy books and examination papers prepared in the ungraded schools of his county. No products from ungraded schools will be received except through the County Superintendent. Superintendents of graded systems will, however, be governed as to the number of specimens, by the rules of the National Committee.

5. Inasmuch as the space for the Indiana exhibit is limited, all persons supervising work for exhibition are requested to forward to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction a full and complete description of all products prepared for exhibit, on or before January 1st, 1876.

6. Products should be sent to the Department as soon as possible after completion. Most of the special products should be sent before February 1st, 1876.

7. All articles sent to the department at Indianapolis must be prepaid. The Committee will pay transportation from Indianapolis to Philadelphia.

8. Every teacher and every school officer in the State, in private as well as in public institutions, is hereby requested to aid in this important work, to the end that our representation may honor the State.

J. H. SMART, Chairman.

GEO. P. BROWN,

WM. A. BELL,

ALEX. M. GOW,

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6, 1875.

Committee.

II.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 5, 1876.

To all persons preparing material for the Educational Exhibit at Philadelphia:

Will you please send us, at once, a definite description of the material which you propose to exhibit. We desire a precise statement of the number of the articles you expect to send, with the length, breadth and height of each, in inches. This is necessary that we may secure the proper amount of space in the Exposition Building.

In order to insure the exhibition of the articles, this statement must be sent to us on or before February 15.

All articles should be sent as soon as ready; nothing will be received after the 8th of March.

When the articles are sent to Indianapolis, they must be accompanied with such minute description and such a statement of the mode of their preparation, as will enable the committee to prepare a full and complete catalogue of the articles exhibited.

Every thing must be securely packed, and freight charges prepaid to Indianapolis. Direct to J. H. Smart, State Superintendent.

J. H. SMART,

GEORGE P. BROWN,

ALEX. M. GOW,

WM. A. BELL,

Educational Committee.

F.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 25, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—Will you oblige this Department by sending by return mail, a copy of all diplomas, catalogues, reports, certificates of promotion, teachers' certificates, all kinds of circulars, and all kinds of blanks for reports, printed programmes of recitations and of closing exercises, rewards of merit, instructions to teachers, syllabuses of subjects, courses of study, and such other miscellaneous printed matter as has been used by you or your teachers during the past year. Send the material, if possible, in such a way as not to crease it. In case any document has printed matter on both sides, it is requested that two copies thereof be sent.

Very respectfully,

J. H. SMART,

Sup't Public Instruction.

G.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9th, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—It is our purpose to place in the Educational Department of the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, a copy of every book that owes its existence to an Indiana author.

Will you please send to us any works which you have written, edited or published. Should you desire to have the books returned, after the Exhibition, please inform us at the time you send them, and they shall be sent you at our expense.

Such books as may be donated will eventually be placed in the library of the State Educational Department at Indianapolis.

Will you also be pleased to aid the Committee in this undertaking by requesting Indiana authors of your acquaintance, whether living in the State or not, to send their works to us?

If you can direct the attention of the Committee to any works by Indiana authors, not now living, you will confer a favor. Any

other suggestions you may be able to make that will aid the Committee will be thankfully received.

An early reply is solicited.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. A. BELL,
GEO. P. BROWN,
JAS. H. SMART,
ALEX. M. GOW,
Educational Committee.

Whatever is sent should be carefully packed and directed to the care of Jas. H. Smart, Indianapolis.

H.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8, 1876.

Dear Sir : Many of the products sent in to us for exhibit, are not so definitely marked and described that a complete descriptive catalogue can be made. Please send, by return mail, a brief, but comprehensive statement concerning every article, or set of articles, you have sent to us.

SUGGESTED FORMS.

1. Model of ward school-house in wood. House built of brick, in 1875; contains 12 rooms, 1 recitation room, and 12 wardrobes; cost \$21,000; seats 650; warmed by two furnaces; model cost \$100.
2. Case of botanical specimens, collected by the pupils of the High School, in June, 1875, without reference to the Centennial Exhibit. Pupils mounted and labeled (or analyzed) the specimens without assistance.
3. Case of chemical products. These were prepared by ———, a pupil of the Senior class of College in 1874, without reference to the Centennial Exhibit.
4. This volume, (or these volumes,) contains manuscripts prepared by the pupils of the schools, under the rules adopted by the National Teachers' Association.

5. This book contains drawings of maps made by, etc.

6. This case contains geological specimens, selected from a collection made by ———, in Europe, in ———. The collection was purchased by the ——— in ———, from ———.

7. The house, of which this is a model, was the first erected in ———. It was built in ———, and can now be seen in ——— township, district No. —.

8. This volume illustrates the — — —, and was prepared by ———. (Here state manner, object, time, etc).

9. This work was made by the school in the presence of the teacher, in two hours, without receiving any assistance, whatever, from books, or otherwise.

Please do not write an unnecessary word. Tell the whole story in as few words as possible. Write on one side of your paper only. Every thing or set of things made by the pupils must be marked Class I, Class II, or Class III.

J. H. SMART,

Chairman Centennial Educational Committee.

CATALOGUE OF PRODUCTS

IN THE

INDIANA EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

AT PHILADELPHIA.

1876.

STATEMENT.

This exhibit is designed to show:—

1. The origin of our School System. This is exhibited by the volume entitled "The Schools of Indiana," and by other documents.

2. The system as it now stands. This is shown by *a*. A banner, marked Indiana School System; upon which is a classified exhibit of the officers and various institutions. *b*. A revolving hexagonal prism exhibiting a synopsis of the law, explaining duties and powers of officers, etc. *c*. A volume containing specimens of all blanks used in the Department of Public Instruction, in city systems, in town systems, and by county superintendents, and other school officers and institutions. *d*. Complete copies of the school law, in bound volumes, containing also opinions and decisions of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and of the Supreme Court of Indiana. *e*. The last chapter of the volume entitled "THE SCHOOLS OF INDIANA," which exhibits the System as it now exists, in detail.

3. The progress made in the schools during the past twenty years. This is shown by *a*. A banner, marked "Growth of System for Twenty Years." *b*. Two banners, showing the distribution of school-houses in 1853 and 1875. *c*. A volume showing the growth of the system as to various particulars in each county in the State for twenty years.

4. An exhibit of the statistics of the State. *a*. A large banner, showing school statistics for 1875. *b*. A banner, showing the amount of the school fund now owned by the State. *c*. A volume, showing comparative condition of the schools in each county by graphic maps. *d*. Reports and other miscellaneous documents.

5. An exhibit of higher institutions as shown by banners, documents, and work of students.

6. An exhibit of the progress in architecture, as shown by models of school buildings in wood, and by plans and photographs of buildings bound in volumes.

7. An exhibit of the newspapers of the State, containing historical sketches of schools, churches, manufacturing interests and a statement of the natural advantages of the locality in which the paper is printed.

8. A case of Indiana Literature, including a complete set of the Indiana School Journal.

9. The results obtained, as shown by the work of the pupils of the schools. This is exhibited by *a.* Examination manuscripts. *b.* Pencil drawings, water colors, crayon sketches, photographs of blackboard work, etc., in bound volumes, on revolving hexagonal prisms under glass, and on endless chains also under glass. *c.* Herbariums, geological and zoological cabinets, etc.

1. A large share of the work of the children was prepared under the rules adopted by the National Teachers' Association.

2. All the work that was prepared in accordance with the rules of the Committee, and sent in to the Committee by various schools in the State, will be found in this exhibit. NOTHING WAS REJECTED BECAUSE IT WAS POOR IN QUALITY, it being the intention of the Committee to make a fair exhibit of the educational condition of the State.

CATALOGUE.

NOTE.—The numbers have not been put on those articles in the exhibit which can be readily distinguished by the description in the Catalogue.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

1. "The Schools of Indiana." A volume of the educational history of the State, containing chapters upon the following subjects:

- I. Early School Days.
- II. School Legislation.
- III. Our Eminent Educators.
- IV. Teachers' Associations, Normal Schools, Libraries, etc.
- V. Colleges and College Work.
- VI. Reformatory and Benevolent Institutions.
- VII. Women in the Schools.
- VIII. The Idea of a Normal School.
- IX. The Present System, (with Statistical Tables.)

2. Banner. "Indiana School System." Classifying Officers and Institutions, and showing other miscellaneous items.

3. Banner. Showing the growth of the Indiana School System for twenty years by semi-decades.

4. Banner. Showing the distribution of School-houses in 1853 and 1875. These Banners do not show the actual location of each house in a county,

but show the number of houses in each county.

5. Banner. "Indiana School Statistics."

6. Banner. Showing the amount of the School Fund.

7. Hexagonal case. Synopsis of School Law. Face 1, Superintendent Public Instruction. Face 2, State Board of Education. Face 3, County Superintendent. Face 4, City and Town Trustees; County Board of Education. Face 5, Township Trustees. Face 6, School Revenue.

8. One large volume exhibiting specimen diplomas, blanks for reports, catalogues, programmes, courses of study, etc., used in the Department of Public Instruction, Colleges, and Universities, City School Systems, County Superintendents' offices, etc.

9. Volumes of the School Law of the State of Indiana.

10. A volume showing the growth of the School System in each of the counties of the State, during the past twenty years.

11. A volume showing the comparative condition of the counties of the State in educational affairs, by a series of graphic maps.

12. Volumes of the report of the Hon. M. B. Hopkins, for 1872 and 1873; and of the Hon. A. C. Hopkins, for 1874.

13. Volumes of reports of various city schools, for the years 1874-5 and 1875-6.

14. Pocket edition of "Indiana School System," giving the School Law and various educational statistics in brief.

UPPER SCHOOLS.

15. HANOVER COLLEGE. Banner.

16. INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. Banner.

17. INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. Glass case containing specimens from the Owen cabinet.

18. INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. One volume of photographs of black-board work.

19. WABASH COLLEGE. Banner.

20. INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY. Banner.

21. NORTHERN-INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL. Banner.

22. UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE. Banner.

23. PURDUE UNIVERSITY. Banner.

24. PURDUE UNIVERSITY. Glass cases containing specimens of chemical compounds. 1. By Charles J. Bohrer, Senior class, during 1874-5, without reference to the Centennial. 2. By J. H. Blair, D. W. Noble, Fremont Goodwin and John Vannatta, Sophomore class 1875-6, for the Centennial.

25. PURDUE UNIVERSITY. One volume of free-hand drawings.

26. PURDUE UNIVERSITY. One volume of geometrical drawings.

27. EARLHAM COLLEGE. Banner.

28. INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. Banner.

29. INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. Three volumes of examination manuscripts. 1 and 2, manuscripts of examination. 3. Drawings.

SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

30. Cabinet containing photographs of school buildings, etc., from Delphi, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Franklin, Goshen, Hope, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, Logansport, New Albany, Peru, Plymouth, Richmond, Terre Haute, Valparaiso, Vincennes, and Wayne county.

31. FORT WAYNE. Model of High School Building; of wood, in sections, scale one-fourth inch to foot. House, three stories, nine rooms. Cost \$24,000. Brick.

32. FORT WAYNE. Model of District School Building; of wood, in sections, scale one fourth inch to foot. House, two stories, eight rooms. Cost \$11,700. Brick.

33. FORT WAYNE. One volume of plans of buildings. High school, and two ward schools.

34. LOGANSPORT. One volume of plans of ward school.

35. MUNCIE. Model of log school house of 1827. First school house in Delaware county; of wood, in sections, with interior furnished; scale one-half inch to foot. The model was made from a description by a person

who helped build the house. Valued at \$25. Was made and contributed by George A. Carpenter, High school, Muncie.

36. MUNCIE. Model of ward school; of wood, in sections, constructed to show mode of ventilation. Cost \$40. House built in 1875, with a view to additions; contains two rooms, one office, two wardrobes. Cost \$6,000. Seats one hundred and forty-three pupils. Heated by furnace.

37. INDIANAPOLIS. Model of School No. 3; of wood; in sections; scale one-fourth inch to foot. House of two stories; twelve rooms. Cost \$30,000. Brick.

38. INDIANAPOLIS. One volume, plans of School No. 3.

39. MARION COUNTY. Model of Country School House; in wood; scale one-half inch to foot. Cost \$30. House of brick; one story. Cost \$2,200.

40. UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE. One volume of plans of buildings, and plats of grounds.

41. SULLIVAN. Model of Ascension Seminary; of wood, scale one-quarter inch to foot. House, three stories, ten rooms. Cost \$25,000. Brick.

42. PURDUE UNIVERSITY. One volume; plans of buildings.

43. LAFAYETTE. Model of District School House; of wood, scale one-half inch to foot, in sections. House, two stories, three rooms. Cost \$1,925. Brick.

44. LAFAYETTE. Model of Out buildings; in sections, scale one-half inch to foot.

45. LAFAYETTE. One volume. Plans of ward school house.

46. EVANSVILLE. Model of Centennial School House; of wood, in sections, scale three-eighths inch to foot. House, three stories, fourteen rooms. Cost \$26,500.

47. INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. Model of building; of wood, in sections, to show internal structure; cost of model \$500; scale one-quarter inch to foot. House, of brick, four stories. Cost \$125,000. This building is also used for the Terre Haute High School.

LITERATURE.

48. One volume containing Centennial editions of representative newspapers in Indiana, published on or about February 22, 1876, at the request of the Educational Committee, for exhibition at the Centennial and preservation in public libraries; seventy-four in number.

49. Seventy-five volumes of works of Indiana authors.

50. Case containing a complete set of the Indiana School Journal, being the volumes for twenty-one years.

STUDENTS' WORK. EXAMINATION MANUSCRIPTS.

NOTE. — All the examination manuscripts were reported as prepared in accordance with the rules adopted at the National Teachers' Association, except Muncie, Huntington, Vincennes and Mount Vernon.

51. FORT WAYNE. Eight volumes of examination work; illustrating the Fort Wayne System of Public School Instruction: 1. Physiology, Arithmetic and Geography. 2. Latin Prose, Caesar, Natural Philosophy. 3. Geometry and Physical Geography. 4. United States History. 5. Greek Prose, Virgil, General History, English Literature. 6. Music. 7. High School, Miscellaneous. 8. Drawing

52. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY. Four volumes of manuscripts of examinations, prepared by pupils of the common schools. 1. From Columbus City Schools, Class I. 2. From Hope and Burnsville Schools. Class I. 3. From Bartholomew County Country Schools. Class I. 4. From Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies. Class II.

53. DELPHI. Two volumes of examination manuscripts. Class I. 1. First to fourth year grades. 2. Fifth to eleventh year grades.

54. LOGANSFORT. Fifteen volumes of examination manuscripts.

55. LAWRENCEBURGH. Five volumes of examination manuscripts. 1. First to Fourth year grades. 2. Sixth year grade, and German grades. 3. Sixth and Seventh year grades. 4. Eighth year grade. 5. High School.

56. MUNCIE. Two volumes of manuscripts. 1. Class II. Illustrates results of school training; prepared by Charles C. Marsh, High School, without reference to Centennial, in May and June, 1875. 2. Class III. Exercise in monthly examination; papers prepared by entire class in chemistry, High School, time two hours and thirty minutes.

57. ELKHART. Four volumes of examination manuscripts. Class I. 1. Prepared by High School pupils. 2. Prepared by fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth year pupils; entire classes represented. 3. Prepared by fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth year pupils; selected papers. 4. Prepared by fourth year grade.

58. GOSHEN. Six volumes of examination manuscripts. Class I. 1. Third year grade. 2. Fourth year grade. 3. Fifth and sixth year grades. 4. Seventh and eighth year grades. 5. High School. 6. High School.

59. KOKOMO. Three volumes of manuscripts of examination. 1. High School pupils. Class I. 2. Sixth year pupils. Class I. 3. From pupils of all grades. Class III.

60. HUNTINGTON. Four volumes of examination manuscripts. Class II. 1. Fourth year grade. 2. Fifth year grade. 3. Sixth year grade. 4. Seventh year grade.

61. FRANKLIN. Two volumes of examination manuscripts. Class I. 1. Third to seventh year grade. 2. High School.

62. VINCENNES. Two volumes of manuscripts of examination. 1. Third to eighth year grades. 2. Eleventh to twelfth year grades.

63. BEDFORD. Four volumes of manuscripts of examination. Class I. 1. Fifth and sixth year grades. 2. Seventh year grade. 3. Eighth year grade. 4. High School.

64. INDIANAPOLIS. Twenty-six volumes of examination manuscripts. Class I. 1. German fourth to eighth year. 2. Arithmetic, fifth year. 3. U. S. History, eighth year. 4. Arithmetic, eighth year. 5. Geography, sixth year. 6. Grammar, seventh year. 7. Language, fifth year. 8. Grammar, ninth year. 9. High School, third and fourth years. 10. General History, High School third year. 11. Morals, High School second year. 12. Algebra and Zoology, High School first and second years. 13. German, second to fourth years. 14. Training School. 15-19. Penmanship, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth years. Class I, except as to time. 1. Geography, third year. 2. Language, fourth year. 3. Arithmetic, second year. 4-5. Penmanship, second and third years. Class II. 1-2. Music, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth years.

65. PLYMOUTH. Five volumes of examination papers. Class I. 1. High School. 2. Ninth year pupils. 3. Eighth year pupils. 4. Seventh, sixth and fifth year pupils. 5. Fourth, third, second and first year pupils.

66. MARTINSVILLE. One volume of examination manuscripts.

67. MOUNT VERNON. One large volume, exhibiting maps, drawings, examination papers, etc.

68. MISHAWAKA. Three volumes of examination manuscripts. Class I. 1. Seventh and eighth year grades, entire classes. 2. Seventh and eighth year grades, selected papers. 3. High School.

69. VEVAY. Two volumes of examination manuscripts. Class I. 1. Fifth, sixth and seventh year grades. 2. High School.

70. VANDERBURGH COUNTY. One volume of examination manuscripts, from the pupils of the country schools.

71. EVANSVILLE. Thirteen volumes of examination manuscripts. Class I. 1. First year grade, Spelling and Sentences. 2. Second year grade, Arithmetic, Spelling and Sentences. 3. Third year grade, Arithmetic, Spelling and Sentences. 4. Fourth year grade, Geography, Arithmetic, Spelling and Sentences. 5. Fifth year grade, Geography, Arithmetic and Spelling. 6. Sixth year grade, Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar. 7. Seventh year grade, Physiology, Arithmetic and Grammar. 8. Eighth year grade, History, Arithmetic, Grammar and Analysis. 9. High School. 10. Fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth year grades, Music. 11. Fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth year grades. Penmanship. 12. Colored Schools. 13. German Schools.

72. TERRE HAUTE. Twenty-five volumes of examination manuscripts. Class I. 1. First year grade, Arithmetic, Language and Spelling. 2. Second year grade, Arithmetic, Language and Spelling. 3. Third year grade, Arithmetic, Language and Spelling. 4. Fourth year grade, Geography, Arithmetic, Language and Spelling. 5. Fifth year grade, Geography, Arithmetic, Language and Spelling. 6. Sixth year grade, Geography, Arithmetic, Language and Spelling. 7. Sixth year grade, Geography, Arithmetic, Language and Spelling. 8. High School, Penmanship. 9. Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth year grades, Penmanship, selected papers. 10. Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth year grades, Penmanship, entire classes represented. 11. Third and fourth years, High School, Physiology and U. S. Constitution. 12. Eighth year grade, Grammar, History, Language and Spelling. 13. Third to eighth year grades, German. 14. Seventh year grade, Grammar, Arithmetic, Spelling and Language. 15. Seventh year grade, Grammar, Arithmetic, Spelling and Language. 16. High School, first and second years, German, Latin and Arithmetic. 17. Eighth year grade, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Language and Spelling. 18. Fifth year grade, Spelling, Language and Arithmetic. Class II. 1. Seventh and Eighth year grades, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Spelling. 2. First and second years, High School, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra Physical Geography, Latin and Analysis. 3. Third, fourth and fifth years High School, Book-keeping, Chemistry, Logic, Cesar and German. 4. Third, fourth and fifth year grades, Penmanship. 5. Third, fourth and fifth year grades, Penmanship. 6. Sixth, seventh and eighth year grades, Penmanship. 7. Sixth, seventh and eighth year grades, Penmanship.

73. SALEM. One volume of examination manuscripts.

74. RICHMOND. Eight volumes of examination manuscripts. 1. Second year grade, Spelling, Arithmetic, Music. 2. Third year grade, Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic, Language, Music. 3. Fourth year grade, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Language, Music. 4. Fifth year grade, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Language, Music. 5. Sixth year grade, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic. 6. Seventh year grade, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Spelling, Music. 7. Eighth year grade, Grammar, History, Arithmetic, Music. 8. High School, Arithmetic, Algebra, Physical Geography, Latin, Geometry, Natural History, Geology. Moral Philosophy.

75. WAYNE COUNTY. One volume of examination papers prepared by pupils of the country schools. Examination conducted by the teachers upon questions sent out by the County Superintendent. Selected papers. Six papers were sent from each teacher in the county, and from this number some three hundred were selected by the County Superintendent.

STUDENTS' WORK. DRAWING.

76. FORT WAYNE. One large volume of drawings, Class II. Designed and executed free-hand by the nine lower grades in the course of the regular class work in drawing, without aid. In March and April.

77. FORT WAYNE. Hexagonal case. Industrial Freehand Drawing by pupils of the High School, in regular class work in the school-room. All scholars who stand over ninety per cent. on continual average are permitted to take this higher course of

study. Work done in January, February and March, 1876. Face A. Original designs for vases and historic ornaments. Copies. From High School. Average age, sixteen. Face B. Semi-original designs for vases. First class, High School. Average age, fifteen. Face C. Crayon studies. Copies. High School. Average age, sixteen. Face D. Original designs for cups and saucers. High School. Average age sixteen. Face E. Original designs for black lace. Designed by A Grammar grade. Average age, fourteen. Executed by High School. Average age, sixteen. Face F. White lace, same as Face E otherwise.

78. FORT WAYNE. Hexagonal Case. Miscellaneous Drawings, free-hand, by pupils of the High School. Average age, sixteen. Face A. Water colors. Copies. Face B. Crayon tints. Enlarged copies. Face C. Water color studies. Copies. Face D. Water colors, black ground. Combined. Face E. Crayon studies. Copies. Face F. Original designs for book covers. High School, first class. Average age, fifteen.

79. FORT WAYNE. Endless chain containing drawings from the eight lower grades, in regular class work, in March and April. Designed and executed free hand, without aid.

80. FORT WAYNE. Endless chain containing specimens of music and photographs of blackboard work. The music was executed by the scholars of various grades, in regular class work. Designed and executed by them without other aid than the display of a general model, in April. Blackboard work, semi-freehand, from the nine lower grades, regular class work, photographed from the blackboard. Designed and executed by the pupils in the school-room without aid from the teacher or instruments,

except that the outside construction lines were ruled. The work of over five hundred pupils is represented. Work done in March.

81. FORT WAYNE. Glass case. Work of the little folks ; first year in school. Kindergarten work. About half the work was executed by colored pupils.

82. MUNCIE. One volume of drawings. Class II. Selected specimens of drawings from flat copy; semi-freehand; without assistance. Time, four hours. Work done in February.

83. GOSHEN. One volume of maps.

84. ATTICA. One volume of photographic views of blackboard work made by pupils without assistance. Class III. Also contains views of school building, ground, cabinet and Kindergarten table.

85. HUNTINGTON. One volume of maps. Fourth, fifth and sixth year grades.

86. BEDFORD. One volume of miscellaneous pen drawings, prepared without reference to the Centennial, by pupils of the High School.

87. BEDFORD. Pen picture of William C. Bryant, by a pupil of the High School.

88. BEDFORD. Pen picture of H. B. Richardson, by a pupil of the High School.

89. BEDFORD. Pen picture of Charles Dickens, by a pupil of the High School.

90. BEDFORD. Pen picture of the Hon. M. B. Hopkins, by a pupil of the High School.

91. BEDFORD. One volume of maps, one-fourth larger than the copy, by seventh and eighth year grades; most of them without reference to the Centennial.

92. BEDFORD. One volume of maps.

93. INDIANAPOLIS. One volume of drawings entered for exhibition in Class I. Prepared semi freehand, from memory, February 14, 1876, by fifth year grade. One entire class, and 12½ per cent. of the papers of all the other classes of the same grade presented.

94. INDIANAPOLIS. Hexagonal case. Semi freehand drawings. Entered in Class II, prepared during February and March, 1876, mostly class work, and arranged and exhibited to illustrate the system of work in the different grades, and the different kinds of work, as copy, dictation and design. Face A. First, second and third year grades. Face B. Fourth and fifth year grades. Face C. Sixth year grade. Face D. Seventh year grade. Face E. Eighth year grade. Face F. Ninth year grade.

95. INDIANAPOLIS. Octagonal case. Photographs of blackboard and paper drawings. Class III.

96. INDIANAPOLIS. Octagonal case containing specimens of penmanship. Face A. First year work. Face B. Second year work. Face C. Third year work. Face D. Fourth year work. Face E. Fifth year work. Face F. Sixth year work. Face G. Seventh year work. Face H. Eighth year work.

97. INDIANAPOLIS. Endless chain, containing drawings. Entered for exhibition in Class II. Miscellaneous drawing, mostly specimens of class

work from all the different grades from First to Ninth years, inclusive. Prepared during the months of February and March, 1876. All semi-free-hand work.

98. INDIANAPOLIS. Endless chain, containing specimens of penmanship.

99. INDIANAPOLIS. Endless chain, containing specimens of Music and Maps. The pupils were given a stanza of poetry and were required to write a melody of appropriate measure and accent, without aid. The maps are drawn from memory, freehand.

100. INDIANAPOLIS. Glass case. Work of little folks. First year in school. Kindergarten work.

101. BLOOMINGTON. One volume of photographs of blackboard work.

102. LAFAYETTE. One volume of industrial freehand designs.

103. LAFAYETTE. Hexagonal case containing drawings; semi-freehand. Face A. Original combinations; copy from first draft; time thirty minutes; fourth year grade, average age eleven years. Face B. Carpet designs; time one hour; fifth year grade, average age twelve. One design was placed on the board as a model. Face C. Original combinations or from memory; done at home; sixth year grade average age thirteen. Face D. Original combinations; time one hour; seventh year grade, average age thirteen. Face E. Original calico and linen designs; time one to one and a half hours; eighth year grade, average age fourteen. Face F. Original designs for cups and saucers; finished in one lesson; eighth and ninth year grades.

104. LAFAYETTE. Endless chain, containing photographs of blackboard work.

105. TERRE HAUTE. One volume containing drawings from pupils of the public schools.

106. TERRE HAUTE. Endless chain, containing photographs of blackboard and slate work.

107. TERRE HAUTE. One volume of photographs of slate work. First, second and third year grades.

108. TERRE HAUTE. One volume of photographs of maps drawn on blackboard.

109. TERRE HAUTE. One volume of maps drawn by pupils of the fourth year grade.

110. TERRE HAUTE. Two volumes of maps drawn by pupils of the fifth and sixth year grades.

STUDENTS' WORK, NATURAL SCIENCE.

111. FORT WAYNE. Chemical products prepared by pupils of the Senior Class, High School, in the regular class work in the Laboratory, in March and April, without aid.

112. FORT WAYNE. Case of birds' eggs. Collected by a pupil of the schools.

113. FORT WAYNE. Case of Indian relics. Collected by a pupil of the schools.

114. HUNTINGTON. Geological cabinet. Four hundred specimens, illustrating Mineralogy and Geology. Collected, arranged and classified by pupils of the sixth year of city schools, without reference to the Centennial, and in daily use in the Intermediate Schools.

115. HUNTINGTON. Case of woods collected by eighth year pupils, embracing every known variety of wood

native to Huntington county, showing bark, finished and unfinished wood.

116. BEDFORD. Herbarium. Collection of botanical specimens collected, mounted and arranged by pupils of High School in May, 1875, without reference to the Centennial and without assistance from the teacher.

117. INDIANAPOLIS. Herbarium of fifty-eight specimens of spring flowers, prepared as a part of the ordinary work in botany by the pupils of the Junior class of the High School.

118. INDIANAPOLIS. Case of economic botany. Collected and prepared by pupils of the Junior Class of the High School, from material grown in Marion county, containing grains, canned fruits, nuts, woods, etc.

119. INDIANAPOLIS. Case of Zoological specimens. Drawings and specimens of insects, mollusks, etc., prepared by pupils of the second year, High School.

120. INDIANAPOLIS. Glass case containing forty specimens of Indiana fishes. Collected and named by H. E. Copeland, Professor of Natural Science, High School.

121. LAFAYETTE. One volume of botanical analysis, prepared and arranged by pupils of the High School, without assistance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

122. Endless chain, containing photographs of Indiana Teachers.

123. Two volumes containing maps of cities. 1. Greencastle, Putnam county, Newcastle, Valparaiso, Logansport, Muncie. 2. Evansville, Vincennes, Fort Wayne, Delphi, Jeffersonville, Peru, Elkhart.

124. Allyn's map printer; an apparatus for printing outlines of maps.

125. One volume autographs of teachers of Bartholomew county.

126. Photograph of a Hoosier family from New Albany.

127. Photograph of a Hoosier family, from Indianapolis.

128. INDIANAPOLIS. Banners showing the growth of the school system for twenty years.

129. EVANSVILLE. One volume of statistical tables, showing the results of examinations.

130. EVANSVILLE. One volume of statistics showing the system of monthly reports.

131. TERRE HAUTE. Glass case, models and specimens of school apparatus.

132. TERRE HAUTE. One volume exhibiting the city system. The design of this volume is to show the origin, growth, appliances and results of a city system in complete detail.

133. TERRE HAUTE. One volume showing the oral work and methods of instruction in the primary schools.

LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER, 1876.

Adams county, William M. Walters, Decatur.
Allen county, Jeremiah Hillegass, Fort Wayne.
Bartholomew county, John M. Wallace, Columbus.
Benton county, B. F. Heaton, Fowler.
Blackford county, J. H. McEldowney, Hartford City.
Boone county, D. H. Heckathorn, Jamestown.
Brown county, John M. McGee, Nashville.
Carroll county, Thomas H. Britton, Burlington.
Cass county, Harry G. Wilson, Logansport.
Clark county, A. C. Goodwin, Charlestown.
Clay county, Allen R. Julian, Bowling Green.
Clinton county, Harrison Kohler, Frankfort.
Crawford county, J. W. C. Springstun, Fredonia.
Daviess county, Edward C. Trimble, Washington.
Dearborn county, Harvey B. Hill, Aurora.
Decatur county, Jas. L. Carr, Adams.
DeKalb county, Jas. A. Barns, Waterloo.
Delaware county, O. M. Todd, Muncie.
Dubois county, E. R. Brundick, Huntingburg.
Elkhart county, David Moury, Geshen.
Fayette county, J. S. Gamble, Connersville.
Floyd county, Isaac Miller, Greenville.
Fountain county, W. S. Moffett, Covington.
Franklin county, C. R. Cory, Brookville.
Fulton county, Enoch Myers, Kewanna.
Gibson county, W. T. Stilwell, Ft. Branch.
Grant county, Thomas D. Tharp, Marion.
Green county, Sam'l W. Axtell, Bloomfield.
Hamilton county, A. P. Howe, Westfield.
Hancock county, W. P. Smith, Greenfield.
Harrison county, Daniel F. Lemmon, Corydon.
Hendricks county, James A. C. Dobson, Brownsburg.
Henry county, George W. Hufford, New Castle.
Howard county, Milton Garrigus, Kokomo.
Huntington county, F. M. Huff, Warren.
Jackson county, A. J. McCune, Medora.
Jasper county, J. H. Snoddy, Remington.
Jay county, Simeon K. Bell, Portland.
Jefferson county, George C. Monroe, Saluda.
Jennings county, John Carney, Vernon.
Johnson county, John H. Martin, Franklin.

Knox county, Elisha B. Milam, Vincennes.
 Kosciusko county, W. L. Matthews, Warsaw.
 Lagrange county, S. D. Crane, Lagrange.
 Lake county, James M. McAfee, Crown Point.
 Laporte county, W. A. Hosmer, Laporte.
 Lawrence county, W. B. Chrisler, Bedford.
 Madison county, Robert I. Hamilton, Anderson.
 Marion county, Lea P. Harlan, Indianapolis.
 Marshall county, W. E. Bailey, Plymouth.
 Martin county, Wm. C. Hayes, Loogootee.
 Miami county, W. Steele Ewing, Mexico.
 Monroe county, M. M. Campbell, Bloomington.
 Montgomery county, John G. Overton, Crawfordsville.
 Morgan county, R. V. Marshall, Martinsville.
 Newton county, Benj. F. Niesz, Kentland.
 Noble county, M. C. Skinner, Albion.
 Ohio county, John H. Pate, Rising Sun.
 Orange county, James L. Noblitt, Chambersburg.
 Owen county, Wm. R. Williams, Patricksburg.
 Parke county, Oliver Bulion, Bellmore.
 Perry county, Theo. Courcier, Rono.
 Pike county, T. C. Milburn, Winslow.
 Porter county, J. McFetrich, Valparaiso.
 Posey county, Jas. B. Campbell, Mt. Vernon.
 Pulaski county, R. L. Marshman, Winamac.
 Putnam county, L. A. Stockwell, Cloverdale.
 Randolph county, Daniel Lesley, Union City.
 Ripley county, Samuel B. Daubenheyer, Titusville.
 Rush county, A. E. Thomson, Rushville.
 Scott county, Allen H. Whitset, Deputy, Jefferson county.
 Shelby county, Squire L. Major, Shelbyville.
 Spencer county, John Wytttenbach, Rockport.
 Starke county, Oliver Musselman, Knox.
 St. Joseph county, F. A. Norton, Mishawaka.
 Steuben county, Cyrus Cline, Angola.
 Sullivan county, James A. Marlow, Sullivan.
 Switzerland county, Robert S. Northcott, Vevay.
 Tippecanoe county, W. H. Caulkins, Lafayette.
 Tipton county, B. M. Blount, Tipton.
 Union county, L. M. Crist, Liberty.
 Vanderburgh county, Frank P. Conn, Evansville.
 Vermillion county, Wm. L. Little, Newport.
 Vigo county, John Royse, Terre Haute.
 Wabash county, Macy Good, Wabash.
 Warren county, Alonzo Nebeker, Williamsport.
 Warrick county, C. W. Armstrong, Boonville.
 Washington county, James M. Caress, Salem.
 Wayne county, J. C. Macpherson, Richmond.
 Wells county, S. S. Roth, Bluffton.
 White county, Wm. Irelan, Burnett's Creek.
 Whitley county, Alex. J. Douglass, Columbia City.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING JUNE 28th, 1875, AND ENDING JUNE 10th, 1876.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1876.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, Nov. 1st, 1876.

His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Governor of Indiana:

SIR—I have the honor
to transmit herewith, in accordance with law, the Annual Report of
the Trustees of Indiana University for collegiate year ending June
10, 1876, and also the Report of the Finance Committee of the
estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June
9, 1877.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN I. MORRISON,
President Board of Trustees.

REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

There was remaining in the treasury at last annual report, June 28, 1875..... \$412 04

During the year ending June 10, 1876, there has been received the following sums:

On account of loans made	\$5,500 00
On account of interest on endowment fund.....	6,023 00
On account of appropriation of act, March 8, 1867.....	8,000 00
On account of appropriation of act, February 19, 1873	15,000 00

On account of interest on lands in the following counties:

Jasper county	\$310 00
Martin county	43 75
Newton county.....	320 40
Pulaski county.....	489 04
Orange county.....	32 28
	<hr/> 1,195 47
On account of janitor fees.....	1,112 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$37,242 11

EXPENDITURES.

There has been warrants drawn and paid during the year as follows :

	No. of Warrant.		
July 1.	2603.	J. K. Walts, Examiner's salary, 1875	\$80 40
	2604.	W. W. May, Examiner's salary, 1875.....	80 40
	2605.	W. A. Bell, Examiner's salary, 1875.....	62 20
	2606.	I. S. Irwin, Trustee's salary, annual meeting.....	164 00
	2607.	J. I. Morrison, Trustee's salary, annual meeting.....	89 40
	2608.	John Love, Trustee's salary, annual meeting.....	56 20
	2609.	Alfred Patten, Trustee's salary, annual meeting.....	71 00
	2610.	E. W. H. Ellis, Trustee's salary, annual meeting.....	118 40
	2611.	W. K. Edwards, Trustee's salary, annual meeting.....	112 00
	2612.	S. P. Morrison, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter...	400 00
	2613.	Cyrus Nutt, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter.....	400 00
July 2.	2614.	J. A. Wylie, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter.....	300 00
	2615.	D. Kerkwood, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter....	300 00
	2616.	E. Bailantine, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter....	300 00
	2617.	J. Thompson, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter.....	300 00
	2618.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter.....	300 00
	2619.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter.....	300 00
	2620.	R. Owen, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter.....	300 00
	2621.	C. F. McNutt, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter...	362 50
	2622.	B. E. Roads, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter....	362 50
	2623.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter	150 00
	2624.	T. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary, balance 3d quarter.	200 00
	2625.	J. D. Maxwell, Trustee's salary, annual meeting.....	24 00
	2626.	M. McPhetridge, Trustee's salary, annual meeting.....	24 00
	2627.	R. C. Foster, Secretary's salary.....	124 00
	2628.	J. M. Howe, Treasurer's salary.....	100 00
	2629.	Maesey & Strong, calsimining and painting.....	33 65
	2630.	Charles Hughes, cleaning building.....	3 85
	2631.	W. B. Hughes, hauling.....	1 50
July 3.	2632.	Thos. Spicer, janitor's salary extra.....	75 00
	2633.	J. C. Parcell, printing blank reports.....	19 00
July 5.	2634.	T. A. Wylie, library books.....	54 12
	2635.	T. A. Wylie, librarian's salary.....	50 00
July 7.	2636.	N. Sanders, paper, ink and blanks.....	22 30
July 14.	2637.	F. M. Parker, meteorological observations, June.....	8 33
July 15.	2638.	T. S. Lyons, freight on catalogues.....	4 60
July 16.	2639.	M. McPhetridge, Trustee's salary, July meeting.....	38 20
	2640.	J. D. Maxwell, Trustee's salary, July meeting.....	38 20
	2641.	R. C. Foster, Trustee's salary, July meeting.....	38 20
	2642.	I. S. Irwin, Trustee's salary, July meeting.....	58 40
	2643.	W. K. Edwards, Trustee's salary, July meeting.....	34 40
	2644.	A. Patten, Trustee's salary, July meeting.....	52 80
	2645.	E. W. H. Ellis, Trustee's salary, July meeting.....	66 00
	2646.	J. I. Morrison, Trustee's salary, July meeting.....	19 60
	2647.	John Love, Trustee's salary, July meeting.....	6 00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

July 29.	2648.	Adams Express, distributing catalogues.....	\$15 75
Aug. 5.	2649.	S. Herrick, observations, July.....	8 33
Aug. 6.	2650.	J. C. Purcell, printing circular.....	2 50
Aug. 13.	2651.	Adams Express, distributing catalogues.....	15 20
Aug. 14.	2652.	W. B. Hughes, hauling books and seats.....	2 25
Aug. 21.	2653.	W. R. Houghton, traveling expenses.....	20 00
Aug. 23.	2654.	G. W. Hoss, traveling expenses.....	50 00
	2655.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary, part 4th quarter.....	50 00
Sept. 2.	2656.	G. T. Herrick, observations, August.....	8 33
Sept. 3.	2657.	A. Atwater, traveling expenses.....	35 25
Sept. 4.	2658.	R. C. Foster, Sec'y, advertising, South Bend Tribune...	8 00
	2659.	R. C. Foster, cashier, gasoline.....	40 40
	2660.	R. C. Foster, Sec'y, express on catalogues.....	1 25
Sept. 6.	2661.	R. Owen, Professor's salary, part 4th quarter.....	125 00
	2662.	D. Kerkwood, Professor's salary, part 4th quarter.....	125 00
	2663.	J. Thompson, Professor's salary, part 4th quarter.....	125 00
	2664.	E. Ballantine, Professor's salary, part 4th quarter.....	125 00
	2665.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary, part 4th quarter.....	125 00
	2666.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary, part 4th quarter.....	75 00
	2667.	B. E. Rhoads, Professor's salary, part 4th quarter.....	125 00
	2668.	C. F. McNutt Professor's salary, part 4th quarter.....	125 00
	2669.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary, part 4th quarter.....	125 00
	2670.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary, part 4th quarter...	100 00
	2671.	J. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary, part 4th quarter....	100 00
	2672.	Massey & Strong, re-painting.....	82 82
	2673.	Jas. Small, 101 bushels coal.....	16 16
	2674.	G. P. Hends, repairs on lock.....	2 25
	2675.	J. Spicer, Janitor's salary.....	25 00
	2676.	J. G. McPheeters, postage on catalogues.....	23 75
	2677.	M. McPhetridge, Trustee's salary, September.....	38 20
	2678.	T. Spicer, polishing nineteen stoves.....	4 75
Oct. 2.	2679.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter.....	375 00
	2680.	G. T. Herrick, observations September.....	8 33
	2681.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter....	375 00
	2682.	D. Kirkwood, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter...	375 00
	2683.	E. Ballantine, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter...	375 00
Oct. 4.	2684.	R. C. Foster, Cashier, Owen Cabinet, note and interest..	2,541 00
	2685.	R. Owen, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter.....	375 00
	2686.	J. Thompson, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter...	375 00
	2687.	B. E. Rhoads, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter...	437 50
	2688.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter...	375 00
	2689.	C. F. McNutt, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter...	437 50
	2690.	L. Moss, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter.....	390 00
	2691.	J. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter.	275 00
	2692.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary, balance 4th quarter	200 00
	2693.	Thomas Spicer, Janitor's salary, balance 4th quarter...	125 00
Oct. 7.	2694.	Rohrbeck & Co., chemicals National Science Depart- ment.....	12 30
	2695.	Rohrbeck & Co., apparatus and chemicals for Depart- ment of Chemistry.....	664 06

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Oct. 8.	2696.	B. F. Adams, Administrator, salary due Cyrus Nutt, deceased	\$625 00
	2697.	N. Sanders, paper, ink and envelopes.....	11 75
Oct. 9.	2698.	R. C. Foster, Secretary, express on chemicals.....	18 34
Oct. 14.	2699.	R. C. Foster, Secretary, advertising in sixteen papers, first term	111 65
Oct. 16.	2700.	H. Miller, making water tank.....	24 90
Oct. 21.	2701.	R. Owen, Curator's salary.....	25 00
Oct. 26.	2702.	H. J. Nichols, repairs on building.....	16 25
Oct. 27.	2703.	Voss & Co., plastering.....	11 75
Nov. 1.	2704.	G. T. Herrick, observations October.....	8 33
Nov. 2.	2705.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary, 1st quarter, in part.....	250 00
	2706.	L. Moss, Professor's salary, 1st quarter, in part.....	150 00
	2707.	R. Owen, Professor's salary, 1st quarter, in part.....	250 00
	2708.	D. Kirkwood, Professor's salary, 1st quarter, in part...	250 00
	2709.	J. Thompson, Professor's salary, 1st quarter, in part...	250 00
	2710.	E. B. Ballantine, Professor's salary, 1st quarter, in part	250 00
	2711.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary, 1st quarter, in part....	250 00
	2712.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary, 1st quarter, in part.....	250 00
	2713.	B. E. Rhoads, Professor's salary, 1st quarter, in part...	281 25
	2704.	C. F. McNutt, Professor's salary, 1st quarter, in part...	431 25
Nov. 2.	2715.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary, 1st qr., in part....	125 00
	2716.	H. Van Nuys, Professor's salary 1st qr., in part.....	187 50
Nov. 6.	2717.	H. J. Nichols, cabinet cases	22 95
Nov. 10.	2718.	Adams Express, express on money	2 38
Nov. 11.	2719.	W. B. Hughes, hauling stoves, etc.....	2 80
Nov. 13.	2720.	Massey & Strong, painting cabinet cases.....	10 00
	2721.	Massey & Strong, painting and paints in Civil Engineer's room.....	30 30
	2722.	Massey & Strong, painting and papering hall.....	9 70
Nov. 15.	2723.	J. Spicer, janitor's salary, 1st quarter	150 00
Nov. 16.	2724.	W. M. Beatley, repairing blackboards.....	15 00
Nov. 17.	2725.	J. H. Smart, Centennial appropriation.....	20 00
Nov. 22.	2726.	W. W. Wicks, 2 doz. chairs, \$12.50 per doz.....	25 00
Nov. 27.	2727.	Rohrbeck & Co., apparatus chemical department.	23 13
	2728.	R. C. Foster, Sec'y, advertising in Courier and N. O. Picayune.....	8 50
	2729.	J. Thompson, stove and freight.....	44 00
	2730.	Peterson & Co., lumber for chemical department.....	12 60
Dec. 2.	2731.	G. T. Herrick, observations for November.....	8 33
Dec. 10.	2732.	C. G. McCalla, racks for laboratory	40 00
	2733.	C. G. McCalla, repairs to Wylie and Ballantine's room	9 50
	2734.	C. G. McCalla, flooring Thompson's room.....	6 20
Dec. 14.	2735.	Seward & Co., plumbing and iron tank.....	135 05
Dec. 15.	2736.	J. W. Denton, building flue.....	2 25
Dec. 16.	2737.	Lemuel Moss, Professor's salary 1st quarter, in part.....	250 00
	2738.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary 1st quarter, in part.....	150 00
	2739.	R. Owen, Professor's salary 1st quarter, in part...	150 00
	2740.	D. Kerkwood, Professor's salary 1st quarter, in part...	150 00
	2741.	J. Thompson, Professor's salary 1st quarter, in part....	150 00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Dec. 16.	2742.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary 1st quarter, in part.....	\$150 00
	2743.	E. Ballantine, Professor's salary 1st quarter in part.....	150 00
	2744.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary 1st quarter, in part.....	150 00
	2745.	B. E. Rhoads, Professor's salary 1st quarter, in part.....	150 00
	2746.	J. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary 1st quarter, in part..	100 00
	2747.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary 1st quarter, in part.	100 00
Dec. 22.	2748.	J. G. McPheeters, periodicals.....	97 55
Dec. 23.	2749.	1st National Bank, interest on \$5.000 note.....	229 16
	2751.	R. C. Foster, Sec'y, express charges.....	4 93
	2752.	R. C. Foster, Sec'y, advertising.....	40 40
	2753.	R. C. Foster, Sec'y, taxes on Iowa lands.....	16 50
Jan. 7.	2754.	G. T. Herrick, observations, December.....	8 33
Jan. 14.	2755.	L. Fedder, sawing 20 cords of wood.....	10 00
	2756.	J. Ammerman, 59 cords of wood at \$2.85 per cord.....	168 15
	2757.	Massey & Co., painting blackboard.....	12 00
Jan. 15.	2758.	W. B. Hughes, 29 bushels coal and hauling lumber.....	6 90
Jan. 27.	2759.	J. A. Russell, 5½ days carpenter work on building.....	12 25
	2760.	J. A. Russell, repairs Ballentine and Thompson's room.	4 58
Jan. 29.	2761.	W. A. Gabe, receipts, questions and advertising.....	16 00
Feb. 1.	2762.	G. T. Herrick, observations for January.....	8 33
Feb. 14.	2763.	N. Sanders, paper and crayons.....	23 75
	2764.	Lemuel Moss, Professor's salary, balance 1st quarter....	200 00
	2765.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary, balance 1st quarter....	100 00
	2766.	R. Owen, Professor's salary, balance 1st quarter.....	100 00
	2767.	D. Kirkwood, Professor's salary, balance 1st quarter....	100 00
	2768.	J. Thompson, Professor's salary, balance 1st quarter...	100 00
	2769.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary, balance 1st quarter.....	100 00
	2770.	E. Ballentine, Professor's salary, balance 1st quarter....	100 00
	2771.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary, balance 1st quarter.....	100 00
	2772.	T. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary, balance 1st quarter.	87 50
	2773.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary, balance 1st quar..	25 00
	2774.	B. E. Rhoads, Professor's salary, balance 1st quarter....	131 25
	2775.	C. F. McNutt, Professor's salary, balance 1st quarter...	131 25
Feb. 15.	2776.	Rohrbeck & Co., apparatus and chemicals.....	109 70
Feb. 18.	2777.	M. McPhetridge, Trustee's salary, called session.....	10 00
	2778.	L. Fedder, 39 cords of wood sawed.....	19 50
Feb. 19.	2779.	W. B. Hughes, 65 bushels coal.....	10 83
Feb. 22.	2780.	J. S. Irwin, Trustee's salary, called session.....	50 00
	2781.	R. C. Foster, expressage on chemicals and money.....	2 83
Feb. 24.	2782.	C. P. Tuley, 2 doz. chairs...,.....	25 00
Feb. 25.	2783.	W. B. Hughes, freight on gasoline.....	9 03
Feb. 26.	2784.	James Small, nails and bolts.....	1 70
Mar. 2.	2585.	G. T. Herrick, observations for February.....	8 33
Mar. 15.	2786.	J. G. McPheeters, stamps for catalogues.....	10 88
Mar. 17.	2787.	R. C. Foster, advertising 2d Term.....	25 65
Mar. 23.	2788.	Berry Bros., 5 barrels gasoline.....	56 15
Apr. 3.	2789.	G. T. Herrick, observations for March.....	8 33
April 5.	2790.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary, 2d quarter.....	500 00
	2791.	E. Ballantine, Professor's salary, 2d quarter.....	500 00
	2792.	J. Thompson, Professor's salary, 2d quarter.....	500 00

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

April 5.	2793.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary, 2d quarter	\$500 00
	2794.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary, 2d quarter.....	500 00
	2795.	R. Owen, Professor's salary, 2d quarter.....	500 00
	2796.	D. Kirkwood, Professor's salary, 2d quarter.....	500 00
	2797.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary, 2d quarter.....	250 00
	2798.	B. E. Rhoads, Professor's salary, 2d quarter.....	562 50
	2799.	C. F. McNutt, Professor's salary, 2d quarter	562 50
	2800.	T. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary, 2d quarter.....	375 00
	2801.	L. Moss, Professor's salary, 2d quarter.....	900 00
	2802.	Thomas Spicer, janitor's salary, 2d quarter.....	150 00
	2803.	W. B. Hughes, hauling coal.....	2 55
	2804.	Hunt & Cook, printing and advertising.....	11 44
April 7.	2805.	R. C. Foster, express on geological specimens.....	4 21
	2806.	Rohrbeck & Co., chemicals.....	35 68
	2807.	J. Ammerman, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords of wood.....	26 25
	2808.	W. A. Bell, advertising School Journal six months.....	15 00
April 8.	2809.	W. J. Allen, repairs on stoves and pipes.....	22 84
	2810.	W. J. Allen, repairs on roof, glass, etc.....	159 35
Apr. 13.	2811.	G. W. Hoss, clerk for Department English Literature..	20 55
Apr. 21.	2813.	N. Sanders, envelopes, paper and crayons	27 35
	2814.	B. R. Dunn, 2 cords dry wood	7 00
Apr. 25.	2815.	L. Fedder, sawing 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords wood.....	4 75
Apr. 28.	2816.	Dunn & Son, 2,470 pounds coal.....	12 35
May 1.	2817.	G. T. Herrick, observations for April.....	8 33
May 2.	2818.	Lemuel Moss, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	900 00
	2819.	G. W. Hoss, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	500 00
	2820.	A. Atwater, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	500 00
	2821.	D. Kirkwood, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	500 00
	2822.	E. Ballantine, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	500 00
	2823.	T. A. Wylie, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	500 00
	2824.	J. Thompson, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	500 00
	2825.	R. Owen, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	500 00
	2826.	C. F. McNutt, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	562 50
	2827.	B. E. Rhoads, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	562 50
	2828.	T. C. Van Nuys, Professor's salary, 3d quarter.....	375 00
	2829.	W. R. Houghton, Professor's salary, 3d quarter	200 00
May 26.	2830.	R. C. Foster, express on money and catalogues.....	9 25
June 1.	2831.	G. T. Herrick, observations for May.....	8 33
June 6.	2832.	Hunt & Cook, examination questions.....	9 00
	2533.	N. Sanders, paper, ink and crayons	39 20
June 7.	2834.	J. G. McPheeters, postage on catalogues.....	14 16
	2835.	T. C. Pering, agent, express on catalogues.....	7 30
June 8.	2836.	Indiana Journal, advertising 2d term	5 50
	2837.	First National Bank, interest on \$5,500 for six months.	275 00
June 9.	2738.	Wm. Howe & Son, curtains for chapel	7 10
Total expenditures			\$36,475 50

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Balance on hand June 28, 1875	\$412 04
Receipts during the year ending June 10, 1876.....	36,830 07
	<hr/>
	\$37,242 11
Total warrants drawn on the treasury and paid during the year	36,475 50
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury June 10, 1876.....	\$766 61

RECAPITULATION OF THE EXPENDITURES.

On account of Professor's salary.....	\$28,300 00
On account of Examiner's salary.....	223 00
On account of Secretary and Treasurer's salary.....	262 20
On account of Trustee's salary.....	1,070 80
On account of Librarian's salary.....	50 00
On account of Curator's salary.....	25 00
On account of Janitor's salary.....	450 00
On account of Meteorological observations.....	99 96
On account of building.....	453 40
On account of advertising and printing.....	304 40
On account of contingent expenses.....	290 17
On account of library.....	54 12
On account of fuel.....	281 89
On account of Owen cabinet.....	2,541 00
On account of books for library.....	124 35
On account of postage.....	48 79
On account of taxes.....	16 50
On account of periodicals.....	97 55
On account of interest	504 16
On account of Department of Chemistry.....	1,078 07
On account of Department of Natural Science	51 25
On account of Department of Civil Engineering.....	128 34
On account of Department of English Literature	20 55
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$36,475 50

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, and accompanying vouchers, have carefully examined and compared the same and find the reports in all respects correct, and recommend that they be spread upon the records of the Board.

The Committee estimate the receipts and expenditures for the years 1876 and 1877, as follows:

Estimated Receipts.

Balance in treasury at this date	\$766 61
Interest on lands	1,000 00
Contingent fees	1,200 00
Interest on endowment.....	6,000 00
Annual appropriation	23,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$31,966 61

Estimated Expenditures.

Salary of President	\$3,600 00
Salary of seven Professors at \$1,800.....	12,600 00
Tutor in Chemical Department.....	600 00
Preparatory Department	1,200 00
Librarian	100 00
Janitor	600 00
Meterological Observations	100 00
Secretary and Treasurer.....	250 00
Trustees and Examiners.....	1,400 00
Fuel and lights.....	350 00
Library and periodicals.....	200 00
Curator of Museum	100 00
Repairs and contingencies	400 00
Postage and taxes.....	100 00
Advertising and printing.....	300 00
Books and stationery	100 00
Interest on loans.....	300 00
Arrears of salaries.....	1,500 00
Owen Cabinet note.....	2,640 00
Note, First National Bank.....	5,500 00

Total..... \$31,940 00

Showing a balance in Treasury June, 1877..... \$26 61

In making these estimates the Committee have been governed by the necessities of the case as well as by the policy indicated by the Board.

To provide for the liquidation of the debt, as well as to avoid the incurring of further indebtedness, the estimates for expenditures have been put at the lowest figures possible, without injury to the Institution. With this view the salaries of the Professors have been reduced each in the sum of two hundred dollars per annum. Even with the reduction, the Committee find themselves without any means whatever for the support of the Law Department for the current year.

This financial condition is, however, only temporary, for when the burden of indebtedness is removed the Board can safely resume its appropriations to the Department, and possibly restore the Professorships to their financial condition.

The indebtedness for the Owen Cabinet yet to be provided for is as follows:

Due July 31, 1877.....	\$2,760
Due July 31, 1878.....	2,880

The payment of this indebtedness will further relieve the Institution and enable the Board to make suitable provision for the increase of the Library and Museum, for the renovation and suitable furnishing of the buildings and the purchase of necessary apparatus. The Committee recommend that the expenditures of the sums appropriated be made under the direction of the resident Trustee, and the proper member or members of the Faculty.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Board of Trustees of Indiana University,

ROBERT C. FOSTER,
Secretary.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

OF THE

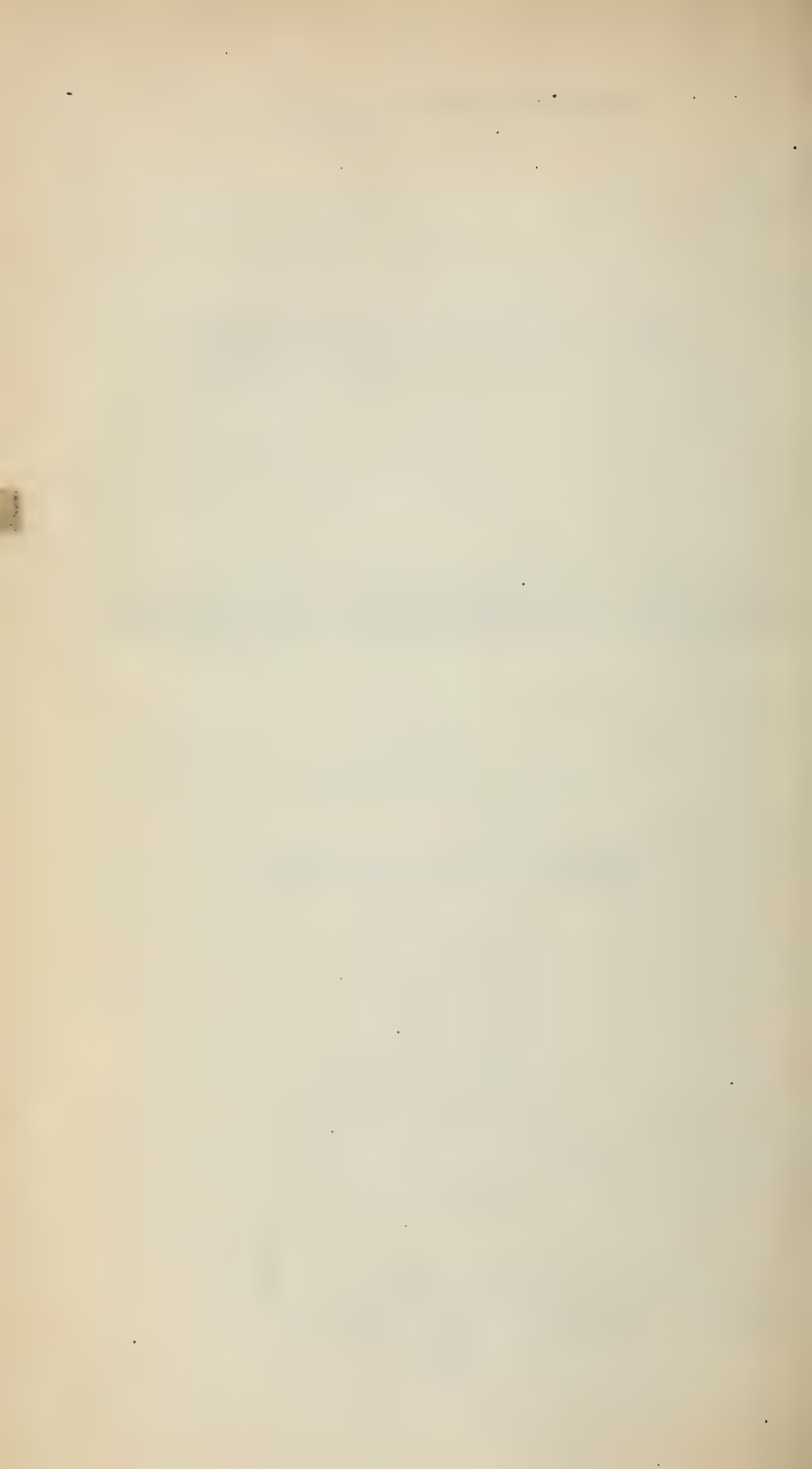
STATE OF INDIANA.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1876.



REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

GENTLEMEN:—The Board of Trustees of the State Normal School have the honor to present their biennial report, showing the condition of the Institution under their charge:

In our report of December 11th, 1874, it was stated that apparatus for heating the building and for furnishing it with water was under contract. These improvements have been satisfactorily completed.

These improvements together with an indebtedness, which had accumulated during several years, were estimated at \$26,711.25. Toward liquidating this indebtedness an appropriation was made by the last Legislature, of \$22,168.00, leaving a balance unpaid of \$4,543.25. The Institution having this indebtedness to carry and its resources by appropriation being insufficient for necessary current expenses and repairs, we have used the most rigid economy on all occasions and find ourselves compelled to suspend payment on accounts in anticipation of funds. Should it be your pleasure to relieve the Institution of this embarrassment, great relief will be felt in its management.

On the reception of the \$10,000.00 appropriated by the last Legislature for the completion of the building, fencing lot, improvement of grounds, etc., we caused estimate to be made for the completion of the two main stairways and of the third story, for repairs of roof, and for two water closets, and finding the estimates within the amount appropriated, said improvements were put under contract and are all completed. The work is done in a good and substantial manner.

We have reserved of this appropriation \$600.00 for the purpose of building a fence, and for the ornamentation of the grounds.

The School Trustees of Terre Haute have met one-third of the expense of building water-closets and repairs of roof.

We feel much satisfaction in the consciousness that the appropriation has been judiciously and economically expended. We have thus secured two society halls, which the literary societies of the Institution have undertaken to furnish. We regret that the means at our disposal will not enable us to seat our excellent audience hall nor to furnish alcoves, shelving, casing, etc., for library, apparatus and cabinet.

Arrangements have been temporarily made with parties for seating the new audience hall by our paying an annual rent until means can be had for purchasing seats. Our library can be rendered more serviceable by supplying the hall designed for it with adequate furniture; and when our apparatus and cabinet halls can have appropriate cases, we shall afford inducements for collections by aid of officers, students and friends of the Institution in supplying specimens in natural science, and in furnishing apparatus, as well as in donations of books.

We are dependent upon the wisdom and liberal provision of the State for adequate means to place the school in favorable comparison with other like institutions in this regard. Our last report estimated the needed appropriation at \$10,000.

The failure of the Legislature to respond to the generous offer of Chauncey Rose, made through our last report, to grant \$100,000 in aid of deserving young ladies, while attending the Institution, should \$10,000 be supplemented by the State, to aid in building a suitable boarding house, has had so discouraging an effect, that he has changed his purposes and declines further aid. A large number of young ladies have been his beneficiaries, and have a grateful remembrance of his disinterested kindness and aid.

About twelve hundred teachers have now received instruction in this Institution, and their work has greatly enhanced the common school interest and efficiency. Those who have completed the course of instruction are sought for in the common schools of the State, and their school work is, usually, very highly commended.

County Institutes have largely drawn upon their professional skill, and have learned much of their system of methods and instruction, and thus the advantages of the Institution are steadily extending through the State.

The greatest impediment to efficient county institute work is found in the difficulty of securing competent instructors. We believe the common school interest would be greatly subserved if our appropriation were sufficiently ample to enable us to employ a Field Professor, thoroughly imbued with the idea and spirit of normal school work, whose duty it should be to attend institutes in different parts of the State, and present in a clear and forcible way the objects and methods to be arrived at in common school instruction.

To meet this want, the members of our Faculty have been encouraged during the past year to attend county institutes, many of which have been thus visited by them.

It has long been our object to secure favorable boarding arrangements for teachers at cheap rates. That difficulty is now in a way to be met by clubs who can find desirable lodging at suitable places, and take their meals in common. Boarding has thus been reduced to about \$2.50 per week.

Accompanying this report will be found the report of the President of the Faculty, giving statistical and other valuable information concerning the internal organization and work of the Institution, and also the report of the Treasurer, giving our receipts and expenditures.

Finding constant embarrassments from a lack of means at our disposal, in building a suitable and permanent fence around the Normal School lot, we have postponed any expenditure for that object, awaiting your further appropriation. A common wood fence is considered of doubtful propriety or expediency. A substantial iron fence can not be made for less than \$3 000.

In view of the present temper of the public in regard to the necessity of economy in public affairs, the Board of Trustees have resolved to ask of the present Legislature those things only which are absolutely essential to the present prosperity of the Institution. Their requests in this respect may be summarized as follows:

1st. An appropriation sufficient to liquidate the present indebtedness, which amounts, as previously stated, to \$4,543.25.

2nd. An appropriation of \$3,000 to aid in building a fence and improving the grounds.

Total specific appropriation, \$7,543.25.

The Board also respectfully reports that it is constantly augmenting its indebtedness in consequence of the fact that the annual appropriation of \$2,000 is not sufficient to meet the ordinary running expenses of the Institution ; the Board, therefore, requests that the annual appropriation be increased to \$2,600.

B. C. HOBBS,

President of the Board of Trustees.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

HON. B. C. HOBBS,

President Board Trustees of the

Indiana State Normal School:

DEAR SIR:—I herewith submit the following, the Seventh Annual Report, since its organization, of the Indiana State Normal School for the year 1876.

ATTENDANCE.

Whole number enrolled, winter term.....	118
Whole number enrolled, spring term.....	183
Whole number enrolled, fall term.....	103
Total for the year.....	404

Whole number of persons who have received instruction in the Normal School since its organization, January 6, 1870, 1,130.

The number of pupils reported in the above statistics does not include the pupils enrolled in the model or training schools.

There are enrolled in those schools, this fall term, one hundred and eighty-three. These schools embrace eight grades.

Between eighty and ninety counties of the State have been represented in the Normal School. The following is the attendance from the different counties:

Allen, three; Bartholomew, five; Benton, one; Blackford, one; Boone, sixteen; Carroll, eleven; Cass, four; Clark, eleven; Clay, seventeen; Clinton, five; Crawford, two; Daviess, nine; Dearborn, ten; Decatur, sixteen; DeKalb, eight; Delaware, three; Dubois, five; Elkhart, three; Fayette, four; Floyd, two; Fountain, six; Franklin, two; Fulton, one; Gibson, twelve; Grant, twelve;

Green, ten; Hamilton, thirteen; Hancock, eleven; Harrison, four; Hendricks, nineteen; Henry, one; Howard, three; Huntington, seven; Jackson, five; Jasper, two; Jay, six; Jefferson, fifteen; Jennings, nine; Johnson, thirteen; Knox, twenty-four; Kosciusko, nine; Lake, one; Laporte, three; Lawrence, seven; Madison, seven; Marion, thirty-eight; Marshall, one; Martin, two; Miami, eight; Monroe, five; Montgomery, twenty-three; Morgan, nineteen; Orange, two; Ohio, one; Owen, nine; Parke, thirty-seven; Perry, six; Pike, five; Posey, five; Putnam, sixteen; Randolph, two; Ripley, four; Rush, four; Scott, four; Shelby, four; Spencer, three; St. Joseph, two; Sullivan, eight; Switzerland, seven; Tippecanoe, twelve; Tipton, two; Union, three; Vanderburgh, twelve; Vermillion, twenty-three; Vigo, one hundred and eighty; Wabash, six; Warren, seven; Warrick, fifteen; Washington, four; Wayne, nineteen; White, three.

The State of Illinois, thirty-six; Ohio, eight; Kentucky, three; Missouri, two; Kansas, one.

WHENCE THEY COME.

Statistics kept since the organization of the school show that sixty-two per cent. of the entire enrollment come from the Agricultural class; and that nearly twenty per cent. come from the classes representing other forms of productive industry.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils, if females, must be sixteen years of age; if males, eighteen.

They must possess good moral character, and average intellectual abilities. If residents of Indiana, they must promise to teach, if practicable, in the common schools of the State, a period equal to twice that spent as pupils in the Normal School.

They must pass a fair examination in Reading, Spelling, Geography, and in Arithmetic, through Percentage. They must write a legible hand, and be able to analyze and parse simple sentences.

Under these conditions eleven hundred and thirty have entered and received some of the benefits of the school.

Sixty-five have graduated from the courses of study and are rendering efficient service in different parts of the State. Hundreds of under-graduates are doing likewise, according to the measure of their ability.

COURSE OF STUDY.

With the approbation of the Board of Trustees, the Course of Instruction has been revised.

The purpose of the common schools is to furnish the opportunity and means for gaining such knowledge and training as will enable the children and youth of the State to engage successfully in the various industrial pursuits, and to combine with others in sustaining and improving the institutions of society.

Here are *two* distinct purposes. To accomplish these purposes certain instrumentalities are used; among which are two important ones—a *Course of Study* and *Teachers*. The course prescribed by law consists of the following subjects: Reading, Spelling, Writing, and English Grammar; Arithmetic, Geography, and Physiology; United States History.

These subjects are all useful. Some of them are fundamentally necessary to the successful study of the others.

The first four constitute the Language studies of the course. Knowledge and skill in these are the conditions for the acquisition and permanent possession of other knowledge, or of *real* knowledge—knowledge of things. Yet language knowledge, as such, useful and necessary as it is, is but the knowledge of symbols of things—not the knowledge of things themselves. The *things* which words and discourse signify are pure ideas, and ideas which relate to the material world, its phenomena and laws.

The power to interpret the symbols called language is the key by which access to the recorded experience of the race is gained. It is the means of access to the consciousness of the best and wisest minds. The best experiences, reflections, and insights of mankind in every field of activity are made permanent on the printed page. Thus the thoughts and feelings of the race, under the varying conditions of soil, climate, government and religion, become the lawful inheritance of a generation. Yet only those who can read can take possession of the inheritance.

Knowledge of Arithmetic is equally fundamental. By it the properties and qualities of matter and of time are reduced to quantity. Commerce is thus made possible.

Knowledge of Geography is necessary to one's comprehending his place in the world. The political divisions of the territory which one inhabits—as the township, the county, the state and

the nation, to all of which divisions he holds relation as a citizen—are revealed to him by the study of Geography.

By the study of this subject he learns the commercial relations which his own town, county and State bear to other parts of the nation and the world. He learns the causes of day and night, and of the changes of the seasons. He learns the condition of climate, the character of soils, the location of mines, and the natural facilities for transportation, of a given locality. From these he infers the industries of the people who inhabit the locality. This knowledge helps him to comprehend himself in his natural surroundings, and to choose wisely the place of his industrial activity.

The study of Physiology is useful. This subject contemplates man as a physical being. Physical self-preservation is its object.

Arithmetic, geography and physiology have one end in view—the *useful*. So far as they go, they are instrumentalities in accomplishing *one* aim of the Common School. But they, alone, are insufficient for the wants of the individual in his industrial relations.

Free-hand and geometrical drawing, the elements of physics, chemistry, botany, geology and zoology; and the elements of algebra and geometry have been added to the course for the following reasons: First, because they lie at the basis of agriculture, commerce and the mechanic arts. Second, because of their tendency to correct an evil complained of in school education. It is urged by many, and not without reason, that the schools educate the children out of the industries, rather than into them. "Educate a boy," say they, "and he will not work for a living. Thus one object of the school is defeated."

The ground for this opinion is the fact that one result of school education is to create such ideals of life, and to give such a bias to the pupil's feelings that he leaves school without sympathy with any of the forms of productive industry, and consequently without design to engage in them.

The common schools, especially in the higher grades, "tend to produce school teachers, lawyers, doctors, politicians, newspaper men, book-keepers, clerks, brokers, and all that class of men who live by their wits. Of artisans, artists, and agriculturists, capable of developing the wealth of a new country, they produce none. These come from outside."

It is believed that a study of the natural sciences, in the right way, will tend to correct an undue influence of the schools in this direction, by turning the student's attention to the study of material

things and forces, which are so intimately connected with the industries of society. The facts of natural science which the student learns at school he can immediately apply at home. In applying this knowledge he finds himself helpful to himself, and more useful to others. An intelligent interest is thus awakened in all that pertains to physical activity, to every day work. A taste for active industrial life is formed.

The ideal school, whose object is *simply* preparation for industrial life, is the school in which the pupil spends only one-half of the school-day in studying books and observing experiments. The other half he spends at home, or in work shops, applying, under proper supervision, the knowledge gained at school. This process would make healthier and more efficient men and women, than to spend the whole day, as is now done, in the study of books.

Third, they have been added, because, studied in the right way, they furnish the best means for training the will at an early stage of the pupil's development. The knowledge of material things and beings enables the pupil to effect changes on them which are patent to the senses. If he makes a mistake in his operations upon them, through either carelessness or ignorance, he feels the pain or inconvenience of it directly. "His deed comes back to him" at once, and in a manner that he can appreciate. He then learns the *necessity* of exact observation, and of painstaking care. If, in his operations and experience, he succeeds in effecting his purpose, he feels his power *to do*, to cause changes in the material world. The enjoyment of the exercise of this power stimulates him to further effort. In the study of subjects, which appeal more to the power of abstraction, more to the symbols of things, the pupil can not so well appreciate the value of the changes which he effects. These effects are largely subjective—they are in the world of ideas—and ideas are not yet realities to him. The misspelling of a word, an error in the solution of a problem, the wrong location of a place, a wrong date in history, produce no evil effect that the pupil can see, other than the arbitrary punishment that his teacher may inflict. The evil effect to him does not follow as effect follows cause in the world of matter, but it comes from the arbitrary will of a person.

While the school instructs the pupil in Arithmetic, Geography, Physiology, and the elements of the Natural Sciences, it contemplates him only as an industrial being, as a worker, as a producer. No amount of knowledge and ability in the subjects named will qualify him to combine with others in sustaining the institutions of

society. To do this is one of the objects of the school. Hence, the necessity of another and different class of studies.

The study of history introduces the pupil to the nature of society, to the institutions that have been created by society—their origin and purpose. In the study of the History of the United States, the Constitution thereof, and the Constitution of Indiana, the pupil is lead to a comprehension of his own relations to the institutions under which he lives, and of which he is inevitably a member. This study, with the study and practice of the principles of morality—the standards by which one's conduct is measured in the various social, civil, and political relations of life—and training in the forms of polite society, are some of the important means by which the pupil is educated for the second purpose of the school.

If the pupil has not formed the *habit* of study, of investigation; if the knowledge and discipline gained at school do not prove a stimulus that shall lead him to extend his knowledge, and to add to his discipline after he shall leave school, then is not the whole object of the school accomplished. Whether the pupil shall “*grow*” in knowledge and culture after leaving school may depend upon many things. But very much depends, certainly, upon the method of the teacher's instruction, and upon his personal character and influence. Whether the teacher can use the course of study as a means by which the pupil shall gain that practical knowledge which lies at the basis of the industries of society; whether the teacher shall lead the pupil to connect that information with those industries, and thus awaken an interest in industrial pursuits on the part of the pupil, depends much upon the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the teacher's knowledge of the subjects themselves; upon his knowledge of the relations of the subjects to one another and to the various industries, and upon his appreciation of the industries. The teacher will not teach intelligently what he does not understand. He will not inspire his pupils to investigate subjects respecting which he has neither appreciation nor sympathy.

Society has erected institutions; as the family, civil society, the church, and the State. The State creates the common school, charitable and other institutions. By means of these institutions the progress of society is secured. The individual participates in the general improvement. The personal happiness and usefulness of the pupil, as a member of society, depend much upon his understanding the origin and purpose of the institution of society into which he is born, and of which he is inevitably a member; upon

his sympathy with their purpose, and upon his training to act with others in supporting and improving them.

It is, as already stated, a part of the object of the schools to initiate the pupil into this knowledge, and to train him for society.

Whether the teacher will try to do this depends upon several things. It depends upon his comprehension of these institutions as to their origin and purpose. It depends upon his comprehension of the relations of the pupil to society. It depends on the clearness and completeness of the teacher's idea of the school.

If these statements are true, it will be clear what the character and extent of the teacher's knowledge of the course of study should be.

The value of a teacher's instructions depends, in part, upon the *character* of his own knowledge of what he teaches. If the teacher's knowledge of the subjects which he teaches is *thorough*; if his knowledge of the relations of the subject to one another is clear and correct; if his knowledge of the subjects in their application to the business of life is *real*, other things equal, his instruction will be far more valuable to the student than will be that of him whose knowledge rises no higher than the technical, pedantic, dwarfing instruction of the mere "*school-master*."

This instruction seeks to train teachers for the common schools of the State by means of the course of study, the character of the instruction, and the study of the nature of the human being.

In seeking to give the "*practical*" education needed by the teacher, it does not "scorn as '*metaphysical*' the ideas of education drawn by common sense from an analysis of the human mind."

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. JONES,

President of the Faculty.

FINANCIAL REPORT

OF JOHN T. SCOTT, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
THE INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana :

While I know of no law requiring me, as Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School, to make any report, yet I feel that the following statement of the financial condition of the Institution will not be improper as a matter of information to the Executive and Legislature, and to those who may desire to be acquainted with the condition of the Institution.

When I took charge of the books as Secretary, I found no separate account of the funds. I found in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of \$764.69. I opened these accounts with the Treasurer: Tuition Fund, Building Fund and Incidental Fund; and the above named amount I charged to him as belonging to the Tuition Fund. The expenditures will fall under one of these heads.

No account had been kept with the city of Terre Haute under the original agreement, and a long and tedious settlement had to be made with the School Board, which was finally accomplished to the satisfaction of both parties. I have now an account with the city, in which it is charged with one-half the repairs under the original agreement, and also one-half of the incidental expenses, under an agreement made by the Boards as to the running the Training School.

I have made the report full for the reasons that I believe that the Executive and the Legislature should have full knowledge of the manner in which the money appropriated has been expended, and for the further reason that I have heard some complaints heretofore made by members of the Legislature that they could not obtain information about money appropriated for this Institution.

The tuition fund has, under the present Board been a little more than sufficient to pay teachers. This has occurred partly from the reduction of the pay-roll, and partly from the city of Terre Haute assuming to pay nearly the whole of the salaries of the teachers in the training schools. When the present Board assumed control the pay-roll for teachers was \$1,460.00 per month, and is now \$1,322.00—a saving to the tuition fund of \$1,380.00 per annum.

The Legislature appropriated \$10,000.00 with which to complete the building and fence the grounds. This was less than one-third the amount asked by the former Board based on estimates of the architect. Out of this fund the building has been completed; and two privies built at a cost of \$2,155.00, of which amount the city of Terre Haute paid \$718.33; leaving a balance of said fund of the sum of \$925.73.

In making up the account of the incidental fund I have given the number of order which corresponds with the voucher.

The city of Terre Haute pays one-half the janitor's salary, one-half heating expense, and one-half gas bill; and but for this the \$2,000.00 allowed for incidentals would not run the Institution one-half the year. My judgment, based on nearly two years experience, is that ordinarily there should be \$3,000.00 annual incidental fund. If the city should continue to pay one-half of the above named expense it will not require the whole of this amount, unless, in case of accident from storms or fire, some extraordinary repairs should be needed. In case of such necessity great damage might accrue to the State from want of proper funds for repairs.

This report extends from the 16th of April, 1875, when I was made Secretary, to the 15th of November, 1876.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. SCOTT.

TUITION FUND—RECEIPTS.

1875.

Apr. 16.	Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$764 69
May 31.	Received from Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	7,500 00

1876.

Jan. 5.	Received from Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	7,500 00
June 5.	Received from Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	7,500 00

Total	<u>\$23,264 69</u>
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TUITION FUND—EXPENDITURES.

1875.

Apr. 30.	Paid Teachers for April.....	\$1,460 00
May 22.	Paid Teachers for May.....	1,460 00
June 29.	Paid Teachers for June.....	1,460 00
July 17.	Paid Siler, tutor.....	40 00
Aug. 9.	Paid President's salary.....	300 00
Sept. 11.	Paid President's salary.....	300 00
Sept. 30.	Paid Teachers for September.....	1,300 00
Oct. 30.	Paid Teachers for October.....	1,300 00
Oct. 30.	Paid Miss Paddock, Miss Barbour and Mr. Wyatt.....	85 00
Nov. 27.	Paid Teachers on account.....	1,002 50
Dec. 27.	Paid Teachers on account.....	100 00

1876.

Jan. 8.	Paid Teachers in full of balance for November and December.....	1,822 50
Jan. 29.	Paid Teachers for January	1,402 50
Feb. 28.	Paid Teachers for February.....	1,402 50
	Paid Teachers for March.....	1,402 50
Apr. and May.	Paid Teachers for April and May at different times.....	2,695 00
June 20.	Paid teachers for June.....	1,347 50
Aug. 17.	Paid President for July.....	300 00
Sept. 9.	Paid President for August.....	300 00
Sept. 30.	Paid Teachers for September.....	1,322 50
Nov. 15.	Paid Teachers for October.....	1,332 50
	Balance	1,139 69

Total \$23,264 69

BUILDING FUND—RECEIPTS.

1875.

May 28.	Received appropriation 1875.....	\$10,000 00
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1876.

Apr. 4.	Received from the city of Terre Haute under agreement to assist in building privies...	718 33
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Total \$10,718 33

BUILDING FUND—EXPENDITURES.

1875.

May 28.	Paid for plans.....	\$65 00
June 30.	Paid for Janitor's room.....	31 20
July 17.	Paid for advertising.....	25 00
	Paid Haslet & Chance for building two privies as per contract.....	2,155 00
	Paid Haslet & Chance for finishing south wing of third story as per contract	1,975 00
	Paid Haslet & Chance for finishing north wing of third story as per contract.....	2,000 00
	Paid for extra work not included in their contract	277 80
	Paid Atkins & Mattison for finishing middle room in third story as per contract.....	2,722 00
	Paid Moore & Haggerty for brackets in middle room in third story.....	504 00
	Paid for gas fixtures.....	37 60
	Balance.....	925 73
Total		<u>\$10,718 33</u>

INCIDENTAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

1875.

Apr. 24.	Received Appropriation for 1875.....	\$2,000 00
Dec. 24.	Received from City of Terre Haute.....	1,061 26

1876.

Mar. 14.	Received Appropriation for 1876.....	2,000 00
April 4.	Received from City of Terre Haute.....	316 45
Oct. 13.	Received from City of Terre Haute, for rent of room.....	24 00
	Balance overdrawn.....	247 73
Total.....		<u>\$5,649 44</u>

INCIDENTAL FUND—EXPENDITURES.

1875.	No. of Order.		
May 10.	472.	Paid advertising.....	\$12 50
May 28.	473.	Paid Padrick.....	2 50
	474.	Paid Hinkle.....	5 00
May 29.	475.	Paid W. B. Manning.....	12 00
	476.	Paid Water Works.....	30 00
	477.	Paid Markland Coal Co.....	97 79
	478.	Paid Gas Co.....	60 80
	479.	Paid W. A. Jones.....	7 13
	480.	Paid Sibley, janitor.....	37 50
June 7.	493.	Paid F. H. McElfresh.....	52 00
June 15.	494.	Paid J. C. Kelly, coal.....	30 47
June 29.	507.	Paid W. A. Jones.....	6 55
June 29.	510.	Paid Sibley, janitor.....	37 50
	511.	Paid W. H. Paige & Co.....	5 00
	512.	Paid Sibley.....	6 75
	513.	Paid Gas Co.....	16 80
	515.	Paid Button & Hamilton.....	24 95
	517.	Paid French & Hixon.....	13 00
	518.	Paid Hodgen, librarian.....	78 55
	519.	Paid B. C. Hobbs.....	50
July 17.	520.	Paid Shryer Bros.....	27 55
	524.	Paid O. Bartlett.....	9 50
	525.	Paid Water Works.....	15 00
Aug. 7.	528.	Paid Sibley.....	37 50
	529.	Paid Gas Co.....	25 00
	530.	Paid Advertising for coal.....	3 50
Aug. 16.	532.	Paid Tramway.....	50 00
Aug. 23.	533.	Paid Tramway.....	75 00
Sept. 11.	538.	Paid Sibley.....	37 50
	539.	Paid Coal.....	328 87
	540.	Paid Hodgen.....	4 88
	541.	Paid Sibley.....	18 00
	542.	Paid Jones.....	8 28
Sept. 13.	544.	Paid Pyris, carpet, hall.....	17 50
Sept. 30.	558.	Paid Gas Co.....	6 40
	559.	Paid Brokaw Bros.....	10 75
	560.	Paid McElfresh.....	27 52
Sept. 30.	561.	Paid Scoops.....	4 00
	557.	Paid Sibley.....	37 50

Oct. 30.	574.	Paid Jackson & Auble.....	\$20 41
	575.	Paid Wm. Barrick & Son.....	18 22
	576.	Paid Lafayette Mallory	342 17
	577.	Paid Sibley, janitor.....	37 50
	579.	Paid Moore & Haggerty.....	300 00
	580.	Paid G. M. Sibley	20 25
	581.	Paid to Wm. Mason.....	40 00
Nov. 13.	583.	Paid Gas Co.....	79 20
	584.	Paid A. Reif.....	4 10
Nov. 24.	587.	Paid Moore & Haggerty.....	167 38
Aug. 28.	535.	Paid Moore & Haggerty	300 00
Nov. 27.	588.	Paid James H. Smart.....	26 00
	600.	Paid Sibley.....	37 50
	601.	Paid Jackson & Auble.....	25 25
Dec. 9.	602.	Paid Wm. Morrow, janitor.....	52 00
Dec. 11.	603.	Paid Lafayette Mallory.....	25 00
Dec. 23.	604.	Paid Sibley... ..	37 50

1876.

Jan. 8.	608.	Paid Stamps	27 50
	616.	Paid Librarian	40 92
Jan. 15.	620.	Paid Gas Co.....	110 40
	621.	Paid Braden & Burford.....	91 00
	622.	Paid A. Reif.....	14 50
	623.	Paid Wm. Norton.....	13 00
Jan. 15.	624.	Paid A. C. Nelson, brooms.....	3 50
	625.	Paid Brokaw Bros.....	3 00
	626.	Paid J. R. Chambers.....	5 80
	627.	Paid Brokaw Bros.....	3 50
	628.	Paid Shryer Bros.....	4 25
	629.	Paid H. S. Richardson.....	4 80
	630.	Paid A. G. Austin & Co.....	4 62
	631.	Paid W. A. Jones.....	43 48
	632.	Paid F. H. McElfresh	104 08
	633.	Paid A. G. Robinson.....	78 50
	634.	Paid G. M. Sibley.....	104 85
	636.	Paid Moore & Haggerty.	101 83
	638.	Paid Bridget Falvey.....	20 00
	639.	Paid J. T. Scott, desk.....	40 00

Jan. 29.	654.	Paid Sibley, janitor.....	\$37 50
	656.	Paid Journal Co.....	7 00
	657.	Paid T. M. Cook.....	1 60
	655.	Paid Water Works.....	45 00
Feb. 3.	658.	Paid Bridget Falvey.....	60 00
Feb. 25.	660.	Paid Crane, Bond & Co.....	189 83
Feb. 28.	661.	Paid Hebb & Wigley.....	17 75
	673.	Paid W. C. Ball & Co.....	4 80
	674.	Paid Sibley, janitor.....	57 50
	676.	Paid N. J. Deitrich.....	20 20
	677.	Paid Slaughter & Watkins.....	5 25
Feb. 28.	678.	Paid L. Mallory	146 34
	679.	Paid Gas Co.....	58 00
	680.	Paid McKen & Minshall.....	245 00
Apr. 4.	694.	Paid Sibley.....	57 50
Apr. 8.	695.	Paid W. H. Wiley.....	3 75
	696.	Paid Gas Co.....	85 15
	697.	Paid Scovill.....	10 65
	698.	Paid Buntin & Armstrong.....	1 64
	699.	Paid W. W. Byers.....	12 50
	700.	Paid Daniel Miller.....	4 20
	701.	Paid E. H. Bindley.....	1 50
	702.	Paid Geo. Haslett.....	11 00
	703.	Paid Cliff & Williams.....	8 05
	704.	Paid F. H. McElfresh.....	3 20
May 1.	705.	Paid G. M. Sibley.....	37 50
May 8.	707.	Paid Mallory, coal	78 60
June 1.	711.	Paid Grozean	30 00
June 13.	723.	Paid Hctor.....	75
	724.	Paid Journal Co.....	2 75
	724.	Paid Hodgen	5 00
	726.	Paid Jno. R. Vance.....	7 00
	727.	Paid Scovill.....	1 35
	728.	Paid M. F. Langford & Co.....	18 15
	729.	Paid A. H. Andrews	3 00
	730.	Paid C. W. Brown.....	5 00
June 13.	743.	Paid Grosjean.....	30 00
June 20.	744.	Paid W. A. Bell.....	75 00
	745.	Paid J. M. Wilson.....	5 00
July 5.	746.	Paid Hodgen.....	60 00
	747.	Paid Gas Co.....	59 50

July 26.	748.	Paid Water Works..	\$45 00
	749.	Paid Hctor.....	23 62
Aug. 17.	751.	Paid postage.....	30 00
	752.	Paid Sibley.....	23 25
Aug. 19.	753.	Paid Journal Co.....	20 00
Sept. 9.	754.	Paid Hebb & Wigley.....	17 50
	755.	Paid Grosjean.....	60 00
Sept. 30.	765.	Paid Grosjean.....	30 00
Oct. 10.	770.	Paid Grosjean.....	5 90
	771.	Paid W. H. Paige & Co	10 00
	772.	Paid Ernest Copeland.	14 00
	773.	Paid Gas Co.....	76 30
	774.	Paid Theo. Stahl.....	6 00
	775.	Paid Express Printing Co.....	3 85
	776.	Paid W. A. Atkins.....	24 50
	777.	Paid W. A. Jones	23 11
	778.	Paid L. Dreusike.....	54 15
Nov. 15.	791.	Paid Grosjean.....	30 00
Total			<u>\$5,649 44</u>



SECOND REPORT

OF

PURDUE UNIVERSITY,

FOR

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1876.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1876.

OFFICE OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY,

LAFAYETTE, IND., December 20, 1876.

His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the report of Purdue University, for the two years ending October 31, 1876, with financial statements for the two years ending respectively June 30, 1875, and June 30, 1876, including, also, the report of the Farm Superintendent for 1875 and 1876, and Prof. Hussey's report of operations in horticulture, and Prof. Wiley's report of operations in the laboratory.

A compliance with the request of the Governor that the report cover a period of two years, has involved much labor, and caused some delay in its submission. I am indebted to the Treasurer and Secretary for valuable assistance in the preparation of the financial exhibit, which, I am happy to say, presents the receipts and expenditures of the University from the beginning.

Most respectfully yours,

E. E. WHITE,

President.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

FIRST YEAR—1874-75.

The act of Congress donating lands for the endowment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, required each State, accepting the donation, to establish at least one college before July, 1874. To comply with this provision a school was opened on the grounds of Purdue University on the 2d day of March, 1874, in charge of Prof. John S. Hougham, and it was continued until June. This was considered a provisional beginning, and the University was formally opened on the 16th day of September, 1874.

The Faculty consisted of A. C. Shortridge, President; John S. Hougham, Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics; W. B. Morgan, Professor of Mathematics and Engineering; John Hussey, Professor of Botany and Horticulture; Harvey W. Wiley, Professor of Chemistry, and Eli F. Brown, Professor of English Literature and Drawing.

The number of students admitted at the opening was thirty-nine, and the number in attendance the last week of October was forty-six. The number of different students enrolled during the year ending June, 1875, was sixty-four.

The University as first organized embraced a number of schools of applied science, and the several courses of study had but one year (the first) in common. The conditions of admission required the

applicant to pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, history of the United States, and algebra to equations of the second degree. But very few of the applicants for admission could pass the required examination, and forty-nine of the sixty-four students were admitted to preparatory classes. The instruction the first year was largely devoted to the common branches, including algebra and history, and several of the students admitted to the special courses were not prepared to pursue the sciences with satisfactory success.

The faculty met with very great discouragements, but a year's faithful work was done, and, at its close, there were thirteen students in the special schools, nearly all being in the school of chemistry. One student, Mr. John B. Harper, graduated in June, receiving the degree of B. S. It is a suggestive fact that, though systematic and well-arranged courses of instruction in agriculture were announced, not a student applied for such instruction. The nominal students in agriculture (one or two) were in the first year's course—common to the other schools.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The report of the Treasurer, embodied in the first annual report of the Board of Trustees, presented the expenditures of the University from the beginning to October 31, 1874, but one item of \$34,009.35 contained expenditures for gas works, steam works and apparatus, buildings etc., which were not separated. It has seemed important to separate and classify these expenditures to show the actual cost of the dormitory, boarding house, laboratory, engine house, steam and gas works, and other improvements; and this is done in the statement below.

It may be proper to add here that the warrants drawn on the Treasurer do not, in all cases, state the specific purpose for which the expenditure is made, and hence the Treasurer's books do not show the expenditures in each department of the University, the disbursement of the endowment fund, and other special funds excepted. This classification can only be made from the original bills, and this is now done when bills are audited and registered.

Receipts prior to October 31, 1874.

Funds from United States Land Scrip—		
United States Registered 5-20 Gold		
Bonds at 6 per cent.....		\$250,000 00
United States Registered Currency Bonds		
at 6 per cent		50,000 00
Interest in Treasurer's hands October 31,		
1874.....		4,690 42
100 acres of land valued at.....		30,000 00
From John Purdue on account rendered		
by him*.....	\$65,518 74	
From John Purdue, cash, May 1, 1874 ...	9,481 26	
From Tippecanoe county.....	27,000 00	
From State of Indiana, June 8, 1873.....	30,000 00	
From State of Indiana, June 2, 1874.....	30,000 00	
From M. L. Pierce, donation for conser-		
vatory.....	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$163,000 00

Receipts from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875.

From interest on Endowment Fund		\$13,265 63
From John Purdue.....	\$3,738 33	
From Tippecanoe county.....	23,000 00	
From State of Indiana.....	9,000 00	
From board of professors and students	4,531 46	
From matriculation fees, rooms, heat,		
light, etc....	2,023 65	
From Farm, cash sales.....	1,034 80	
	<hr/>	\$43,328 24
From Farm, allowance for hauling		
coal, etc.....	215 00	
From Farm, allowance for feed for stable	314 50	
From Farm, allowance for supplies for		
boarding house.....	126 00	
	<hr/>	\$655 50

*This account contains several charges for expenditures not authorized by the Board of Trustees, and not yet accepted by the Board.

Expenditures for Land and Improvements prior to October 31, 1874:

Land.

Estimated value of 100 acres (donated)...		\$30,000 00
Cost of 86½ acres.....	\$26,500 00	
Cost of 2½ acres.....	2,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$29,000 00

Improvements.

Contract price of dormitory.....	\$32,000 00	
Extra work on dormitory.....	915 25	
	<hr/>	\$32,915 25
Contract price of boarding house.....	33,809 17	
Contract price of kitchen addition.....	3,997 90	
Extra work on boarding house.....	1,317 86	
	<hr/>	39,124 93
Contract price of laboratory.....	15,000 00	
Extra work on laboratory.....	194 46	
	<hr/>	15,194 46
Contract price of military hall.....		6,410 47
Contract price of engine house.....	4,814 00	
Gas works, engines, pumps, heating apparatus, etc	19,967 95	
	<hr/>	24,781 95
Charges of architects and superintendents of buildings.....		1,820 00
Farm house and small barn.....		3,258 44
Foundation of main building (not erected)		6,318 74
Improvement of grounds.....		7,774 64
Other improvements.....		290 12
Furnishing boarding house	2,478 49	
Furnishing college rooms and dormitory..	944 08	
	<hr/>	3,422 57
Chemical apparatus.....	571 60	
Cabinets bought of Prof. Owen.....	821 30	
	<hr/>	1,392 90
Books for library, bought of Prof. Owen.		180 00
Implements for farm.....	265 01	
Improvements on farm.....	936 37	
Live stock for farm	526 00	
	<hr/>	1,787 38
Total cost of improvements.,.....		<hr/> \$144,681 85

Expenditures for Improvements from October 31, 1874, to June 30, 1875:

Dormitory.....	\$1,367 04	
Boarding house.....	2,125 06	
Laboratory.....	698 42	
Military hall.....	68 20	
Steam and gas works.....	10,227 45	
Farm house and barn (old).....	174 77	
Stable... ..	1,666 47	
College grounds (improvement)	1,404 11	
Apparatus	1,577 46	
Books for library.....	887 83	
Furniture	730 09	
Barn (new).....	495 45	
		<hr/>
		\$21,422 35
Improvements prior to October 31, 1874..		144,681 85
		<hr/>
Total cost of improvements.....		\$166,103 20
Salary of Prof. Hougham from October 1, 1872 to October 1, 1874.....		\$4,000 00
<i>Current Expenses for the year ending June 30, 1875:</i>		
Salaries of Instructors from September 1874 to June 30, 1875 (9 months)...		\$9,375 00
		<hr/>
General, including heat, light and water—		
Prior to October 31, 1874.....	\$388 25	
From October 31, 1874 to June 30, 1875	6,439 79	
Stable, (feed, etc.).....	117 55	
Insurance and taxes prior to October 31, 1874.....	753 90	
		<hr/>
		\$7,699 49
Table Board—		
Prior to October 31, 1874.....	\$724 46	
From October 31, 1874 to June 30, 1875	5,357 32	
Garden.....	316 29	
		<hr/>
		\$6,398 07
Farm, including supervision—		
From March 24 to October 31, 1874 ...	\$1,137 80	
From October 31, 1874 to June 30, 1875	2,651 17	
		<hr/>
		\$3,788 97
Total expenses, not including salaries of Instructors.....		<hr/>
		\$17,886 53

The expenditures prior to October 31, 1874, embraced in the above table, were, with the exception of those of the farm, incurred after July 1, and, hence, appertain to the first university year. The farm expenditures cover a period of over fifteen months.

By a recent action of the Board of Trustees, the university year closes on the 30th day of June. The President and Treasurer are required to submit to the Board a financial report twice a year, for the six months ending December 31st and for the six months ending June 30th.

SECOND YEAR—1875-76.

At the opening of the second year, David G. Herron, succeeded Prof. W. B. Morgan, resigned, as professor of Mathematics, and Mrs. Sarah A. Oren was added to the Faculty as assistant professor of Mathematics, and subsequently as professor of Botany. President Shortridge resigned in December, and, after the first of January, the duties of the office devolved upon Prof. John S. Hougham, the senior professor. The present incumbent was elected February 17th, and entered upon the duties of the office May 1, 1876—six weeks before the close of the last term of the year.

The number of different students enrolled during the year ending June 16, 1876, was 66, classified as follows: Senior, 1; Junior 1; Sophomore, 6; Freshman, 8 Preparatory, 49; Special, 1. One student graduated in June, receiving the degree of B. S.

Several changes in the courses of study were embodied in the Annual Register, issued in the summer of 1875. Plane Geometry was added to the requirements for admission to the Special Schools, and the preparatory course was extended to three years. The register announced that "the University opens all its courses of study to young women as well as young men," with no distinctions "in examinations, expenses, or classes." Nine young ladies were enrolled in the year, one as a special student in drawing, and eight in the preparatory classes.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Great pains has been taken so to classify the receipts and expenditures of the University for the second year, as to present clearly its financial management, and, at the same time, afford a basis for

future comparison. The following tables are the result of much labor.

Receipts and expenditures of Purdue University for the year beginning July 1, 1875, and ending June 30, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

From interest on endowment fund.....	\$20,313 75
From appropriations by the State, balance...	11,000 00
From payments by John Purdue	9,813 63
From table-board by professors and students	3,953 15
From room, heat, light and incidental fees... \$1,253 11	
From matriculation fees.....	310 00
From chemicals, breakage, etc.....	149 68
From boarding of horses	86 90
From washing bills	89 44
	<hr/> 1,888 23
From Farm—	
Cash sales.....	1,374 14
Allowances for work on barn	100 00
Allowances for supervision of building.....	150 00
Allowances for hauling coal	270 00
Allowances for team and hand on grounds	42 00
Allowances for feed for stable and cows.....	172 25
	<hr/> 734 25
Total, not including receipts from en-	
dowment fund.....	<u><u>\$28,763 40</u></u>

EXPENDITURES.

Current Expenses.

For salaries of instructors.....	\$12,275 00
For heat, light, and water.....	\$3,070 57
For table-board and washing.. ..	4,624 72
For care of grounds.....	250 00
For chemicals.....	159 49
For janitor.....	306 00
For hostler and feed for stable.....	142 25
For miscellaneous expenses.....	701 40
	<hr/> 9,254 43

For labor on farm.....	\$1,538 59	
For other expenses of farm.....	653 23	
	<hr/>	2,191 82
For salary of farm superintendent.....		1,200 00
		<hr/>
Total, not including salaries of in- structors		\$14,646 25

Improvements.

For engine house, steam and gas fixtures.....	\$461 04	
For grounds and nursery.....	524 38	
For general improvements.....	875 37	
	<hr/>	\$1,860 79
For barn, in part	3,527 17	
For windmill and pump for farm.....	123 88	
For fencing on farm.....	231 16	
For implements for farm.....	71 60	
For stock for farm.....	4,285 45	
	<hr/>	8,239 26
For chemical apparatus.....	944 75	
For physical apparatus.....	828 93	
For microscope, in part.....	800 00	
For cases for cabinets.....	431 50	
For machinery for mechanic's shop, in part...	310 74	
For globes.....	126 00	
	<hr/>	3,441 92
For books and papers for library.....		1,050 70
		<hr/>
Total.....		<u>\$14,592 67</u>

It is not deemed necessary to make any defense of the expenditures for buildings and other improvements, as given in the foregoing tables. It may be true that the money invested in the dormitory and boarding house might have been more wisely invested in dwellings and club-houses, with accommodations for eight to twelve students each and a family. Such an expenditure would have relieved the University of both the expense and the annoyance of the dormitory system. It may also be questioned whether the plan of heating a group of buildings by steam is as economical as some other method. In answer to all such questions, it is sufficient to say that the Board of Trustees used all available information, and adopted such plans and measures as seemed wise and best. *The*

improvements were made in good faith. Whatever may be true of the method of heating by steam, it will certainly be cheaper to continue the use of steam than to incur the expense involved in a change to any other system of heating. The same is true of the use of gas for light.

Attention is here called to the fact that but a small part of the expenditures, hitherto made, have been for buildings and appliances for instruction. The laboratory is the only building erected for college purposes proper, and this has accommodations only for the students in chemistry and physics.

A comparison of the current receipts, (not including donations, appropriations, and interest on endowment fund), with the current expenses for the two years ending June 30, 1876, shows that the latter considerably exceeds the former. This is true in all institutions where tuition is free. The receipts from entrance and incidental fees, including those for rooms, heat and light, will increase with the number of students in attendance, but they will never be sufficient to meet all current expenses, including ordinary repairs and the care and improvement of the grounds. There will be an annual deficit which must be met by an appropriation by the State. Only the interest on Judge Purdue's donation should be used for this purpose.

I am happy to be able to add that arrangements have been made which promise to relieve the University of the expense of supplying table-board for students. The cost of board, not including heat, light and water, has hitherto considerably exceeded the receipts.

In explanation of the farm account it should be remembered that the year 1875 was an unfavorable one for farming. The excessive rains in the summer not only injured the crops, but added much to the expense of harvesting them. The farm should also be credited with the feeding and care of blooded stock, including nine head of cattle, several hogs, and poultry. Most of this stock had been on the farm less than a year and there were no sales. The increase of this stock in number and value will soon offset all expenses incurred in its care and feeding. The fine crops produced by the farm the present season, promise a favorable balance at the close of the year.

For an account of the operations of the farm for the years 1875 and 1876, see the report of the Farm Superintendent, submitted herewith. Prof. Hussey's report of operations in horticulture and landscape gardening, and Prof. Wiley's report of operations in the chemical laboratory are also submitted.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I entered upon my duties as president of Purdue University, only six weeks before the close of the year. This time was devoted to a careful study of the condition and needs of the institution and in maturing a plan of reorganization. For reasons somewhat fully set forth in the inaugural address, it seemed best to organize a preparatory school for elementary instruction in the sciences, with teachers specially qualified for the work, and to provide a more extended general course of instruction to precede and afford needed preparation for the special courses.

The reorganization of the University and its advantages and requirements were announced in a published circular, which, with few changes, is as follows :

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Purdue University, as re-organized, embraces three departments, designated as follows :

- I. The University Academy.
- II. The College of General Science.
- III. Special Schools of Science and Technology.

The aim and scope of these departments are indicated below. They are open to students of both sexes.

I. THE UNIVERSITY ACADEMY.

The Academy has the two fold object of preparing students for admission to the College of General Science, and of providing elementary instruction in the sciences for those who can not take a more extended course.

The course for the first year will provide a thorough review of the common English branches, including elementary instruction in Drawing. The aim is to supplement the common school by imparting a more thorough knowledge of these branches than is usually given in country districts.

The second year's course includes the elements of Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Physics, Elementary Algebra, Illustrative Geometry, Physical Geography, United States History, English Language, Book-keeping, and Drawing. Special classes in Latin and German may be formed.

Botany, Zoology, Physiology, and Physics will be taught orally,

with the actual study of plants and animals, and the observation of physical phenomena. The aim is to cultivate habits of observation and, at the same time, to impart a knowledge of those elementary facts and principles which have a practical relation to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The instruction in Drawing will include free-hand drawing from copy, dictation, and memory, free-hand design, and geometrical construction and invention.

The University Academy will be in charge of first-class teachers, and it will be provided with commodious rooms and other appliances necessary for thorough and practical instruction.

Conditions of Admission. — Applicants for admission to the University Academy should be at least fifteen years of age, but those of more than usual physical maturity and good health may be admitted at the age of fourteen. Their knowledge of the common English branches must be sufficient to enable them to pass a satisfactory examination in these branches *in one year*. To this end, they should be able to read and spell well; to write a legible hand; to write a letter commendably free from errors in language and the use of capitals; to name the parts of speech in simple sentences; to show a fair knowledge of geography as presented in elementary works, and also of the elements of arithmetic, including the fundamental rules, fractions (common and decimal), denominate numbers, and the first three cases of percentage, and simple interest. This elementary instruction is given in the common schools.

The Institution is not designed to be a reformatory, and hence pupils who are known to have bad habits will not be admitted.

II. THE COLLEGE OF GENERAL SCIENCE.

The College of General Science will aim to give a thorough scientific education, first as a general preparation for all industrial pursuits and the duties of citizenship, and secondly as an adequate preparation for the Special Schools of Science and Technology.

The prescribed course of study is as follows:

GENERAL COURSE OF STUDY.

Freshman Year	{	1st Term....Zoology ..	Plane Geometry.....	English or German or Latin.
		2d Term....Physiology....	Solid Geometry.....	English or German or Latin.
		3d Term....Botany.....	Solid and Inventive Geometry...	English or German or Latin.
		Ancient History (38 lessons), English Composition (38 lessons), and Drawing (70 lessons), throughout the year.		

Sophomore Year.....	{	1st Term....Botany.....	Higher Algebra	German or Latin.
		2d Term....Physics.....	Trigonometry (Plane and Spherical)..	German or Latin.
		3d Term....Physics.....	Surveying and Elements of Engineering.....	German or Latin.
		Mediæval History (38 lessons), English Literature (38 lessons), and Drawing (70 lessons), throughout the year.		

Junior Year.....	{	1st Term....Chemistry.....	Analytical Geometry.....	German or Latin.
		2d Term....Chemistry.....	Analytical Geometry and Higher Geometry..	German or Latin.
		3d Term....Chemistry.....	Astronomy	German or Latin.
		Modern History (50 lessons), English Literature (50 lessons), and Constitution of the United States (50 lessons), throughout the year.		

Senior Year—Elective...	{	Higher Physics.....	Higher Astronomy ..	French.....	Mental Philosophy.
		Geology	Descriptive Geometry.....	German....	Moral Philosophy.
		Analytical Mechanics..	Differential and Integral Calculus..	Latin	Political Economy.
		English.....		Logic.	

N. B.—All the studies of the Senior Year are elective except Geography, which must be studied two terms.

This course is similar to the "Scientific Course" in several other American universities and colleges, but it devotes more time to the Natural and Physical Sciences. These are the *leading* branches in the course, requiring at least one-third of the student's time for the entire period of four years. Physics and Chemistry have each one year, and Natural History (Botany, Zoology, Physiology) and Geology, two years. The University is provided with apparatus for teaching these sciences in a thorough and practical manner.

The instruction in Zoology will aim to give the pupil a general knowledge of the structure, habits, modes of growth, etc., of common animals, the lower animals receiving due attention. The pupil will be taught how to collect objects and how to study them, and, having thus learned the leading features of a few groups, he will be prepared to take a complete view of Systematic Zoology. Special care will be taken to give the pupil some knowledge of the material classified before he is taught classification.

The instruction in Physiology will be given by lectures, recitations, and laboratory practice. Physiological Microscopy and Histology will receive special attention. Experimental demonstrations of physiological processes will be made as far as may seem desirable, and the principles of Physiology will be clearly shown by pathological comparisons. Anatomy and the general principles of Hygiene will receive due attention.

The instruction in Botany in the Freshman and Sophomore years will include Descriptive Botany; Physiological Botany, including the method of growth, the food, the circulatory system, and the secretions of plants, and Structural Botany, the tissues of plants being studied by means of the microscope. There will be field and herbarium work throughout the course, and applications of the science to agriculture and horticulture will receive special attention.

The course in Physics in the Sophomore year will include the elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Acoustics, the first term; and Chemical Physics, including Heat, Light, Statical and Galvanic Electricity, the second term. The first term of the Senior year will be devoted to the application of the mechanical powers to the construction of machinery, the principles of construction of reeds, organ pipes, and other resonant tubes; stringed instruments; the uses of electricity in telegraphy, electro-plating and gilding.

The course in Chemistry in the Junior year will include Theoretical and Experimental Chemistry, and the elements of Synthetical

Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry (Qualitative Analysis) and Crystallography. The instruction will include lectures and recitations (5 hours a week) and laboratory practice (5 hours a week). Students will use the balance and apply the principles of Stoichiometry from the first. Definite quantities of substances will be used and the product of each reaction weighed or measured, and the *actual* quantities thereof compared with the theoretical.

The general course of Geology (Senior year) embraces the principles of Geology, with its history and terminology, Dynamical Geology, and Paleontology.*

The general course in Mathematics includes branches taught in the best colleges, but more than the usual time is given to the branches below the Calculus, which, with Descriptive Geometry, is optional.

The student will be permitted to choose one of two courses in Language, taking Latin, or English and German. Latin or German may be continued through the Senior year, or French may be studied. Every educated person should have a knowledge of at least one language besides his own, and this fact is recognized in the course required for the degree of bachelor of science.

The instruction in the English language will be made as practical and comprehensive as possible. The course in the Freshman year will be chiefly devoted to English composition—to actual practice in the use of the language, orally and in writing. A student who has not acquired creditable skill in the use of his vernacular, is poorly prepared for the study of its literature. The subsequent instruction in English literature will aim to interest and direct the student in the reading of the works of one or more of the leading authors of each great epoch. It is believed that such a course will be much more valuable than the memorizing of a catalogue of authors, with glances at specimens of their style. The course in the Senior year will include what may be called the philosophy of literature—its origin, development and growth.

The instruction in History is designed to be the basis of a course of historical reading, extending through three years. The weekly lesson will include a review of the student's reading, with a general summary and subordination of leading events. It is hoped that

*The higher courses in Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Physics and Geology, which may be taken in the Senior year, are described in the courses for the Special Schools, found below.

this course may not only impart some knowledge of history, but what is better, that it may create a taste for historical reading.

The instruction in Drawing in the Freshman year will include object drawing, and the elements of projection and perspective, with practice in making elementary plans and elevations. The course in the Sophomore year will include linear perspective, simple shades and shadows, and survey platting.

The general course for the Senior year, Geology excepted, is *elective*. The student who has satisfactorily completed the first three years of the course, is prepared to select intelligently a more advanced or special course of study, and to pursue it successfully. Candidates for the degree of bachelor of science (B. S.) may pursue daily, during the Senior year, three branches selected from those specified in the general course, or they may devote one-half of the time to one of the special courses in applied science or technology, and the other half to branches selected from the general course. This will enable a thorough student to complete the course in any one of the Special Schools in *one year* after graduating from the College of General Science.

Conditions of Admission. — Applicants for admission to the College of General Science must be over sixteen years of age and of good character, and if coming from other institutions, they must present certificates of good standing and honorable dismissal. Applicants possessing more than common physical health and strength, with high attainments in preparatory studies, may be admitted at the age of fifteen.

Applicants for admission to the Freshman class must pass a satisfactory examination in the common branches, and also in the History of the United States, Physical Geography, Elementary Algebra, and the elements of Zoology, Botany and Physics. The applicant's knowledge of the common branches must be sufficient to entitle him to a teacher's certificate of good grade. Plane Geometry or Latin will be accepted as a substitute for the elements of Zoology, Botany and Physics.

Students who, for good reasons, may not desire to take the full course, will be permitted to pursue branches selected from the general course, *provided that they are prepared for their study in the regular classes*. Special classes can not be formed.

Students who take an elective course, will be required to pursue enough studies to keep them fully occupied, and the selections made must be subject to the approval of the Faculty.

III. SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The University has the necessary appliances and is otherwise prepared to organize and conduct the following Special Schools :

- I. School of Agriculture and Horticulture.
- II. School of Civil Engineering.
- III. School of Industrial Design.
- IV. School of Physics and Mechanics.¹
- V. School of Chemistry and Metallurgy.
- VI. School of Natural History.

The statements and schedules below are intended to give a general idea of the courses of instruction and study, which can be provided.

Students who have completed the first three years of the course in the College of General Science, will be permitted to enter any one of the Special Schools ; but those who are candidates for the degree of bachelor of science, must devote one-half of the Senior year to other branches of study, selected from the general course.

The School of Agriculture and Horticulture will provide special courses for students who have completed the first year of the general course, and the School of Industrial Design will be open to all persons who have the requisite knowledge of the common English branches.

Graduates from other institutions who have received the degree of bachelor of science or bachelor of arts, will be admitted to any one of the Special Schools without examination. Other students, applying for admission to the schools of Civil Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, and Natural History, will be required to pass an examination in the prescribed preparatory branches. Post-graduates will be able to complete the course in any one of the Special Schools in two years, and a part of the first year may be devoted to French or German.

I. SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The University has a large and well stocked farm and other appliances for teaching both Agriculture and Horticulture, and for two

years past it has announced systematic courses of instruction, but for some reason, there has been little demand for the instruction offered.

These courses will soon be revised, with a view of making them more acceptable and successful. To this end, the experience of the older agricultural schools will be consulted, and the feasibility of teaching the details of farming by actual practice will be earnestly considered. It is expected that the new courses in Agriculture and Horticulture will be arranged before the opening of the University in September next.

II. SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Year.

Same as general course in Mathematics for Senior year, Astronomy excepted.

Second Year.

First Term.—Mechanics, as applied to Engineering—Strength of Materials; Bridges, Roofs, etc., with Mapping and Drawing; Machine and Architectural Drawing.

Second Term.—Hydraulics—Canals and Aqueducts; Drainage of Lands; Limes, Mortars, Cements, etc.

Third Term.—Railroad Engineering—Theory and Practice of Curve-tracing; Drawing and Mapping of Field-work; Topographical Surveying, etc.

The course will be made as practical as possible.

III. SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN.

First Year.

Same as general courses in the Academy, and the College of General Science.

*Second Year.**

First Term.—Construction Drawing and Projection.

Second Term.—Architectural Drawing.

Third Term.—Architectural Design.

* This course has since been revised.

Special students, who may wish to devote most of their time to Drawing, will be permitted to enter as many of the drawing classes in the Academy and the College as may be convenient, and they will receive such special instruction as may be necessary to give completeness and system to their course. The general course in Drawing may thus be completed in one year.

Persons who may wish to prepare themselves to teach Drawing in public schools, will receive special instructions in principles and methods, with the privilege of entering any of the regular drawing classes for which they may be prepared.

IV. SCHOOL OF PHYSICS AND MECHANICS.

The courses in Physics in the Sophomore year and in Mechanics in the Senior year will be a good preparation for a special course in Physics or Mechanics. Students in Physics will give chief attention to heat, light, sound, and electricity, with regular laboratory work. The apparatus is suitable not only for illustration, but also, to some extent, for investigation.

The University is supplied with machinery and other appliances requisite for a practical course of instruction in Mechanics, and whenever there is a demand for such instruction, it will be provided. The students in this school will have an opportunity to spend a part of each day in work at bench, vise, lathe, drill, planer, etc.

V. SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND METALLURGY.

First Year.

Same as in Junior year of the general course.

Second Year.

First Term.—Lectures on Qualitative Analysis, 5 hours a week; laboratory practice, 10 hours a week.

Second Term.—Lectures in Qualitative Analysis continued; soils, minerals and fertilizers; principles of Qualitative Analysis. Instruction, 5 hours a week; laboratory practice, 10 hours a week.

Third Term.—Processes of Quantitative Analysis continued; general review of principles of Analysis. Instruction, 5 hours a week; laboratory practice, 10 hours a week.

N. B. The above course in Chemistry for the second year may be taken as an elective by Senior students in the College of General Science, and, at the close of the year, they will be entitled to the degree of B. S. (See page 17.)

Third Year.

The studies of this year are arranged under three divisions, and a student, especially a post-graduate, should be able to pursue successfully at least two of them. It is expected that students in this third year's course will give from six to eight hours a day to actual work in the laboratory, since it is only by constant practice that celerity and accuracy can be attained.

I. Mineralogy.—Descriptive and Mathematical Crystallography. Drawing of Crystal Forms; use of Goniometer; Determinative Mineralogy, to be taught in the Mineralogical Laboratory.

The Laboratory is provided with a reflecting goniometer and a common goniometer, a full set of crystal models in glass, with colored silk thread axes, and a set of wooden crystal models to illustrate modified forms. It is also provided with a respectable collection of minerals, suitable for illustration of physical properties and for use in chemical analysis.

II. Metallurgy and Assaying.—The course will include the assaying of lead, silver and copper ores, the assaying of coins, plate, etc., the reduction of iron and zinc ores; and the manufacture of wrought iron and steel.

Crucible assays and cupellations will be practiced with ores of lead, silver, gold and copper, but with coin and plate the volumetric assay will be chiefly employed. Instruction will also be given in electro-plating and the composition of alloys.

When practicable, excursions will be made to inspect furnaces in operation. Iron furnaces are accessible at Brazil and Knightsville, Bessemer steel works at Indianapolis and Chicago, and zinc furnaces at La Salle, Ill.

N. B. Students in Metallurgy and Assaying are required to take the above course in Mineralogy.

III. Technical Chemistry.—The laboratory for this department is not yet equipped, but can be when there is a demand for the instruction. The course will include the manufacture of acids, hydro-carbon products, free distillation of coal-tar, dye-stuffs and

dyeing, soap manufacture and alkalimetry, and their technical processes.

The Chemical Laboratory has a well-selected library relating to all departments of the science. Among the journals taken are "The American Chemist," New York; "The Chemical News," London; "Journal de Pharmacie et Chemie," Paris, and "Chemisches Central-Blott," Leipzig.

VI. SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY

The studies in Natural History are arranged under the divisions of Botany, Zoology, and Geology, and students will be permitted to select the branch to which they wish to give special attention. The first year's course in each branch may be taken as an elective by Senior students in the college, and at the close of the year they will be entitled to the degree of B. S.

I. BOTANY.

First year.

First Term.—Structural and Pysiological Botany, same as in general course, with the addition of the more recondite facts and principles, including the character and relations of parts of seeds, morphology, facts and methods of fertilization, origin of tissues, relation of plants to animals, species, etc.

Second and Third Terms.—Special Botany, including the study of grasses, sedges, and higher cryptogams, and the laws of plant distribution, with original work.

Second Year.

First Term.—History of Systems of Classifications.

Second Term.—Economic Botany, including the history of cultivated plants, vegetable substances used for food and medicine, and in the structural, mechanical, textile, and ornamental arts.

Third Term.—Special work in Cryptogamic Botany, and Vegetable Paleontology.

There will be field and herbarium work throughout the entire course. The University has a fine Herbarium and valuable works for reference and study.

II. ZOOLOGY.

First Year.

First and Second Terms.—Comparative Zoology, and History of Classification.

Third Term.—Structural relations of the Animal Kingdom.

Second Year.

Special Zoology.—Collections, and work in Museum.

Students in Zoology, in this second year's course, will usually have some specialty to which they will devote themselves. Opportunity for special study will be afforded in the collection of specimens in this department, and in the student's own field-work, which will be an important element in his progress. The University is provided with a first-class microscope and other means of histological study. The Library contains valuable works for reference and study.

III. GEOLOGY.

First Year.

Same as in Senior year of general course, but with more original work in field and cabinet.

Second Year.

FIRST TERM.—Economic Geology—the materials in the earth's crust useful to man, their history and methods of discovery.

SECOND TERM.—Stratigraphy, and Stratigraphical Paleontology methods of determining strata from their location, arrangement and composition, and the use and value of animal and vegetable remains in determining classification of strata.

THIRD TERM.—Practical Geology—the applications of the science in public and private surveys; Special Paleontology.

There will be work in field and cabinet throughout the course.

Short Courses.—Students who, for good reasons, may not desire to take the full course in any Special School, will be permitted to take a shorter course, provided they are able to enter the regular classes.

DEGREES.

1. The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) will be conferred on students who complete the course in the College of General Science.

2. The degree of Civil Engineer (C. E.) will be conferred on students who complete the course of Civil Engineering.

3. The degree of Bachelor of Chemistry (B. C.) will be conferred on students who complete the full course in Chemistry.

Candidates for any of the above degrees may present themselves at the annual examination before Commencement. A residence at the University will not be required. The conditions of other degrees will be announced in the next annual catalogue.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Library comprises several hundred carefully selected volumes, including many valuable books of reference, and additions will be made as rapidly as the funds appropriated for the purpose will permit.

The Reading Room contains scientific journals, literary magazines, and daily and weekly papers.

SOCIETIES.

A regulation of the University forbids the organization of any society by the students, except by consent of the Faculty, and the public exercises of such society are subject, in time, place and character, to the approval of the Faculty.

The two literary societies, now organized, have been interesting and profitable to all students who have participated in their exercises.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The buildings, now in use, are the Boarding House, the Dormitory, the Laboratory, the Boiler and Gas House, the Military Hall and Gymnasium, the Farm House, Barn, etc. The Boarding House contains a dining hall, kitchen, laundry, etc.; rooms for boarders, including professors and their families and young ladies; and commodious rooms for the Academy. The Boarding House and

Dormitory together contain rooms for over one hundred students. The Laboratory contains a complete suite of rooms for the Schools of Chemistry and Physics. A large building for the School of Natural History, the Library, the Societies, the Chapel, and other purposes will soon be erected.

The University farm and grounds contain 189 acres of choice land. The grounds have been laid out and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and flowers, and when the proposed building, months since begun, is completed they will present an attractive appearance.

LOCATION.

The University is situated about one mile west of the city of LaFayette, and less than half a mile from the village of Chauncey. The grounds are over one hundred feet above high-water mark in the Wabash river, and they command a fine view of the valley and the surrounding country. The location is both healthful and beautiful.

EXPENSES.

Tuition in all departments.....	Free.
Entrance fee in Academy, per term.....	\$2 00
Entrance fee in College, per year	5 00
Matriculation fee in Special Schools.....	10 00
Incidental expenses, per term.....	3 00
Chemicals and gas, for Special Students in Laboratory, per term.....	10 00
Table board, per week.....	3 00
Room rent, heat and light, per week	50
Washing, per dozen.....	75

Entrance fees and incidental expenses are paid by all students. The entrance fee in the Academy, if paid by the year, is \$5.00. All bills must be paid in *advance*. Bills for board, room, heat, and light must be paid at the *beginning* of each month, (four weeks). A pro rata part of all bills paid in advance will be refunded to students who are withdrawn on account of sickness, or for want of ability to keep up with their classes.

The students' rooms in the Dormitory and Boarding House are furnished with bedsteads, washstands and sets, tables and chairs; but beds and bedding, towels, etc., are furnished by the students. They are required to keep their rooms in good order, and to observe other

rules governing their occupancy. Boarding in private families can be obtained at reasonable rates.

When practicable, students will be furnished with work on the farm and college grounds, and in the shop. By working Saturday, and two hours a day on other week-days, a student can earn a considerable part of his incidental expenses.

CALENDAR.

The first term of the college year opened Tuesday, September 12th, 1876, and will close December 22d, 1876—fifteen weeks.

The second term will open Wednesday, January 3d, 1877, and close Friday, March 23d, 1877—twelve weeks.

The third term will open Tuesday, April 3d, 1877, and close Thursday, June 14th, 1877—eleven weeks.

Commencement will occur on Thursday, June 14th, 1877.

Application for admission to any department of the University should be made to the President, and prior to the opening of a year or term, when this is practicable. In making application by letter, students are requested to give their age, the studies which they have pursued, and a general idea of their attainments. Address, President of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

THE OPENING OF THIRD YEAR.

The third annual session of the University opened, as above announced, on the 12th of September, 1876, with an encouraging increase in attendance. The number of different students enrolled at this date is ninety-eight, and more than forty are in the College. The several classes in the College and in the Academy are making very satisfactory progress, and an admirable spirit pervades the entire Institution. It is believed that the next term will open with more than one hundred students.

The Faculty is now constituted as follows: The President, who also fills the chair of English Literature; Harvey W. Wiley, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physics; John Hussey, Ph. D., Professor of Natural History; David G. Herron, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Engineering; Edward P. Morris, A. B., Instructor in Latin and History; Walter L. Dean, Instructor in Industrial Drawing and Architecture; Robert F. H. Weyher,

Instructor in German; George R. Chase, A. M., Principal of the Academy, and Sarah A. Oren, Associate Principal of the Academy.

The Board of Trustees is composed of Hon. John R. Coffroth, Lafayette, President; Hon. John Sutherland, Laporte; Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, Crawfordsville; Hon. Joseph C. Ratliff, Richmond; Reuben Wells, Esq., Jeffersonville, and R. P. Haynes, Esq., Washington. The officers of the University, not members of the Board of Trustees, are: E. E. White, President; Hon. John A. Stein, Secretary, Martin L. Pierce, Esq., Treasurer and Capt. L. A. Burke, Farm Superintendent.

DEATH OF JUDGE PURDUE.

Judge John Purdue, the benefactor of the University, and an advisory Trustee, died suddenly on the 12th of September, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. For several months his health had not been good, but he continued to give personal attention to his business. He visited the University in the morning, and expressed great satisfaction with the auspicious opening of the term. On his return to the city he was taken ill, and died about five o'clock.

In accordance with his wishes, the remains of the deceased were interred in the grounds of the University, and it is hoped that the spot may soon be marked with a fitting monument.

In 1869 Judge Purdue donated to the State of Indiana the sum of \$150,000, to be paid in ten equal installments, for the benefit of the University which now bears his name. At the time of his death four installments of \$15,000 each, and a balance of some \$5,000 on an unaudited account, remained unpaid—about \$20,000 being past due. In March last Mr. Purdue voluntarily secured the payment of his noble gift by a mortgage on a fine farm of about 2000 acres, situated in Warren county.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The death of Judge Purdue has placed the University in financial embarrassment, and it confidently looks to the General Assembly for needed relief. The contract to erect the new college building was awarded to Judge Purdue on the stipulated condition that he should advance all money needed for the purpose, and, in addition, that he would pay into the treasury the money needed to make

improvements and pay other necessary expenses of the Institution. He let the erection of the building to sub-contractors, and the work was in progress at the time of his death. The foundation and walls of the basement story are now completed, and there is a large amount of material delivered, and ready for use.

The administrators of Judge Purdue's estate have, thus far, refused to carry out his contract with the Board, and it is earnestly hoped that the General Assembly will make provision for the completion of the building before the opening of the next annual session of the University. The rooms in the dormitory now used for recitation, cabinet and library purposes, are much too small, and the considerable increase in the number of students, now assured, will crowd these rooms uncomfortably. The present Freshman class fills the largest room. A college building, with suitable rooms for recitation, chapel, library, cabinet, societies, etc., is greatly needed.

A few days before his death, Judge Purdue made provision for the payment of expenditures for needed improvements then made or in progress, and he indicated his intention to pay the money to the Treasurer the next day, which he did not live to see. The improvements thus made include the fitting and furnishing of rooms for the academy, the fitting and furnishing of additional rooms for students (young ladies), the equipment of rooms for the School of Physics and Medicines, and the making of a gravel walk in part of the grounds, from the University to Chauncey. In addition to these and other needed improvements, a supply of coal was purchased and other provision made for the running of the Institution. The failure of the administrators to pay any money into the treasury has left the University without available means to meet their expenditures. It will require at least \$10,000 to pay for these improvements and meet the current expenses of the University for the present college year.

A liberal appropriation will be required to increase the library and fit and furnish the new room, and several of the schools, especially that of Natural History, will need additional apparatus and other means of instruction and study. If experiments are to be made for the benefit of agriculture and horticulture, the cost of the same must be met by an appropriation. The Farm can not pay the cost of such experiments, and the University has no funds which can be used for this purpose. A small appropriation to furnish students with work on the farm and grounds, and in the mechanic's

shops, would continue the habit of labor, and enable indigent students to earn money to assist in meeting their expenses. Students' labor is not profitable, and but little labor can be provided for them, except by a special appropriation for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. WHITE,

President.

OPERATIONS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY FARM
FOR THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

President E. E. White:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to present my report of the result of work on the University Farm for the years 1875 and 1876.

Respectfully,

L. A. BURKE,

Farm Superintendent.

FARM OPERATIONS FOR 1875.

WHEAT. Three different varieties of seed wheat were used, viz: the Arnold, Fultz and Alabama, with the following results, on clay and gravelly soil, with gravel subsoil:

The Arnold Wheat. This wheat was sown at the rate of one bushel per acre on ground from which had been taken a crop of oats the same season. The area sown was eight and a half acres. The ground was broken, harrowed and rolled, and the grain drilled in on the 9th of September. The next spring, May 4th, the wheat was harrowed, and one peck per acre of clover seed was sown, and a very fine setting of clover was secured. The wheat, when threshed, measured one hundred and seventy bushels, being twenty bushels to the acre.

The Fultz Wheat. The same acreage was put down in Fultz wheat as in Arnold, on the same character of soil, with treatment precisely similar. This wheat was sown one day later, was harrowed and clovered in the spring similar to the foregoing, with the same result so far as to clover; but the yield of wheat on eight and a half acres was ten bushels less, or one hundred and sixty bushels.

On the above seventeen acres of ground there was sown two hundred pounds of plaster per acre in the spring; and I would here add I think that nothing as a fertilizer has the power to start young clover equal to plaster, sown in the spring.

The continued wet weather during and for some time after harvesting, caused this entire crop of wheat to sprout badly, so that a considerable quantity of it was unfit for flour; it was ground and used as food for stock.

The Alabama Wheat. Nine acres of meadow sod were turned under, rolled and harrowed. On this was drilled Alabama wheat at the rate of one bushel and one peck to the acre, September 11th. The yield on the nine acres was one hundred and forty bushels, or at the rate of fifteen and five-ninths bushels to the acre.

Acres in wheat, twenty-six; total yield in bushels, four hundred and seventy. Average per acre, eighteen and one-thirteenth bushels; of this amount one hundred and eleven bushels were un-marketable, and the balance, three hundred and fifty-nine bushels, brought \$359, or one dollar per bushel.

OATS. Five acres were put down in oats, at the rate of one bushel of seed to the acre. The following kinds and quantity were sown: One bushel White Excelsior; one bushel Probastier; one bushel Surprise; two bushels common oats. The land was broken in the fall, was harrowed, rolled and drilled on the 13th and 14th of April. At the time of heading out every thing was promising for a fine crop, but the rains and wind storms laid the oats flat on the ground, and injured the yield. One hundred and twenty bushels were saved from the five acres, or at the rate of twenty-four bushels per acre.

HAY. Some eighty tons of hay were cut and secured the past season.

CORN. The first three lots of corn were planted on clover sod. The first lot of ten acres was with a large yellow variety, on table land, with loam and good subsoil, the ground being broken and

harrowed, and crossed off both ways, three and one-half feet. Planted in hills and covered with hoe May 15th. The crop was planted four times, three times with a cultivator, and once by throwing the dirt to the corn with barshare plow. The yield was five hundred and seventy-five bushels to the ten acres, or at the rate of fifty-seven and one-half bushels per acre.

The second lot of three acres, seeded, also, to a large yellow variety, ground broken in the fall, harrowed and drilled May 16th. Plowed three times and hoed once; yield one hundred and fifty bushels of sound corn, or at the rate of fifty bushels per acre

New York corn, two acres; ground located same as the last named three acres, and cultivated the same; yield forty bushels to the acre.

A large white variety of corn, ten acres following a previous crop of corn; ground broken in the spring; harrowed and drilled May 20th; cultivated with the cultivator three times and ploughed once with a barshare plow, twice in a row. The yield of this corn, by measure, was 500 bushels to the ten acres, or 50 bushels to the acre, but owing to the peculiarities of the season the weight is rather light.

POTATOES. One bushel extra Early Vermont; planted April 27th, with plaster; yield, 15 bushels; good quality. One bushel Brownell's Beauty; planted April 28th, without manure; yield, 12 bushels; good quality. One bushel Compton's Surprise; planted April 29th, with plaster; yield 17 bushels; good quality. Four bushels Early Rose; planted April 29th, without manure; yield 38 bushels; good. Four bushels Peerless; planted April 30th, without manure; yield, 50 bushels; good.

RED ONIONS. One-quarter acre, seed drilled May 8th. Owing to the season, did not get them drilled in time to have the best results. The ground was enriched by stable manure. The season being wet, the weeds and grass grew more rapidly than they would in a season in which less rain fell, and made it more laborious to keep them clean; but the yield on the quarter acre was forty bushels, a yield that proves that onions can be raised with profit by the farmer, as a field crop.

ROOTS. As field crops, beets, parsneps, turnips, rutabagas, mangel-wurzels, etc., have all been grown the last season, satisfactorily, on the farm.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN. Lettuce, radishes, beets, tomatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, beans, parsnips, etc., were raised in sufficient quantities to supply the boarding house during the summer and fall, and have a supply for winter of such as can be kept during the season.

FARM. The farm has been, during the year, put in good repair, neatly fenced with board fencing; shade trees have been set out to the number of some five hundred, which are doing well, and in a few years will add greatly to the beauty of the now handsome farm.

Last winter the Legislature appropriated \$4,000 for a barn and \$4,000 for stock for the farm. The barn was put up the last summer, 42x60, with stone basement, a crib and granary, and a hog house, all within the appropriation.

Five head of short horns have been bought at a cost of \$3,000; four females and one male. Since the purchase, Lady Chesterfield, VIIIth, has dropped a fine red heifer calf, by the Fourth Duke of Winfield.

Other stock will be added by spring. Owing to the small appropriation for stock, great care must be made in selecting choice animals.

FARM OPERATIONS FOR 1876.

WHEAT.—We have made use of two varieties of seed-wheat during the past year, the Fultz and the Alabama. The ground on which the seed was sown was loam, with gravel sub-soil—meadow sod broken and laid well on the grass-side, in the month of July, and thoroughly rolled as soon as broken. It was then let lay until seed time, when the inverted sod was well pulverized with the Thomas smoothing harrow, without in the least disturbing the sod. On five and one-third acres Fultz wheat was drilled, at the rate of one bushel per acre, on September 12th. This piece was harvested on the 30th day of June, and saved in good order. It was threshed in August, with a yield of one hundred and sixty bushels of good wheat, or, at the rate of thirty bushels per acre.

The remainder of the field—five and two-third acres—was seeded to Alabama wheat, which was put in the ground September 13th. The soil, its preparation, manner of treatment, and the sowing were the same as that for the Fultz wheat. This piece was harvested on July 6th, threshed in August, with a yield of one hundred and

twenty bushels, or, at the rate of twenty-one and three-seventeenths bushels per acre.

OATS. The ground on which the oats were sown had produced corn the season before. Ten acres of this kind of ground were well broken and pulverized, and the seed (two bushels to the acre), drilled in on the 17th and 18th of April. At the same time, one peck per acre of clover seed was sown on this field, with one hundred and fifty pounds of plaster per acre. The oats were harvested and saved in good condition, being threshed in August, with a yield of three hundred and sixty bushels, or at the rate of thirty-six bushels per acre.

CORN. Of this grain we planted thirty acres on ground which had produced a crop of wheat or oats the previous year. The ground was well broken and pulverized and the corn drilled in May 13th, 14th, and 15th. The rows were three feet eight inches apart. This crop was worked four times with the cultivator. The season was a wet one, and the cultivation of drilled corn difficult. The corn was harvested in November, and yielded nineteen hundred and fifty bushels of sound corn, or at the rate of sixty-five bushels per acre.

GRASS. From forty-five acres of excellent meadow land we secured about seventy-five tons of good hay.

PASTURE. The pasture land yielded bountifully throughout the entire season.

GARDEN. A large vegetable garden was cultivated, and furnished a bountiful supply of vegetables to the boarding house for use during the season, and an ample supply of several kinds for the winter.

ADDITIONS TO LIVE STOCK.

Since my report for 1875, additions have been made to the live stock of the University farm. To the herd of five short-horns have been added five blooded Jersey cattle; and Berkshire, Essex, and Poland-China hogs, to the collection of swine.

The entire lot of live stock of the University farm has been doing well and increasing in number. We invite the farmers of Indiana to visit and inspect our farm and stock whenever they have the opportunity to do so.

FIELD TRIAL OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ON THE UNIVERSITY FARM.

In the month of June, 1876, a field trial of agricultural implements was held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, on the ground of Purdue University. Those manufacturing or having for sale implements useful for the farmer in any of the departments of his labor, were publicly invited to bring them to this trial and place them in competition with similar implements from other sources. The object was to determine the practical value of the various machines and implements offered to the agricultural community. This invitation was responded to by a large number of inventors and manufacturers from several States, from Pennsylvania to Illinois. Only one thing, and that was almost constant rain, stood in the way of the utmost success of this trial. But in the unfavorable conditions of excessive rain and mud the trial proceeded, and great interest was excited both in the minds of the exhibitors and of the large throng of visitors who were in attendance, not only from the vicinity, but from remote parts of the State. The excellence, to which our agricultural machinery has arrived was made evident to all. Among so much machinery which was excellent, it was difficult to decide which was the best. Any of the best machines in each department of the exhibition were pronounced quite good enough for all practical purposes. We trust that this great field trial of machinery and implements will mark a new era in our agricultural operations in Indiana. Such a successful exhibition of improved means of performing agricultural labor will, we trust, suggest more than one other repetition in the future in our State. The community is under obligations to the State Board of Agriculture for the origination and successful carrying out of this enterprise.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees I would acknowledge the following gifts to the Institution :

To the late Hon. John Purdue the Institution is indebted for the gift of a Planet mowing machine, which does excellent work.

To the South Bend Plow Works for one of their famous breaking plows, known as the Oliver Chilled Plow, which has given great satisfaction.

To the Champion Machine Company, Springfield, Ohio, for one of their improved self-raking reaping machines. This machine is a model of perfection as a reaper.

To the Windmill Company for a large windmill for the farm, which works in a very satisfactory manner.

To Hon. John Sutherland, of Laporte, Indiana, for a pair of Poland China pigs, which would do credit to any breeder.

To Mr. A. C. Harvey, nurseryman of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, for a lot of fruit trees of various kinds, and several beautiful evergreens, which adorn the lawn of the University grounds.

OPERATIONS IN LABORATORY.

President E. E. White:

SIR:—Since the last announcement important additions have been made to the apparatus of the Laboratory. Chief among these may be mentioned the equipment of a room for assaying, and other metallurgical purposes. A report of work done in this department will be found in a subsequent part of this paper.

ANALYSIS OF SOILS FROM FARM.

I give below the result of the analysis of soils and subsoils taken from different parts of the college farm. The chief advantage of such an analysis consists in showing the needs of the soil for certain constituents, which may be furnished by fertilizers.

It is well known that all soils are not equally benefited by the same fertilizer. There is a great difference between the wants of the alluvial deposits along a river's bank and the clayey up-lands; between the needs of a field long subjected to cultivation, and one which is, for the first time, touched by the plow.

A chemical analysis of the soil will, therefore, in a measure, indicate these differences, and guide the cultivator of the fields to a rational and profitable disposition of the fertilizers at his command.

Notwithstanding the great value of analysis (and I would detract nothing from its worth), it has nevertheless been highly overrated. The causes of this over-estimate are various. Some are due to an undue prominence which is likely to be ascribed to any new process, and some are due to unavoidable difficulties in the process itself.

IN-SOIL ANALYSIS.

The following are some of the difficulties that render them less valuable and reliable :

First. The small amount of soil which is necessarily used in analysis, can not be taken as an average of the whole mass. The specimen taken may have in it small pebbles or an unusual amount of sand. Again, it may contain an excessive amount of organic matter, rootlets of plants and grasses, or portions of fertilizers, etc. To avoid these difficulties it is customary to take several portions of the soil to be examined, and after mixing them intimately together, to take out the part to be subjected to analysis. In this way, and by rejecting pebbles, roots, etc., it is possible to get a fair average specimen of the soil.

Second. The different methods of proceeding with soil analysis, render it difficult to compare the analysis of different chemists. It is unfortunate that the agricultural chemists of this country have not agreed, ere this, upon some general plan of conducting soil analysis, as the German chemists have already done at the suggestion of Wolff. In the absence of any such plan, it is impracticable to base any general conclusions upon the analyses that have been made in different parts of the country by methods differing so widely that the results are necessarily discordant.

Third. In what is known as the mechanical or silt analysis of soils, the apparatus heretofore used have been proved by Dr. Hilgard to be so defective, that no reliance can be placed on the results obtained.

Notwithstanding all these discouragements, however, so much has been accomplished by the investigation, that the chemist is both gratified by what he has done, and encouraged to pursue his work.

METHOD OF SELECTING THE SOIL.

Before giving the results of the analysis of the farm, it might be well to say a word regarding the method ; if pursued in this preliminary matter, the comparison of the analyses made by the same method would be useless. A place is selected in the field, free from grass and weeds, or other organic substances. A hole is now dug, ten inches square and ten inches deep ; from one side of this a slice of earth, of uniform thickness, is taken, extending from the surface

of the ground to the bottom of the hole. The amount taken should be about four kilograms (8 lbs.). This represents the soil. The hole is now carefully freed from all particles of soil that may have tumbled into it, and is then dug ten inches deeper. Another specimen is then taken as above. This represents the sub-soil.

THE ANALYSIS.

Without attempting to describe the different methods of analysis, I shall give the one employed here, which I believe is not only the shortest but the generally adopted method. It does not attempt a complete ultimate analysis, but only the determination of the more important constituents of the soil. For instance, instead of attempting to estimate the amount of humus, nitrogen, etc., in the soil, we have simply determined the total amount of volatile and organic matter.

PRELIMINARY TREATMENT.

The soils, after being taken, were pulverized, and all stones and large pieces of gravel rejected. They were then spread on paper, in a thin layer, and placed in the basement of the laboratory, where they were allowed to remain ten days. Soil and sub-soil No. 1 were taken from the field west of the farm-house, and from the most elevated portions of the farm. Soil and sub-soil No. 2 were taken from the north field, and from about the lowest portion of the farm. This was much darker in color than the first specimen, and, as the analysis shows, contained a much larger per cent of organic matter.

HYGROSCOPIC MOISTURE.

The hygroscopic moisture was determined by drying for three hours at 120° centigrade.

ORGANIC AND VOLATILE MATTER.

This was determined by subjecting the soil, previously deprived of its moisture, to a low red heat in a platinum dish, until a constant weight was obtained.

PART INSOLUBLE IN HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

The finely pulverized and dried soil was subjected to the action of hydrochloric acid at 90° centigrade for six days and nights, fresh acid being supplied from time to time, to supply the loss from evaporation.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

This was estimated in a different portion of the soil treated for two days with hot nitric acid. The solution was freed from silica and the phosphoric acid precipitated with ammonium molybdate, dissolved in ammonia hydrate, and finally weighed as magnesium pyrophosphate.

OTHER CONSTITUENTS

were estimated in the usual manner. The analytical processes, conducted for the most part by Mr. J. B. Harper, the first graduate of the University. To his skill and care are due the good results of these analyses.

TABULAR VIEW OF SOILS FROM PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

NAME OF CONSTITUENTS.	Per Cent. in First Soil.	Per Cent. in Second Soil.	Per Cent. in First Sub-soil.	Per Cent. in Second Sub-soil.
Insoluble residue.....	90.29	85.63	88.26	83.50
Moisture	1.56	2.79	2.17	3.14
Soluble silica.....	.06	.10	.02	.12
Oxides iron and aluminium.....	4.77	4.00	6.74	9.55
Lime .....	.28	.64	.37	.39
Magnesia .....	.16	.05	.18	.12
Soda and potassa.....	.19	.19	.45	.45
Carbonic dioxide, (carbonic acid) .....	.48	.82	.21	.08
Hydrochloric acid .....	.02	.10	.10	.08
Phosphoric acid.....	.11	.22	.07	.15
Sulphuric acid.....	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Organic and volatile.....	2.87	5.61	2.18	1.97
Total.....	100.79	100.15	100.75	99.55

It will be seen from the above that the most notable deficiency in the constituents of the soil is the almost entire absence of sulphuric acid, although this acid, if present in large quantities would prove injurious, yet its entire absence would also prove detrimental. The analysis, therefore, shows that an application of plaster of paris (sulphate of calcium), would be beneficial.

INDIGENOUS WOODS.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY ; PER CENT. OF ASH IN WOOD AND BARK.

The specimens used were taken from the collection of native woods in the cabinet. They were taken at about the same time, and were perfectly "seasoned." During the preceding summer, these specimens were kept in a perfectly dry room, and they were kept in a room heated by steam from the beginning of cold weather until the experiments began in January.

Each specimen was carefully selected, free from knots and blemishes of all kinds.

The specific gravity in each case was determined by using a block of the wood, the sides of which were from three to four c. m. in length. These blocks were dried at 60° C. for twenty-four hours, weighed in air, and after remaining in distilled water at 16° for twenty-four hours longer, weighed again.

The hygroscopic moisture was determined by drying very thin pieces of the wood at 100° for twenty-four hours.

The ash was determined by burning the wood or bark at the lowest possible temperature in a platinum dish. The oxidation of the carbon was aided by a chimney of glass, after the method proposed by Schulze.

I found that it required about twelve hours burning at this low temperature to remove all traces of carbon.

COMMON NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	Specific gravity.	Per cent. loss on drying at 100°.	Per cent. ash in wood.	Per cent. ash in bark.
Ash	<i>Fraxinus Americanus</i>.....	.7454	.625	.45	7.59
Beech	<i>Fagus ferruginea</i> .....	.8490	.29	.527	9.84
Box Elder.	<i>Negundo aceroides</i>.....	.5950	.62	.67	16.62
Cherry	<i>Prunus Serotina</i>.....	.8423	.29	.294	4.61
Dogwood	<i>Cornus Florida</i>	1.065	.37	.508	10.64
Elm	<i>Ulinus Americana</i>.....	.8315	.347	1.05	9.79
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>.....	.8449	.632	.68	14.48
Hickory	<i>Corya alba</i>.....	.9449	.19	.86	10.21
Maple	<i>Acer dasycarpum</i> .....	.7845	.99	.54	9.81
Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>.....	.9356	.18	.444	9.34
Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>.....	.5804	3.22	.59	4.23
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras officinale</i>.....	.5941	.289	.15	2.78
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>.....	.6424	.75	.659	6.99

It will be seen from this table that dogwood has a higher specific gravity than any other specimen examined, readily sinking in water after having been submerged twenty-four hours. Next to this we have hickory, then oak, while poplar comes last with a specific gravity of .5804.

Elm wood yields the highest per cent. of ash, viz.:—1.05, and sassafras the lowest, viz.:—.15. Poplar retains more moisture than any of the others in the list.

Among the barks the highest yield of ash is from the box elder and the lowest from the sassafras.

The ash, both from wood and bark, has been preserved for further examination.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FROM FARM COWS.

Of late years milk analysis has received a great deal of attention at the hands of practical chemists, both at home and abroad. The chief points to be determined were the constituents of good milk, the degree of adulteration of this article in the supply to large cities and the materials made use of in such adulteration.

In order to ascertain the value of a specimen of milk it is necessary to determine the following points : 1st. Specific gravity. 2d. Percentage of water. 3d. Percentage of cream by volume. 4th. Percentage of fat and substances soluble in ether. 5th. Percentage of sugar and substances soluble in alcohol. 6th. Percentage of casein. 7th. Percentage of ash.

I have endeavored in the following experiments to give the accurate expressions for each of the above, except for casein which may be known by difference.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The determination of the specific gravity has little value in estimating the degree of adulteration of commercial milk. The presence of a large percentage of cream in milk will diminish its specific gravity ; therefore, skim-milk may be largely diluted with water and have still the same specific gravity as when fresh. When, however, the percentage of cream remains constant, the specific gravity gives valuable indications of the amount of sugar and casein present.

TOTAL SOLID RESIDUE AND WATER.

Unfortunately the methods of estimating the total solid residue, which are in use, are by no means uniform. One chemist will simply evaporate a given weight of the milk to dryness, dry at the temperature of boiling water, and weigh. The loss of weight gives the amount of water, the weight obtained being, of course, the solid residue. Another departs from this method only in drying the residue at a higher temperature. A third adds to the milk before evaporation a certain quantity of pure sand or powdered gypsum. This is done in order to prevent moisture from becoming entangled in the dried casein.

The method I have employed is, as far as I know, a novel one, and I will therefore give a short account of it.

A shallow porcelain or platinum dish is employed, about two centimetres in depth and ten to twelve c. m. in diameter. The dish should have a flat bottom. About fifty grams of the milk are employed for each experiment.

The evaporation is conducted over the water bath, and as the contents of the dish approach dryness the solid particles are thoroughly broken up by means of a stout stirring rod, much in the same manner as silica is treated in order to render it insoluble. This is continued for at least half an hour after all visible signs of moisture have disappeared from the dish. The stirring rod which has been previously weighed, is left in the dish and the whole is placed in the water-bath for three hours. I have found that there is no further loss of weight in an experiment made in the manner indicated when the temperature of drying is raised to 110° , or, I should say, rather, that the increase of loss is so slight that it may with safety be disregarded.

I do not consider it safe to raise the temperature at which the solid residue is dried above 100° . Even at the latter temperature I think it would be better to perform the dessication in an atmosphere of hydrogen or some other inert gas.

I believe that the results obtained in estimating the total percentage of water and solid residue by a strict adherence to the above precautions will be found satisfactory.

PERCENTAGE OF CREAM BY VOLUME.

50 c. c. of the fresh milk, measured at 15.5° , were put into a tall cylinder, graduated to 1-10 c. c. This cylinder was placed in a room in which the temperature was kept at about 15.5° , and the percentage of cream read off after standing for twenty-four hours.

LOT AND SUBSTANCE SOLUBLE IN ETHER.

The solid residue was finely pulverized, and a weighed quantity of it subjected to the action of boiling ether for two or three hours.

For this purpose I devised an apparatus by which fresh portions of ether were continually brought into contact with the substance. By this means a small quantity of ether, by continued evaporation and condensation, was sufficient for a single experiment.

SUGAR, AND SUBSTANCES SOLUBLE IN ALCOHOL.

By using the same apparatus as above, and substituting alcohol for ether, the sugar was easily estimated. I consider this method quite as satisfactory as the volumetric estimation of the sugar by solution of a copper salt. It is, I believe, also, more speedily accomplished. Below is a tabular view of the analyses already accomplished:

NUMBER.	Specific Gravity.	Per cent. of Water.	Per cent of Solid Matter.	Per cent. of Cream.	Per cent. of Fat, etc.	Per cent. of Sugar.	Per cent. of Ash.
1	1.0382	88.41	11.59	7.4	1.19	4.01	.804
2	1.0340	85.60	14.40	11.50	3.77	5.70	.753
3	1.0328	84.94	15.06	16.00	4.60	5.11	.706
4	1.0360	85.18	14.82	16.50	4.92	5.02	.745
5	1.0353	85.24	14.76	16.00	4.81	5.25	.71
6	1.0355	89.53	11.47	4.5	0.878	5.03	.85
7	1.0322	86.48	13.52	9.5	3.62	5.20	.83
8	1.0319	87.29	12.71	7.5	3.24	3.69	.764

No. 1 was taken from a common milch cow—the first of the runnings.

No. 3. was the last portion obtained at the same milking. The object in view in these two analyses was to compare the percentages of the several constituents of the milk taken at the first and last of the milking. It will be seen that the milk taken at the first of the runnings is much poorer in cream and fat than the portion taken at the last.

No. 2 was from a mixture of all the milk obtained from same cow. on the following day.

Nos. 3 and 5 were from the same cow taken on successive days, a few days after the preceding specimens.

No. 6 was the first runnings from a short-horn cow, with calf three weeks old.

No. 7. From all the milk from same cow on the following day.

No. 8. From all the milk of same cow a few days afterward.

By inspection of above analyses it is seen—

a. That there is very little variation in the specific gravity of the several specimens of milk taken.

b. That the perentage of water is much greater in the first runnings from the cow, and the percentage of cream and fat in the last.

c. That the sugar seems be to equally distributed throughout all portions of the milk.

d. That the milk from the common milch cows is richer in cream and fat than that from the short-horn. This, however, may be due to the fact that the short-horn was “fresh” while the others had been in milk for nearly a year.

e. That the percentage of cream can not be taken as a reliable measure of fat in the milk, although there is a general correspondence between them.

That the comparative quality of the milk obtained here may be known, I subjoin some analyses of milk in other localities. The analyses given are from a table of examinations made on the milk from the cows on the Royal Agricultural Farm, Cirencester, England. I copy from the reports of February, 1875, the same month, though not the same year, in which my examinations were made.

No.	Water.	Solid Residue.	Fat.	Sugar.	Ash.
1	87.50	12.50	3.44	5.44	1.04
2	86.40	13.60	3.53	5.56	1.14

The specific gravity and percentage of cream are not given in the report.

It will be seen by comparing the above with Nos. 4 and 5 of my table, that the milk of the royal farm of England does not contain as much fat, and more sugar and water, than the milk afforded by the Purdue cows. The two analyses given above are the average of the morning and evening milk respectively.

Another English analyst gives seven analyses of what he calls “country milk,” made during the month of June, the cows, at the time, being upon pasture. I give the richest and fairest specimens together with the average of the seven. He does not estimate the sugar, which, of course, is included among the “solids not fat.”

ANALYSIS OF COUNTRY MILK FROM COWS ON FARM ON BANK OF
RIVER TWEED, ENGLAND. BY DR. MAC ADAM.

	No.	Specific Gravity.	Solids.	Solids Not Fat.	Fat.	Ash.
Poorest	1	1.0292	11.85	9.42	1.84	.65
Richest	2	1.0347	13.88	10.41	4.46	.80
Average of seven.....	3	1.0322	12.77	9.89	2.88	.71

The milk from the cows on the Purdue farm seems to be all as rich as the richest specimens from the English dairy.

The average of Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 in my table, representing the intimately mixed milk from three cows is as follows: Compare, also, with average given above.

	Specific Gravity.	Solids.	Solids Not Fat.	Fat.	Ash.
Milk from Purdue Farm.....	1.0339	14.04	9.97	4.07	.78
Milk from English farm.....	1.0322	12.77	9.89	2.88	.71

It will thus be seen that the Purdue milk is much richer in fat than the English; but the comparison of these two sets of analyses is especially valuable on account of the information it gives respecting the influence of food upon the quality of the milk. The English cows were upon pasture when the milk was taken, and received no other food. The Purdue cows, on the other hand, were in the stable and had a liberal diet of corn meal, mixed with bran and shorts, and all the hay they could eat. It is evident that cows fed in this way will give nearly twice the amount of butter from equal volumes of milk as cows at pasture, a fact that should not be overlooked by butter-makers.

My investigations thus far have led me to the following conclusions:

1. That different cows, while they give different quantities of milk, also give milk of different qualities.
2. That in the same animal the quantity and quality of milk vary according to the following conditions:
 - (a). The kind of food taken by the animal.
 - (b). The length of time she has been in milk.

In regard to the first of these conditions, it seems certain that a diet of grain largely increases the percentage of fat, while on the other hand, a grass diet diminishes it.

Respecting the second, it is probable that the milk of an animal which has been long in milk is richer in fat, volume for volume, than when fresh.

Following are some further investigations of the milk from farm cows, conducted in the main as the preceding, Nos. 1-4, milk from common milk cow, on grass, with bran and shorts; Nos. 5-10, same cow on grass. The chief difference in cutting off the supply of bran, shorts, etc., is seen in the diminished amount of milk, the average falling from 22 to 18 lbs. during the 24 hours. Nos. 11-16, milk from fresh Jersey cow, on ordinary diet. The chief item of interest in this investigation is found in the largely increased per cent. of milk, with no increase in the amount of fat. It will thus be seen that the actual per cent. of cream does not always indicate the amount of butter which can be obtained from the milk.

While these analyses have not been as complete as I would like to make them, they have at least developed many points of interest which I hope future investigations will make more clear. It is hard to explain the variations in the per cent. of fat, which occur from day to day, but it is certain that the milk from the same cow is not of equal richness at all times.

NUMBER.	Specific Gravity.	Solid Residue.	Volume per cent. Cream.	Fat.	Solids not fat.	Ash.
1.....	1.0343	13.75	11.00	3.60	10.15	.69
2.....	1.0322	13.82	11.50	3.84	9.96	.74
3.....	1.0309	13.80	11.00	2.85	10.95	.79
4.....	1.0342	13.80	11.25	2.97	10.83	.74
5.....	1.0346	14.29	11.00	3.81	10.48	.71
6.....	1.0343	14.57	11.00	4.60	9.97	.71
7.....	1.0334	13.38	.....	3.82	9.51	.67
8.....	1.0329	15.82	11.00	4.70	11.12	.69
9.....	1.0339	13.54	11.00	4.43	9.11	.66
10.....	1.0309	13.34	.....	4.25	9.09	.63
11.....	1.0333	13.57	.....	3.96	9.61	.77
12.....	1.0343	13.50	.....	4.07	9.43	.78
13.....	1.0330	13.24	.....	3.44	9.80	.76
14.....	1.0342	12.93	14.00	2.92	10.01	.78
15.....	1.0315	12.93	14.00	3.43	9.50	.76
16.....	1.0335	12.61	14.00	3.05	9.56	.68

ASSAYING OF GOLD, SILVER, AND LEAD ORES.

During the past year a room has been fitted up in the basement of the laboratory for the metallurgy of gold silver, copper and lead. Two furnaces are at present employed, one for crucible assays and the other for cupellation. Ores have been examined from all the chief mining localities of the west and special instruction given to several students in the art of extracting the above metals from their ores and in determining the market value of the ores per ton.

Arrangements are making to secure large quantities of these ores for determinative purposes, and hereafter special attention will be directed to practical assaying, both by the wet and the dry methods.

We call the attention of those expecting to operate mines, or who are in any way interested in mining, to these facilities of instruction.

A year spent in practical assaying will prove of great advantage to any one engaged in mining and will probably save much useless expenditure of money.

Following are some of the results of assays made :

Quartz gold ore with iron pyrites from Hillside gold and silver mine, California; from Dr. S. J. Corbette. Assays made by Mr. J. B. Harper.

1. Per cent. gold and silver found.....	.024
2. Per cent. gold and silver found.....	.023
3. Per cent. gold and silver found.....	.023
4. Per cent. gold and silver found.....	.022
Average per cent. gold and silver.....	.023
Average per cent. gold.....	.0144
Average per cent. silver.....	.0086
Value gold per ton of ore.....	..\$87.40
Value silver per ton of ore.....	3.40
Total.....	<u>\$87.80</u>

5. Quartz ore of gold from Rosenkronz mine, California. Assays by Mr. C. J. Bohrer.

Weight ore taken.....	11.8544
Weight gold and silver found.....	.0269
Weight gold found in bottom.....	.0191
Therefore value of ore per ton.....	..\$966.60

6. Galena silver ore from Crispin mine, Colorado.

Per cent. of silver found.....	.367
Value of ore per ton.....	..\$136.52

Another specimen of same ore.

Per cent. silver.....	.427
Value of ore per ton.....	..\$158.84

7. Galena silver ore from Tegner mines, Colorado.

Per cent. silver.....	1.73
Value per ton.....	..\$643.56

8. Another specimen of Tegner ore.

Per cent. silver.....	2.49
Value of ore per ton.....	..\$926.72

9. Galena silver ore, locality not known.

Per cent. silver.....	.586
Value of ore per ton.....	\$218.01

Assays 6, 7, 8 and 9 made Mr. J. C. Bohrer.

10. Gold quartz ore from Amazon and Glasgow mine, California. Assay by J. B. Harper.

Per cent. of gold and silver.....	.0126
Per cent. of gold.....	.00207
Value of gold per ton.....	\$12.42
Value of silver per ton.....	4.20
Total value.....	\$16.62

11. Gold quartz ore from Aztec mine, New Mexico.

Value per ton.....	\$4,087 80
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12. Gold brown quartz ore, New Mexico.

Value per ton.....	\$602 80
--------------------	----------

13. Ore containing galena, copper, iron and silver.

Value of silver per ton.....	\$2,633 76
------------------------------	------------

EXAMINATION OF A SPECIMEN OF SOIL FROM
NEAR DALLAS, TEXAS.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

Color: Gray-brown, dry; black when wet.

State: Free from gravel and coarse sand.

Specific Gravity: 2.30.

Results of Analysis.

Insoluble residue.....	73.14
Hygroscopic Moisture at 115°.....	4.60
Organic and volatile matters at low red heat.....	8.74
Magnesia (Mg. O).....	1.11
Carbon dioxide.....	1.93
Ferric and aluminic oxides.....	7.39
Soluble silica.....	0.11
Lime (Ca. O).....	2.11
Mongonic dioxide (Mn. O ₂).....	0.12
Phosphoric acid.....	0.26
Sulphuric acid.....	24
Soda and potassa.....	.74
	<hr/> 100.49

The method employed was the same as that used in the soil analyses already given. It will be seen that the Texas soil is richer in organic matter, sulphuric acid, magnesia and the alkalies, than the soils from the College farm.

EXAMINATION OF SOME COMMERCIAL REAGENTS PURCHASED FOR LABORATORY.

ALCOHOL.

Specific gravity .....	.8235
Specific gravity pure alcohol ..	.7939
The per cent. of absolute alcohol, therefore, in the commercial article, is	89.75
It is usually said to contain.....	96 per cent.

ETHER.

Specific gravity of commercial article.....	.7603
Specific gravity of pure ether.....	.7205
An alcoholic solution of ether, (Storer's Dictionary,) of specific gravity .76 contains 60 per cent. ether.	

SULPHURIC ACID.

Specific Gravity.

Weight flask, (50 gram.).....	19.0239
Weight flask and sulphuric acid.....	110.5382
Weight sulphuric acid.....	91.5143
Therefore, specific gravity equals.....	1.8310

The sulphuric acid was diluted so that each 5 c. c. of the solution contained .4576 gram. of the commercial acid.

In two determinations 5 c. c. gave of sulphate of borium :

(1) 5 c. c. gave of BaSO_4	1.0128
(2) 5 c. c. gave of BaSO_4	1.0173
Mean.....	1.0166

1.0166 borium sulphate gives .4276 sulphuric acid, whence per cent. H_2SO_4	93.444
Per cent., by Watt's Dictionary, of H_2SO_4 in acid of 1.831 specific gravity, equals	92.00

COMMERCIAL HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Specific gravity found	1.149
Per cent. hydrochloric gas found.....	28.68

Hydrochloric acid of 1.149 specific gravity contains, (Watt's Dictionary,) 30.17 per cent. Hbl.

A perfectly saturated hydrochloric acid has a specific gravity of 1.2 and contains 40.77 per cent of hydrochloric acid gas (Hbl.)

The commercial acids, therefore, were of excellent quality, and were purer, or rather less diluted, than either the ether or alcohol.

Examination of substance found floating on surface of water in the boilers of engine house: color, light pink; slate, pulverulent; floats on water, but after ignition readily sinks; volatile matter combustible, with odor acrolein. It evidently is a part of the oil used in lubricating the pumping engines and from there finding its way into the boiler.

The analysis yielded the following results:

Carbon dioxide.....	32.11 per cent.
Calcium oxide.....	36.95 per cent.
Part insoluble in Hbl.....	4.75 per cent.
Magnesium oxide.....	12.01 per cent.
Ferric oxide	2.71 per cent.
Volatile matters.....	8.37 per cent.
Loss and not estimated	3.10 per cent.

Total.....	100.00
------------	--------

Compare this with the analysis of the water used in the boilers. and the great increase in the proportion of magnesium will be at once apparent.

QUANTITATIVE EXAMINATION OF COSMETICS.

Some cosmetics advertised to be free from lead, zinc, and bismuth and this certified by the report of a chemist (?) were sent me from San Francisco for examination. The following results were obtained:

1. Color, white; highly odorous, due to some organic substance.
Found both bismuth and zinc in large quantities.
2. A paste; color, pink; odorous.
Found bismuth.
3. Color, pure white; odorous.
Found zinc.
4. Color, pink; odorous.
Found neither zinc, nor lead, nor bismuth; the chief base present was lime.

The more highly prized cosmetics are certain to contain zinc or bismuth, or both. All advertisements to the contrary are simply snares.

WATER FROM ENGINE HOUSE WELL.

The water from this well is used to supply the boiler and the various buildings. The well is 112 feet deep, and affords an abundant supply of water. The water is clear, free from sediment; specific gravity, 1.0003, pure water being 1; temperature, 12.5°.

Following is a tabular view of the results of the analysis:

1,000 GRAMS GAVE	Grams.	Parts in 10,000.	Grains per gallon.
Solid residue.....	.3059	3.059	22.113
Sulphuric acid.....	.0108	.108	.756
Iron, alumina and phosphoric acid .....	.0094	.094	.658
Silica.....	.0196	.196	1.372
Sodium and potassium.....	.0129	.129	.903
Chlorine.....	.005	.05	.350
Calcium.....	.1007	1.007	7.049
Carbonic acid.....	.1331	1.331	9.317
Magnesia.....	.039	.390	2.73

It will thus be seen that this well affords a fair drinking water, but somewhat hard for washing or for use in the boilers.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. WILEY,

Professor of Chemistry.

OPERATIONS

IN

HORTICULTURE AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

President E. E. White :

SIR:—The following is a brief report of the operations in horticulture and landscape gardening to July 1, 1876, the writer having had charge of the same from October 1, 1874 :

The site of the University is a level tract without variety from inequalities of surface and without picturesqueness of surroundings, and, at the time of the erection of the buldings, it was equally destitute of trees, ornamental or useful. To lay out and plant grounds of this character is a work demanding no little labor, patience and taste, and from several seasons to as many generations are required to develop the plans of the landscape gardener, since they depend upon the character of the plantings. We can only claim to have made a beginning. While not entirely neglecting flowers and shrubbery for immediate effect, we have hastened to plant as large a number as possible of such forest trees as are known from experience to do well in this climate and in such soil.

NATIVE FOREST TREES.

Including the trees planted under the supervision of Captain L. A. Burk, along the present and prospective avenues and streets, upon and adjoining the University farm, and those planted upon the campus of the University, we can count about eight hundred. The most of these trees have been transplanted from the neighboring

woods, since the beginning of the year, 1874. They are doing as well as such trees ever do after being removed from the dense shade and crowded situations of their native habitat, into open and wind-swept fields and streets. They are mostly included under the following species: Elms, maples, linn, tulip-tree, ashes, oaks, hickories, walnuts, and some clusters of the smaller trees of our woods, as, mulberries, dogwoods, sassafras, water-beech, and iron-wood. Included in the number given above, but not from the neighboring forest, are about two hundred chestnut trees, which, we believe, will do well in our well drained gravel soil, and about two dozen catalpas from the southern part of the State—*cone-bearing and broad leaved deciduous trees* not found growing commonly in the forests of this part of the State.

By the liberality of M. L. Peirce, Esq., of Lafayette, about ten thousand young trees were set in nursery rows on the farm about the time of the erection of the college buildings. These have now reached a size suitable to be placed in permanent situations. A large number have been transferred already to the campus. A majority of the nursery trees are of the several cone-bearing families, as several species each, native and foreign, of pines, spruce, firs, and hemlocks, arbor-vitæ, junipers, and larches. Of the arbor-vitæ a considerable extent of ornamental hedge has been successfully set, which has grown finely for two seasons. Some cedar and hemlock hedges have been set also. Besides the cone-bearing trees in the nursery, there are several hundred of the following species ready to be transplanted to the grounds, viz: several species of birch, the European ash, the horse-chesnut, and the mountain ash.

Several beautiful trees now growing on the lawn were presented to the University by Mr. A. C. Harvey, of Tippecanoe county.

The handsome deciduous exotic *Kœhlreuteria*, of which we have about a dozen specimens, obtained from the nursery of Mr. Elliott, of New Harmony, Indiana, and so much admired in that old settlement, where it has long flourished and is commonly known as the "gate-tree," has proved perfectly hardy, so far, every tree and the shoots of the previous season coming successfully through the winter of 1875-6.

GRAPES.

About two acres of grapes have been planted. The varieties are Concord, Martha and Delaware, with smaller numbers of others.

ORCHARDS.

About four acres have been planted in orchard, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces and cherries. Of small fruits several hundred plants each, in varieties, of raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries have been planted ; and about one-quarter of an acre of strawberries.

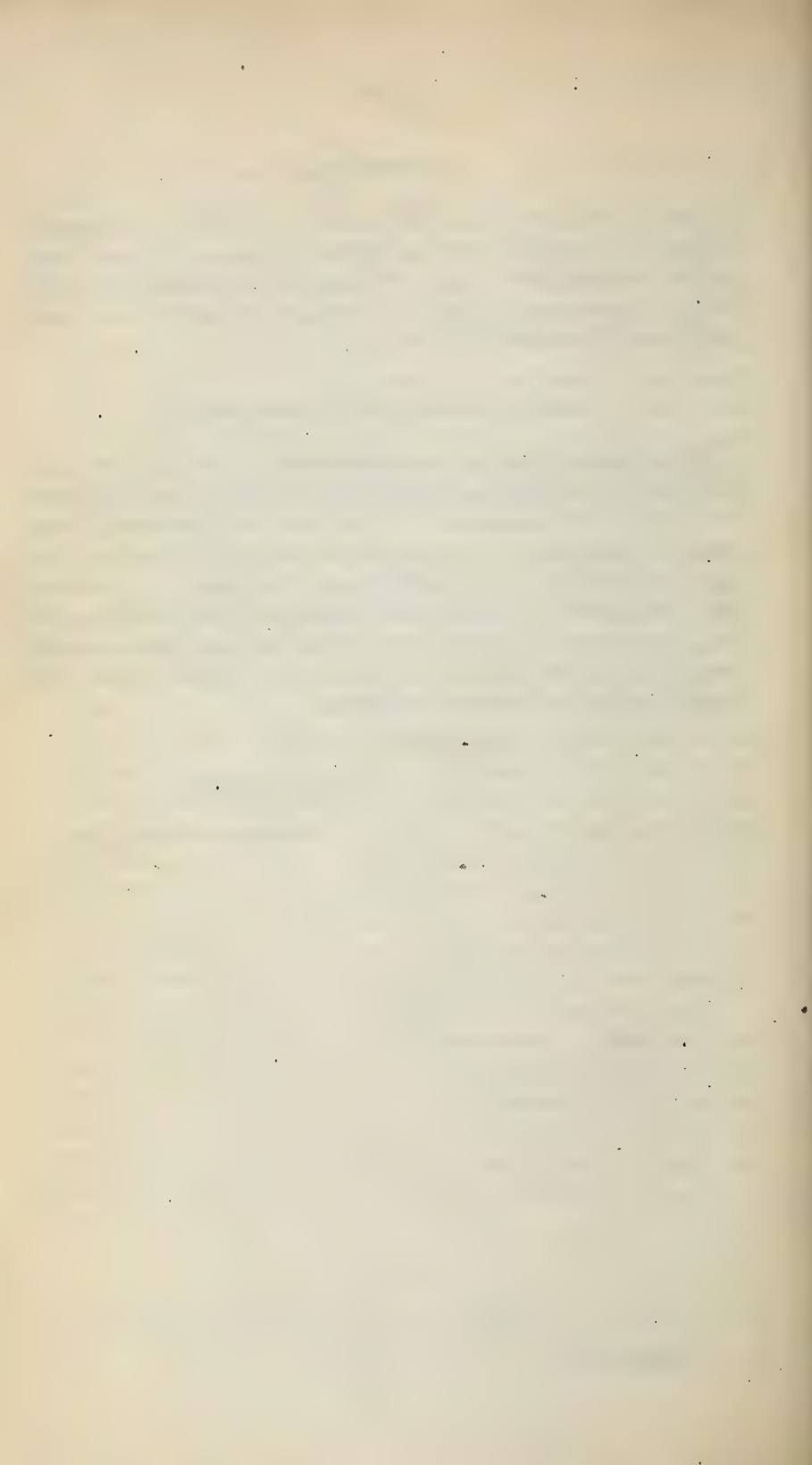
LAWN, WALKS AND FLOWER-BEDS.

By sodding and sowing lawn-grass seeds a good lawn has been made and this has been ornamented with a fine fountain and basin in front of the buildings. In the lawn and flower-beds many species of shrubs have been planted, including many fine roses ; also many bulbous and other hardy plants. The want of a hot-house has been seriously felt in the ornamentation of the grounds rendering it necessary to resort to the use of the less elegant annuals instead of the finer varieties of plants which require winter protection and an early start in the spring.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HUSSEY,

Professor of Horticulture.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

VINCENNES UNIVERSITY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1877.

REPORT.

To the Hon. J. D. WILLIAMS,

Governor of the State of Indiana,

And Members of the Legislature:

We, the Trustees of the Vincennes University, in compliance with the requirements of the charter of said University, respectfully submit to your honorable body the report of its affairs for the year ending January 1, 1877.

The whole number of scholars enrolled during the year has been (96) ninety-six.

There has been an average attendance per term of seventy-two.

Classes have been taught in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Ancient History, Constitution United States, Bookkeeping, Natural History, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Grammar, Rhetoric, Music, German, Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Cæsar, Geography, Chemistry, Physiology, History United States, Sallust.

The Faculty consists of President, Professor L. Prugh, A. M., of Antioch College, Ohio; First Assistant, Professor H. R. Gass, A. B., of Michigan University; Second Assistant, Miss Ray Piety; Music Teacher, Professor Joseph Peters.

The Preparatory Department is in a separate building, under the control of Miss Ray Piety. The Teacher of Music gives instruction in both departments twice per week.

The funds of the University are invested, as heretofore reported, in Knox county and City of Vincennes bonds, State of Indiana.

The real estate and building, the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus and Geological specimens are as reported last year.

The buildings are in good condition, well preserved, the furniture but very little defaced.

The general condition of the school is prosperous.

All the expenses in conducting the school are met without encroaching on the permanent fund.

Accompanying this report you will find the Annual Circular of the School.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. MANTLE,

President of the Board of Trustees.

H. T. ROSEMAN, Secretary.

Vincennes, Indiana, January 1, 1877.

NOTE.—Publication of the accompanying Annual Catalogue is omitted. The pamphlet remains on file in the Governor's office.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

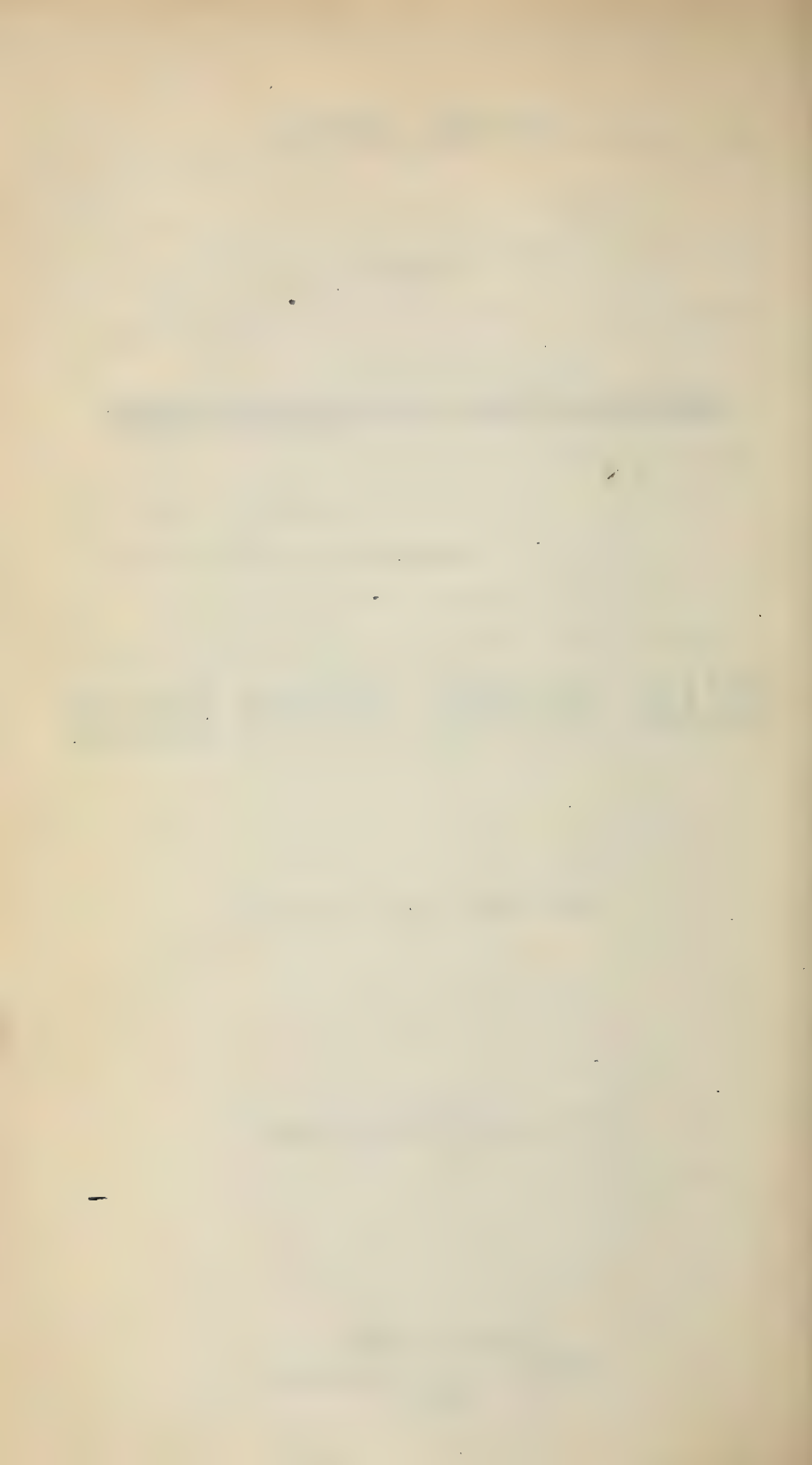
FOR THE YEAR 1875-6.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1876.



OFFICERS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

P. H. JAMESON, M. D., PRES'T.
GEO. F. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
JOHN T. RICHARDSON, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

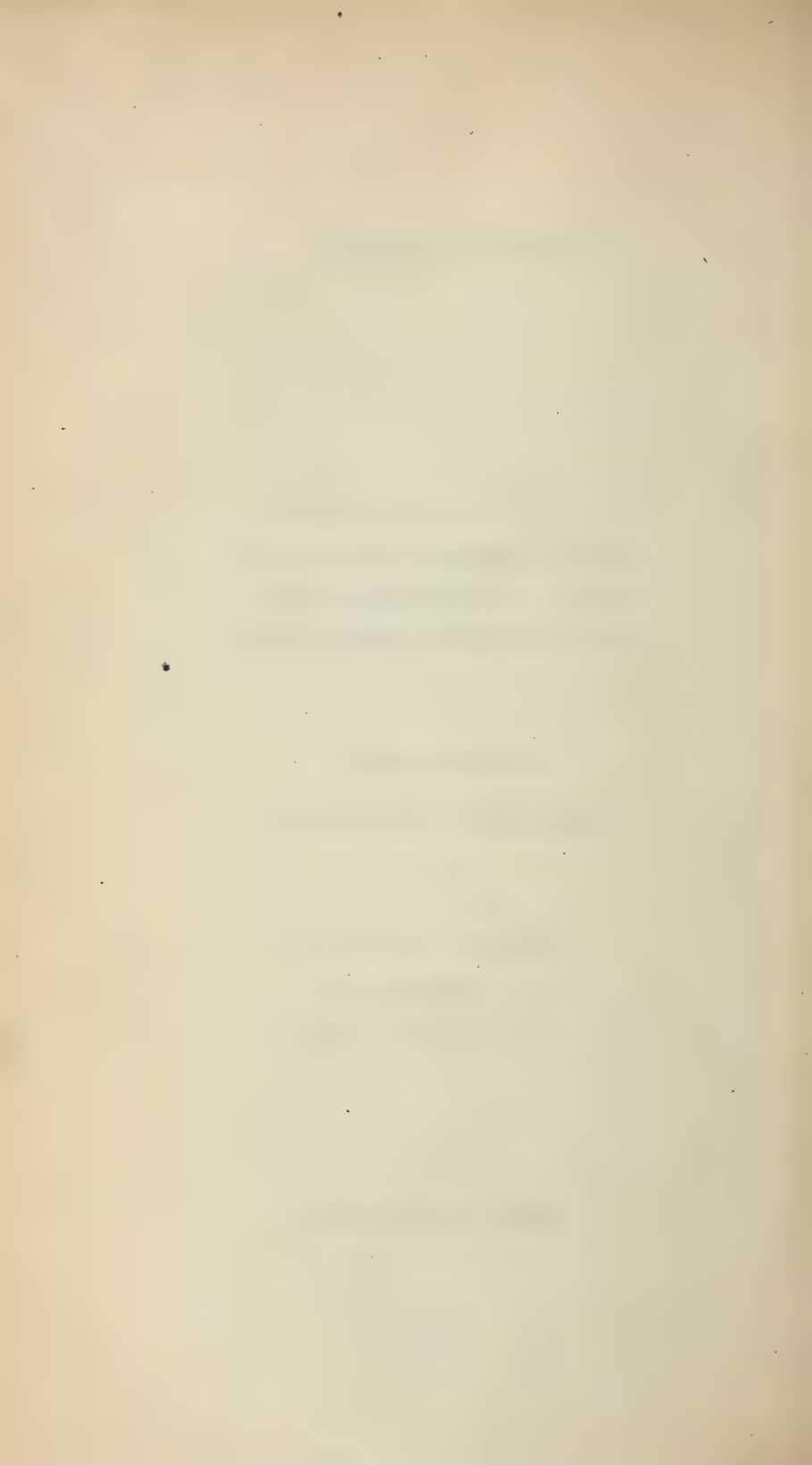
ORPHEUS EVERTS, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

W. W. HESTER, M. D.
W. J. ELSTUN, M. D.

STEWARD.

GEO. PATTERSON.



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1876.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana:

We have the honor to present the report of the Indiana Hospital for the insane, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1876.

During this period nothing unusual has occurred in the affairs of the Hospital. Its important work in every department has gone forward steadily and silently, with such ease and facility as to relieve us of much of the care and solicitude heretofore incident to our trust. This favorable condition of affairs is attributable mainly to a thoroughly trained corps of able and efficient resident officers, each of whom has cheerfully attended to his well defined duty.

The report of the Superintendent Dr. O. Everts, herewith transmitted succinctly sets forth in detail the internal operations and results of the hospital for the year; and also the requirement of the hospital for the two years succeeding March 31st, 1877, at which time present legislative provisions for the maintenance of the hospital expires.

The estimates of the Superintendent, as set forth in his report having been duly considered are cheerfully endorsed by us, and we respectfully request that appropriations for the purposes therein detailed be made in accordance therewith.

In this connection we beg leave to mention several well known facts, which have, or should have an important bearing upon the

mode of conducting the hospital, and the expenditures inseparable therefrom.

The hospital is supported directly by an *advalorem* tax upon all of the property of the tax payers of the State, the rich paying more, and the poor less, in proportion to their means.

It is, also, the sole institution of the kind in the State, and its benefits are restricted to citizens of the State, to whom all classes, rich or poor, learned or unlearned, refined or uncultivated must look often in the hour of greatest distress for relief, care, treatment and, if possible, cure for the insane.

Insanity is not limited to any particular class or condition of citizens, but prevails among all, seeming rather to prefer the votaries of society, in the best, as well as the worse and most vicious sense, together with those engaged in literary, professional and commercial pursuits.

In dispensing the benefits of the Institution, class distinctions, as a rule, are inadvisable and impracticable. All inmates are placed upon an equality, so far as the *regime*, rules, and regulations of the hospital are concerned. The only inconsiderable distinction made by law, consists in the obligations of the Hospital to furnish clothing to the indigent at the expense of the counties from which they were admitted, while the friends of others supply them with such apparel as they require. In view of all these facts it would seem most clear that the hospital should be maintained and conducted on so high a scale, as to its appliances, subsistence, shelter, attendance and more than all else, skilled professional services, as not only to deserve, but to command respect and confidence of every citizen of the state, intelligently familiar with its provisions and operations, no matter how rich or how poor, whose unforeseen misfortune may at some time subject him to the necessity of asking for, and participating in its benefits.

Aided by the liberal means heretofore afforded by the State, it has been the constant aim of the Superintendent and ourselves to raise the hospital to this high standard of excellence; and it is gratifying to know that while all that has been and is still desirable, may not have been attained, the hospital has now, not only an honorable standing at home, among its patrons—its reputation is recognized abroad.

There has been no change of resident officers within the year, nor indeed, for a number of years past, and we desire to commend them,

together and singly, for the faithful and efficient performance of their several duties.

For the benefit of our successors in office, whoever they may be, as well as for the information of such persons as know but little or nothing of the duties and responsibilities of the members of this Board, we beg leave to call attention to the subject of our labors, and what seems to us the insufficiency of compensation allowed therefor; to-wit: \$300 a year for each of the two Commissioners, and \$166.66 from this Institution for the President of the Board. This Board meets at least once every month, and frequently oftener. It appoints all of the resident officers, fixes the wages of subordinates and employes, looks after the repairs and improvements of the building and machinery, and supervises the general condition and management of the house and its inmates, and some one of our members visits the house several times between each of the regular meetings.

An annual report is required of us by law, and it is also necessary for us to confer from time to time with the executive officers of the State, and with several committees of the Legislature during its sessions. The annual revenues of the Institution, amounting to nearly a hundred and fifty thousand dollars each year, the Board has the responsibility of expending, and must, consequently, carefully canvass all bills and claims previous to their payment.

There is also considerable correspondence, particularly on the part the President, of an official nature, with persons in all parts of the State, of whom more is legally required than of the other members, but who is paid nearly one-half less. There can be no good reason, certainly, that his compensation should be less than that of the other members.

In addition to the foregoing, and in excess of the ordinary duties of this Board, its members were constituted *ex-officio* members of another Board, devolving arduous duties and great responsibilities without additional compensation. (See Acts of Regular session of 1875, p. 84.) The duties assigned to this "Provisional Board," constituted by that Act, over which your Excellency presides, was of no less importance than the "location, construction, furnishing, equipping and opening for the reception of insane persons, buildings suitable in capacity and appointments, for the care of not less than six hundred patients."

This "Provisional Board," as you are aware, has met at least monthly for nearly two years past, and its labors have by no means

been inconsiderable, and its work challenges the strictest and most critical scrutiny.

It is a question of public policy, whether the members of this Board should receive a compensation commensurate with their labors and responsibilities, or nothing at all! leaving the officers only the compensation of "honor." We trust the Legislature will determine this question one way or the other, to us it matters but little which, by either equalizing and moderately increasing the salaries as now fixed, or by abolishing them altogether.

No specific appropriation for the hospital will be required, the expenditures for the year not having exceeded the *pro rata* of resources, enough of which remains in the treasury to meet current expenses until the 31st of March, 1877.

Tendering our thanks for your able counsel, and the kindly interest ever manifested by you in the management of our trust, we invite just and rigid scrutiny of our official conduct on the part of the incoming Legislature, particularly in relation to receipts and expenditures, our books, vouchers, reports, and methods of transacting business generally; and request, on behalf of the unfortunate insane, a continuance of the enlightened liberality heretofore tendered by the State.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. JAMESON, President.

GEO. F. CHITTENDEN, }
JOHN T. RICHARDSON, } Commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners

For the Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor of submitting the following report of the conduct and condition of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending October 31, 1876.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

There were in the Hospital at the beginning of the year, five hundred and fifty-four patients; two hundred and seventy men, and two hundred and eighty-four women.

There were four hundred and eighty-nine patients admitted within the year; two hundred and forty-two men, and two hundred and forty-seven women.

There were discharged during the year, four hundred and forty-three; two hundred and twelve men, and two hundred and thirty-one women.

Two hundred and sixty-three of these—one hundred and twenty-nine men, and one hundred and thirty-four women—were discharged as “restored.”

Thirty-six—Seven men and twenty-nine women, were discharged as “improved.”

Sixty-four—Thirty-two men and thirty-two women, were discharged as “not improved.”

Seventy-nine—Forty-four men and thirty five women, died.

One—A woman, was discharged as “not insane.”

Remaining in Hospital at the close of the year, six hundred patients—three hundred men, and three hundred women; a full house. The daily average for the year, six hundred and nine

39-100 having always crowded the capacity of the Hospital to some extent.

The results of the year, all things affecting the administration considered, can not be regarded otherwise than as satisfactory. One thousand and forty-three insane persons, aggregating about one-half of the total number of insane persons in the State of all classes, have received such benefit from the Hospital as it was possible to afford. A larger number by nearly three hundred than had ever received Hospital treatment in any one year since the house was opened.

MAINTENANCE.

It will be remembered that the appropriation for maintenance last made was not all that could have been desired; yet thanks to a steadily falling market, it has been made to carry us through without serious embarrassment. Had prices remained as they were at the beginning of the term, the result would have been different, and unpleasant for any one feeling the responsibility of administration to contemplate. Favorable as have been the circumstances surrounding us, a more liberal expenditure in some directions would have been desirable—but I have the satisfaction of believing that the best possible has been done with the means supplied—and the responsibility for any deficiency, resulting from limitation of means, rests not with us but with those whose servants we are.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ON ACCOUNT OF MAINTENANCE.

To balance on hand November 1st, 1875.....	\$61,991 04
Appropriations 1875-6.....	135,000 00
Clothing Account.....	13,660 00
	<hr/>
	\$210,651 04
By Warrants on Auditor of State.....	142,007 64
By Disbursed from Sales.....	3,299 48
	<hr/>
	\$145,307 12
Balance November 1st, 1876.....	\$65,343 92

ON ACCOUNT OF REPAIRS.

To Appropriation 1875-6	\$8,000 00
By Expended Warrants drawn.....	6,402 30
	<hr/>
Balance November 1st, 1876.....	\$1,597 70

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the resources for maintenance of the Hospital for the ensuing five months, or until April 1st, 1876, amount to \$65,343.62, which should the demand for fuel prove to be only ordinary, will be sufficient without margin.

For repairs, the balance remaining of \$1,597.70, is not adequate to the daily necessities arising, in order to keep up the interior of the house, to say nothing of other needs calling imperatively for a more liberal repair fund.

ESTIMATES.

Basing my estimates on experience and my judgment of what is requisite for the proper administration of an insane hospital, in view not only of the welfare and best interests of the insane, but, also, of the demand for rigidly economical uses of public funds, I can not recommend you to ask the General Assembly for appropriations for maintenance of hospital, now permanently maintaining over six hundred patients, at a lower rate than that of \$4 50 a week, or \$234 a year, exclusive of clothing for each patient, aggregating \$140,400 for each year for maintenance.

It should be remembered that by "maintenance," as applied to the insane, something more is meant than simply "board and lodging." It means the constant attention of a large corps of professional and non-professional employes—large supplies of materials other than mere victuals—and the daily replacement of things destroyed by maniacs, unavoidably.

This figure, to any one of experience, or even limited observation in such matters, would seem to be too low to admit of discussion, in view even of the most rigid public economy, and is materially lower than professional aspiration, the suggestions of advanced science and pride of State, were such elements permitted to enter into a strictly official calculation, would fix upon as desirable for the highest practicable attainments of a hospital for the care of the insane.

GENERAL CONDUCT.

No changes have taken place in the general conduct of the Hospital within the year. None have been desirable which at the same time seemed to be practicable. Peace, harmony and such a degree of success as could have been anticipated, have attended the administration of affairs: and I hereby tender my grateful acknowledgments to all parties who have contributed so materially to this end, and entitled themselves thereby to public recognition. The farm as usual has been well managed, and productive of much comfort, as well as of valuable contributions to our support.

THE BUILDING.

The interior of the Hospital building has been kept in good order, and is now in a very satisfactory condition. The Repair Fund provided by the last General Assembly, was, however, entirely inadequate to the actual requirements of the building.

There is much which ought to be done immediately by way of External repairs, which in fact, can not be much longer delayed. A sum of not less than \$12,000 a year should be appropriated for repairs, in order to carry forward current repairs, and take up such needs as have accumulated for want of funds.

In this connection I would again urge the importance of connecting this house with the city by telegraph. The State of Indiana will soon have invested in Hospital buildings on this ground over one million dollars. On this property, always threatened by a dangerous and irresponsible population, there is no insurance. At the same time many lives are exposed to danger by such a disaster as every Superintendent of an Insane Hospital lives in perpetual dread and anticipation of—that of fire. With all of our present appliances, in case of fire, so far as this old building is concerned, we should be practically at the mercy of the elements, until a skilled force of firemen could be brought to handle our machinery. An hour of skilled labor lost, under such circumstances would be equal, in all probability, to a total destruction of the State's property, and turning loose, upon the night and winter, a population of six hundred insane persons.

An appropriation of \$2,500 is urgently recommended for electrical telegraph purposes—as a measure of protection insurance, as well as for the great convenience of county officers, and the friends of patients, who often feel the disadvantage of delay, or great expense in communicating with the Hospital in cases of emergency.

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

For maintenance of 600 patients at \$4.50 per week, for the year ending March 31, 1878	\$140,400
For maintenance of 600 patients at \$4 50 per week, for the year ending March 31, 1879	140,400
For Repairs for the year ending March 31, 1878.....	12,000
For Repairs for the year ending March 31, 1879.....	12,000
For Telegraph, (Special Appropriation).....	2,500

REMARKS.

The hospital, as ever, has been full to overflowing. The pressure from without for the admission of new patients, and the retention of old ones beyond the period contemplated by the statute, has been urgent and unabated—in many instances, painful. This state of affairs will only be relieved by the completion of the “Department for Women”—the new hospital building now in process of construction. This capacious structure, with its assured provision for the care of over six hundred patients, will be of incalculable benefit to the insane of the State, when opened, and will lift such a burden from the friends of the afflicted as only they can appreciate.

I am happy to know that this building is progressing toward completion as rapidly as circumstances will admit, and proud to know that when completed it will rank with the best known hospital of modern construction in the world—while, if future appropriations necessary for its completion are as wisely and prudently expended as has been that already made, this building, so creditable to the State, and so well adapted to the wants of the population to be benefitted thereby, will have cost less, by one-half, than any of the larger modern public hospitals erected by other States.

TREATMENT.

I have nothing new to offer your honorable Board, or to the public through it, of a professional or scientific nature pertaining to the care or treatment of the insane.

It has been our endeavor to keep pace with if not in advance of modern ideas and practices adopted by those engaged in the specialty of studying and treating insanity as a disease, in whose wisdom and integrity of purpose great confidence is to be placed. If we have fallen short in any essential particular of this high aim,

the failure should be attributed to the limitation of means at our disposal, necessarily incident to a public benefice, and not to any negligence or indifference respecting the result. There is at this time great unanimity respecting the general treatment of the insane on the part of those publicly engaged in the specialty, in this country and in Europe. To surround the insane by the best practicable hygienic conditions—giving attention to air, light, cleanliness, comfort, together with good and abundant food, these are primary essentials about which there is no diversity of opinion. The insane can not be treated as paupers with a view merely to sustain existence, if cure or restoration is the result to be desired. This is a settled point which should not be overlooked or forgotten by those who are called upon to provide for their wants.

All medication is addressed to two general objects or purposes, rest, and restoration of organic integrity, by depuration and nutrition—the interruption of one or both of which organic functions underlies all pathological conditions.

There is one element of treatment about which the English specialists claim to differ from their American confreres, and that is the element of “Mechanical Constraint”—by which is meant the application of such mechanical provisions—camisoles, mittens, wrist-lets, straps, as may be required to confine the hands, limbs or body of an insane person, temporarily, to prevent violence to self or others, or the destruction of furniture, bedding, clothing, etc.

These mechanical constraints, limited to a small percentage of cases are approved by nearly if not quite all of the American superintendents of insane hospitals under the impression, amounting to belief, that the use of mechanism, so limited and directed exclusively by professional judgment, is beneficial to the patient so treated, and to be chosen in preference to personal or vital constraint by “laying on of hands” or even too close or intent an observation of such selected cases. The British specialists claim to have entirely dispensed with all such practices, and that their methods are superior to ours. It should be distinctly understood that this difference of opinion is purely professional. The question between us and our foreign friends is not one of humanity, but of professional judgment—as much so, indeed, as the practice of medication, the administration of chloral, conium, hyosciamus, opium, alcohol or any other remedy used in the treatment of the insane.

This question, thoroughly discussed by the American Association of Superintendents at its meeting in Nashville, 1874, has

acquired fresh interest by the severe, although not unkindly, criticism of Dr. Bucknill, (whose name is more familiar to the American profession than any other of the distinguished British specialists) since his visit to this county in 1875—criticisms well calculated to challenge attention and invite a careful review of opinions heretofore expressed—as well as to justify more tentative experiments with a view to final certitude of judgment.

Dr. Bucknill in his treatment of this subject fortifies his statements respecting American opinions and practices by quoting from remarks made in the course of the discussion of the subject at Nashville, and makes such use of a passage attributed to myself, that I feel justified in noticing it in this connection. Among other things I said at that time: “I know of no other object in sending an insane person to Hospital than that of restraint.”

Dr. Bucknill’s quotation of this isolated sentence, permitted to be understood, in the most limited sense attributable to the words, would do my thought on the subject great injustice. It would be a very narrow, very ignorant estimate of the uses of an Insane Hospital, and the object of sending a patient to such Hospital for treatment, were it limited by the application of a straight jacket, or confinement in a crib-bed. The remark in its broader sense, with the construction intended, was and is true. An insane person can be medicated as intelligently and as skillfully elsewhere as in a hospital for the insane. He can be fed and clothed as well—can be jacketed or gloved as successfully, at home as elsewhere. The restraint which I referred to, and which characterizes our Hospitals everywhere, is that general and comprehensive restraint incident to the buildings, discipline, and prevailing methods of treatment, which seldom fail to make an impression upon the insane mind. I referred to the Hospital in its aggregate capacity as a restraint—in the same general sense employed by Carlyle when referring to a gentleman’s house or his castle as a garment—as clothes—as a grand overcoat.

It has been a constant purpose and endeavor in this Hospital, to give every patient the greatest amount of personal liberty compatible with his or her own good—not neglecting, at the same time, the welfare of others. I am disposed now to accept Dr. Bucknill’s criticism as worthy of further consideration—and should the authorities, upon whom the Insane are dependent, see proper to increase the expenditure for their benefit, so as to enable me to materially

enlarge the corps of personal attendants, I shall be most happy to test more thoroughly the claims to superiority of our British instructors.

The Hospital is under continued obligations to many publishers of newspapers and periodicals, and to the friends of patients for usual donations.

A detailed catalogue of vouchers on file in the Hospital, corresponding in number and amount with all the warrants drawn on the Auditor of State for the year, will be found in the Appendix. These vouchers have each and every one passed under your scrutiny, and received your approval.

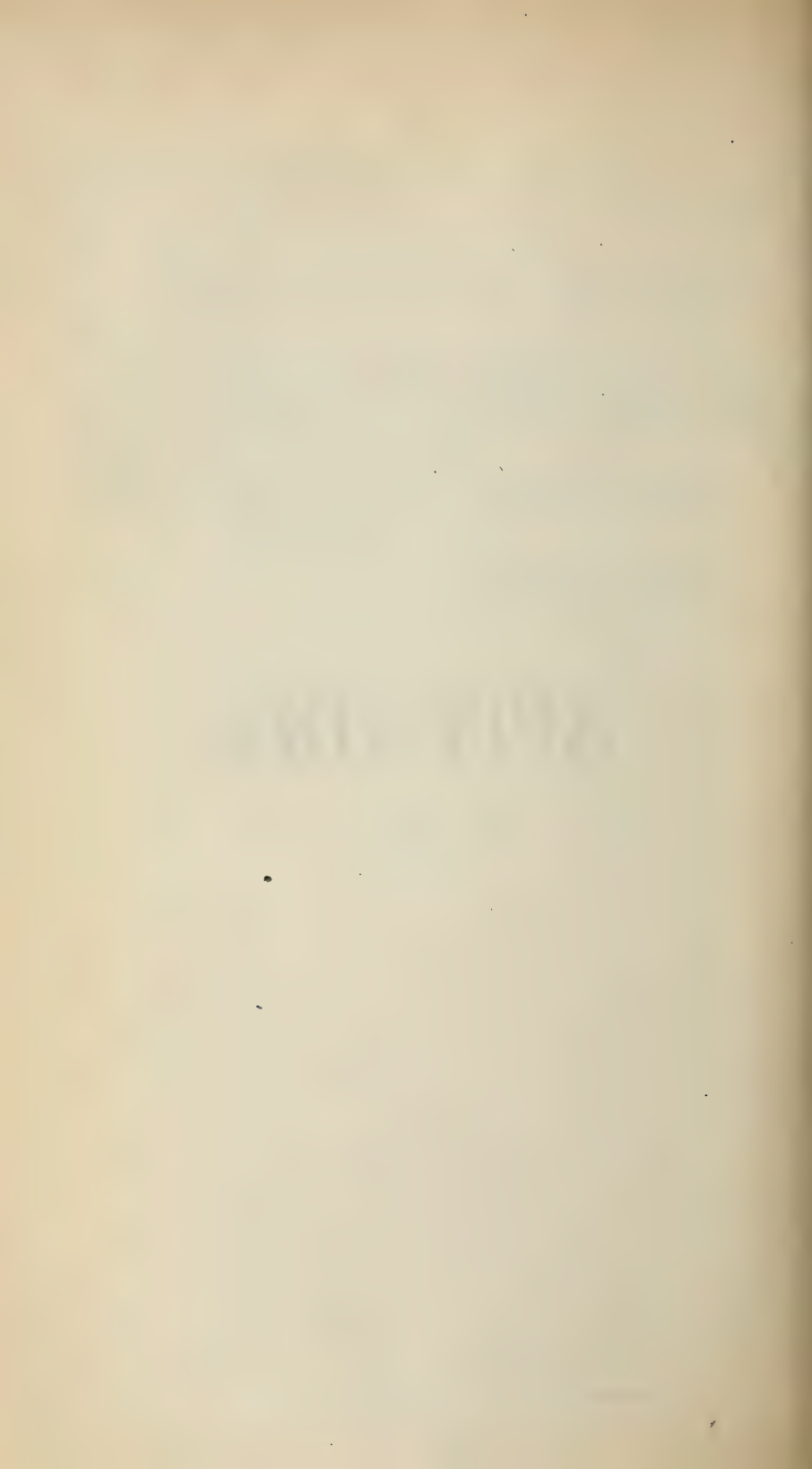
With great respect and gratitude, I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

ORPHEUS EVERTS,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX.



VOUCHERS.

List of Vouchers on File for which Warrants were Drawn on
the Auditor of State.

ON ACCOUNT OF MAINTENANCE.

No.	NAME.	FOR WHAT.	Amount.
502	Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	Wages.....	\$2,914 52
503	John Woodbridge.....	Crockery.....	117 28
504	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	57 26
505	W. R. Hogshire.....	Boots and shoes.....	247 25
506	R. R. Parker.....	Clothing.....	106 79
507	O. I. Conner.....	Hats.....	31 00
508	G. C. Van Camp & Son.....	Groceries.....	113 48
509	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	158 98
510	J. W. Sulgrove & Co.....	Repairing harness.....	31 15
511	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry Goods.....	384 10
512	McQuat & Foote.....	Tinware.....	60 95
513	Mansfield & Jenkins.....	Smithing.....	32 00
514	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	27 15
515	H. W. Carpenter.....	Road rents.....	35 00
516	Jasper Worman.....	Wood.....	294 00
517	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	297 60
518	W. W. Webb & Son.....	Smithing.....	21 95
519	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	149 65
520	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	862 65
521	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	113 40
522	Geisendorff & Richardson.....	Flour and feed.....	596 17
523	Franklin Landis.....	Cattle.....	2,419 05
524	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and tea.....	403 80
525	Close & Watson.....	Dry goods.....	570 89
526	J. T. George.....	Cattle.....	160 08
527	Geo. H. Heitkam.....	Clothing.....	231 75
528	T. F. Holland & Co.....	Groceries.....	686 14
529	Roll & Morris.....	Furnishing.....	670 24
530	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	1,348 12
531	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	2,897 78
532	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	370 80
533	A. K. Tutbill.....	Gas saver.....	110 00
534	W. P. Gallup.....	Repairing scales.....	42 90
535	McQuat, Foote & Co.....	Tinware.....	82 05
536	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	34 75
537	V. M. Miller.....	Cattle.....	654 70
538	Adams, Mansur & Co.....	.....	45 56
539	H. W. Carpenter.....	Corn and rent.....	121 10
540	John Penhart.....	Corn.....	60 60
541	Franklin Landis.....	Cattle.....	1,363 67
542	W. N. Roberson.....	Hogs.....	160 20
543	J. W. Sulgrove & Co.....	Repairing harness.....	25 90
544	H. M. Sibcy.....	Groceries.....	224 39
545	Christian Busch.....	Repairing shoes.....	9 60
546	T. F. Holland & Co.....	Groceries.....	684 05
547	H. M. Sibcy.....	Groceries.....	400 93
548	G. C. Van Camp & Son.....	Groceries.....	41 50
549	Geisendorff & Richardson.....	Flour.....	908 03
550	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	765 80
551	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	322 74

VOUCHERS ON FILE—Continued.

No.	NAME.	FOR WHAT.	Amount.
559	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	\$130 50
560	W. V. R. Peck.....	Baking Powder.....	25 50
561	Landis, Caldwell & Co.....	Groceries.....	47 90
562	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee.....	195 00
563	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	52 62
564	Omer Tousey & Co.....	Soap.....	22 50
565	Richard & Thornburg.....	Brooms.....	30 00
566	W. R. Hog-hire.....	Boots, etc.....	147 40
567	C. Freidgen.....	Shoes.....	20 00
568	Pattison & Finley.....	Crockery.....	29 20
569	Geo. H. Heitham.....	Clothing.....	421 25
570	Hibben, Pattison & Co.....	Dry goods.....	252 34
571	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	685 33
572	Morris, Gorrell & Jones.....	Crockery.....	143 58
573	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	106 10
574	W. W. Webb & Son.....	Smithing.....	24 50
575	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	1,771 88
580	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	2,923 05
581	Andrew Wallace.....	Groceries.....	513 00
582	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	493 37
583	Pattison & Finley.....	Crockery.....	123 65
584	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	145 75
585	Albert Isensee.....	Keys and staples.....	20 15
586	Franklin Landis.....	Cattle.....	598 05
587	J. W. Julian.....	Flour and meal.....	17 00
588	H. M. Sibcy.....	Groceries.....	308 34
589	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	843 24
590	T. F. Holland & Co.....	Syrup.....	215 45
591	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	166 60
592	G. C. VanCamp & Son.....	Groceries.....	112 66
593	A. B. Gates & Co.....	Coffee, etc.....	352 10
594	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	54 04
595	Geisendorff & Richardson.....	Flour.....	751 98
596	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	240 00
597	J. M. Richard.....	Brooms.....	30 00
598	Wallace Foster.....	Shirts.....	117 00
599	C. Freidgen.....	Slippers, etc.....	82 70
600	W. R. Hogshire.....	Slippers, etc.....	111 50
601	Geo. H. Heitham.....	Clothing.....	137 75
602	J. A. McKenzie.....	Clothing.....	133 00
60	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	44 60
604	J. C. Webb.....	Vinegar.....	145 10
605	W. C. Holmes.....	Corn.....	341 07
606	A. Keifer.....	Medicine.....	169 05
607	Smith & Scott.....	Meat.....	213 00
608	Wymond & Helfer.....	Repairing.....	59 95
609	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	413 40
610	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal and coke.....	2,630 18
611	C. J. Deitrich.....	Alder apples.....	28 80
612	Geo. Parks & Bro.....	Tinware.....	119 00
619	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	2,881 04
620	Landis, Caldwell & Co.....	Groceries.....	600 74
621	Everson & Deitz.....	Butter.....	90 10
622	Pattison & Finley.....	Crockery.....	148 23
623	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	50 85
624	Geo. Ohleyer.....	Baskets.....	21 00
625	Murphy, Johnson & Co.....	Dry goods.....	237 92
626	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	249 56
627	J. W. Sulgrove & Co.....	Dry goods.....	79 15
628	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	602 57
629	G. F. Adams & Co.....	Fire brick.....	8 80
630	Geisendorff & Richardson.....	Flour.....	655 75
631	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	564 75
632	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	231 00
633	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	159 31
634	S. W. Johnson.....	Straw.....	47 60
635	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	176 50
636	Indianapolis Brass and Supply Co.....	Fitting.....	118 42
637	W. W. Webb & Son.....	Smithing.....	28 00
638	Sinker, Davis & Co.....	Tank vats.....	300 04
639	J. M. Richard.....	Brooms.....	30 00
640	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and tea.....	327 00
641	A. A. Scott.....	Groceries.....	313 07
642	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and tea.....	261 00
643	Hogshire & Reisner.....	Boots and shoes.....	46 50

VOUCHERS ON FILE.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	FOR WHAT	Amount.
644	Geo. H. Heitkam.....	Clothing.....	\$119 00
645	R. R. Parker.....	Clothing.....	53 84
646	Harlan Hadley.....	Cattle.....	2,178 50
647	J. Geo. Stilz.....	Seeds.....	7 50
648	Hide, Leather and Belt Co.....	Leather.....	40 50
649	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	395 10
650	H. D. Ostermoor.....	Mattresses.....	22 35
651	Martindale.....	Journal.....	71 10
652	Ben F. Gresch.....	Music.....	90 00
659	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	2,840 17
660	Harlan Hadley.....	Cattle.....	1,151 00
661	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	425 43
662	Close & Wasson.....	Dry Goods.....	274 08
663	G. C. Van Camp & Son.....	Fruit.....	41 50
664	Mansfield & Jenkins.....	Smithing.....	42 50
665	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	897 66
666	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	168 73
667	G. C. Van Camp & Son.....	Fruits.....	93 00
668	Geisendorff & Richardson.....	Flour.....	219 58
669	H. H. Lee.....	Tea and Coffee.....	10 00
670	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	50 74
671	Dollarhide & Voss.....	Flour and feed.....	311 44
672	Pattison & Finley.....	Crockery.....	119 75
673	T. F. Holland & Co.....	Groceries.....	693 11
674	A. A. Scott.....	Groceries.....	136 15
675	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	126 00
676	Hogshire & Reiser.....	Shoes.....	144 35
677	J. M. Richards.....	Brooms.....	26 00
678	A. B. Gates & Co.....	Coffee and Tea.....	489 29
680	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	202 45
681	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	73 35
682	Albert Isensee.....	Locks.....	17 05
683	Bowen, Stewart & Co.....	Stationery.....	90 95
684	Geo. H. Heitkam.....	Clothing.....	340 50
685	W. W. Webb & Son.....	Smithing.....	124 30
686	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	278 25
687	L. E. Hened.....	Chemicals.....	20 00
688	McLean & Northrop.....	Spectacles.....	31 00
689	Johnson & Lilly.....	Fluid extract ergot.....	30 00
690	J. W. Julian.....	Flour and Meal.....	27 90
691	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal and Coke.....	3,336 54
700	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	2,823 56
701	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	359 87
702	Harlan Hadley.....	Cattle.....	2,450 07
703	A. T. Groff.....	Garden seed.....	30 48
704	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	149 35
705	Van Camp & Son.....	Fruit.....	59 00
706	R. R. Parker.....	Clothing.....	38 29
707	Geo Clements.....	Hay.....	179 36
708	John F. Council.....	Lard.....	141 50
709	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and Tea.....	300 40
710	Parrott & Nickum.....	Crackers.....	50 23
711	Pattison & Finley.....	Crockery.....	93 50
712	A. A. Scott.....	Groceries.....	229 27
713	Omer Toesey.....	Soap.....	72 00
714	Ely Spray.....	Syrup.....	17 50
715	Landis, O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries.....	647 53
716	Geo. H. Heitkam.....	Clothing.....	263 00
717	Christian Busch.....	Shoes.....	14 95
718	Hogshire & Reiser.....	Shoes.....	162 00
719	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	182 35
720	Dollarhide & Voss.....	Flour and feed.....	928 00
721	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	257 35
722	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	1,023 48
723	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	189 00
724	J. M. Richards.....	Brooms.....	30 00
725	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	268 25
726	Albert Isensee.....	Locks.....	14 90
727	Hide and Leather Co.....	.....	8 25
728	Orpheus Everts.....	Salaries.....	2,500 00
729	J. M. Julian.....	Ice and Water.....	150 00
736	Indianapolis Ho-pital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	2,876 54
737	Dollarhide & Voss.....	Flour.....	697 50
738	Pettis, Dickson & Co.....	Hats.....	24 02
739	W. S. Johnson.....	Straw.....	45 66

VOUCHERS ON FILE—Continued.

No.	NAME.	FOR WHAT.	Amount.
740	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal and coke.....	\$248 58
741	J. Geo. Stiltz.....	Crackers.....	11 50
742	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crockery.....	53 74
743	West & Co.....	Groceries.....	143 57
744	R. M. Odell.....	Groceries.....	188 59
745	Severin, Ostermyer & Co.....	Groceries.....	699 47
746	W. W. Webb.....	Smithing.....	45 68
747	Jas. W. Sulgrove.....	Repairing harness.....	26 45
748	Weaver & Wert.....	Coffins.....	286 00
749	J. M. Richards.....	Brooms.....	28 00
750	Speigel, Thoms & Co.....	Furniture.....	767 00
751	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	205 66
752	J. W. Carter.....	Cattle.....	1,926 90
753	J. W. Julian.....	Flour and meal.....	42 65
754	Murphy, Johnson & Co.....	Dry goods.....	239 13
755	Roll & Morris.....	Furnishing.....	269 66
756	McQuat, Foote & Co.....	Tinware.....	153 25
757	Geo. Ohleyer.....	Baskets.....	31 60
758	Mayo & Edmonds.....	Shoes and slippers.....	93 00
759	A. Keifer.....	Medicine.....	183 80
760	R. R. Parker.....	Clothing.....	8 78
761	A. B. Gates & Co.....	Coffee and tea.....	428 43
762	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	229 62
763	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	888 71
764	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	126 00
765	F. D. Everts.....	Tea.....	277 60
766	J. A. McKenzie.....	Clothing.....	697 00
767	A. A. Scott.....	Groceries.....	82 68
768	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	108 90
769	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	209 00
776	Hospital for Insane.....	Wages.....	2,885 44
777	West & Co.....	Crockery.....	125 73
778	Geo. H. Heitkam.....	Clothing.....	384 50
779	C. Freidgen.....	Shoes and slippers.....	172 00
780	Hibben, Pattison & Co.....	Dry goods.....	936 82
781	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	122 40
782	J. M. Richards.....	Brooms.....	30 00
783	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	197 93
784	Robertson & Perry.....	Groceries.....	772 52
785	Harlan Hadley.....	Cattle.....	1,371 00
786	N. N. Davidson.....	Cow.....	80 00
787	W. S. Johnson.....	Straw and corn.....	106 28
788	D. Lelewer.....	Hats.....	23 50
789	Hogshire & Reisner.....	Shoes and slippers.....	13 00
790	Geo. Redmond.....	Hay.....	21 96
791	Dollarhide & Voss.....	Flour and feed.....	575 00
792	J. W. Sulgrove.....	Repairing harness.....	99 20
793	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	515 76
794	H. H. Leo.....	Coffee and tea.....	251 50
795	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	53 78
796	Close & Wasson.....	Dry Goods.....	155 26
797	R. M. Odell.....	Groceries.....	230 70
798	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	83 63
799	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	261 00
800	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	576 76
806	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	2,913 64
807	Wiles, Coffin & Smith.....	Groceries.....	807 00
808	J. M. Richards.....	Brooms.....	34 50
809	Geo. H. Heitkam.....	Clothing.....	320 00
810	C. E. Finley.....	Crockery.....	161 75
811	A. B. Gates & Co.....	Coffee and tea.....	371 10
812	Churchman & Co.....	Baking powder.....	17 00
813	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	403 22
814	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal.....	279 51
815	J. M. Monical.....	Cattle.....	733 50
816	Harlan Hadley.....	Cattle.....	1,223 75
817	W. W. Webb.....	Smithing.....	16 10
818	Albert Isensee.....	Locks and keys.....	36 45
819	Dollarhide & Voss.....	Flour and feed.....	672 25
820	W. H. Young.....	Hay.....	147 98
821	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	37 20
822	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	265 72
823	J. W. Julian.....	Flour and meal.....	15 20
824	Hogshire & Reisner.....	Shoes and slippers.....	82 75
825	John I. Gates & Co.....	Shoeing horses.....	67 75

VOUCHERS ON FILE.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	FOR WHAT.	Amount.
826	Hide, Leather and Belt Co.....	Hose and bands.....	\$39 80
827	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	26 04
828	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	129 00
829	R. M. Odell.....	Groceries.....	159 70
830	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	533 27
831	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	156 25
832	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	282 00
833	John S. Benson.....	Vinegar.....	135 25
834	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	365 00
835	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	100 75
836	C. R. Durbon.....	Repairing pump.....	18 00
845	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	2,836 64
846	Dollarbide & Voss.....	Flour and feed.....	602 75
847	Robertson & Perry.....	Groceries.....	682 85
848	H. W. Carpenter.....	Wood.....	114 00
849	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and Tea.....	124 50
850	James McKee.....	Hogs.....	305 00
851	J. M. Monical.....	Cattle.....	1,439 00
852	A. A. Helfer.....	Repairing carriages.....	45 05
853	C. E. & S. S. Merrifield.....	Cultivator.....	32 20
854	Hogshire & Reisner.....	Shoes, slippers.....	186 00
855	West & Co.....	Crockery.....	53 90
856	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	55 50
857	J. M. Richard.....	Brooms.....	30 00
858	Churchman & Co.....	Baking powder.....	17 00
859	A. B. Gates & Co.....	Coffee and tea.....	226 05
860	C. A. Woodbridge.....	Wagon.....	100 00
861	B. F. Gresh.....	Music.....	60 00
862	V. M. Miller.....	Cow.....	55 00
863	W. S. Johnson.....	Hay and labor.....	182 10
864	L. S. Ayers & Co.....	Dry goods.....	26 58
865	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	143 45
866	R. M. Odell.....	Groceries.....	152 07
867	Geo. H. Heitkam.....	Clothing.....	337 50
868	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	97 00
869	Hibben, Pattison & Co.....	Dry goods.....	325 09
870	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	595 75
871	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	126 00
872	McQuat & Foote.....	Tinware.....	48 30
873	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	196 42
874	W. W. Webb.....	Smithing.....	37 10
875	Sinker & Davis.....	Fittings.....	40 64
876	Val. Meier.....	Ale.....	18 90
877	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	99 40
878	Bowen & Stewart.....	Books and ink.....	38 80
879	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	74 95
886	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	2,967 28
887	John Hilts.....	Ice.....	206 00
888	Engle & Drew.....	Ice.....	28 75
889	Samuel E. Frazee.....	Wood.....	413 25
890	W. S. Johnson.....	Straw.....	332 00
891	Speigel & Thoms.....	Furniture.....	434 75
892	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	242 75
893	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	178 27
894	R. R. Parker.....	Flags.....	43 31
895	Geo. H. Heitkam.....	Clothing.....	143 00
896	West & Co.....	Crockery.....	128 28
897	Geo. Ohleyer.....	Baskets.....	19 50
898	Dollarbide & Voss.....	Flour.....	84 00
899	Robertson & Perry.....	Groceries.....	28 32
900	Robertson & Perry.....	Groceries.....	683 87
901	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crackers.....	53 20
902	J. M. Richard.....	Brooms.....	27 50
903	Harlan Hadley.....	Cattle.....	1,525 05
904	C. Freidgen.....	Shoes.....	75 00
905	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and tea.....	247 00
906	Churchman.....	Baking powder.....	5 75
907	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	252 00
908	D. A. Richardson.....	Flour and feed.....	1,002 18
909	Tousey & Wiggins.....	Lard.....	118 98
910	F. Goepfer.....	Clothing.....	418 00
911	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	239 01
912	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	698 00
913	J. W. Julian.....	Meal, flour.....	25 45
914	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	307 70

LIST OF VOUCHERS.—Continued.

No.	NAME.	FOR WHAT.	Amount.
915	J. Geo. Stiltz.....		\$33 20'
916	Geo. F. Adams.....		3 31'
924	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	2,931 62
925	D. A. Richardson.....	Flour and feed.....	191 76'
926	W. I. Ripley.....	Butter.....	830 34
927	Landis, O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries.....	690 80'
928	Niblock, Merrifield & Co.....	Coal and coke.....	471 45
929	Close & Wasson.....	Dry goods.....	362 30'
930	Murphy, Johnston & Co.....	Dry goods.....	201 03
931	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Medicine.....	345 63
932	James W. Sulgrove.....	Repairing harness.....	39 15
933	W. I. Ripley.....	Soap.....	168 00'
934	W. B. Burford.....	Stationery.....	74 50
935	McQuat, Foote & Co.....	Tinware.....	44 20'
936	Christian Busch.....	Repairing shoes.....	9 60
937	John Johnston.....	Corn.....	49 15
938	Roll & Morris.....		263 72
939	A. A. Helfer.....	Smithing.....	190 75
940	Hogsbire & Reisner.....	Shoes, slippers.....	278 00
941	D. Lelewer.....	Hats.....	54 00
942	West & Co.....	Crockery.....	89 85
943	J. M. Richard.....	Brooms.....	25 75
944	W. W. Northrop.....	Spectacles.....	29 50
945	Parrott, Nickum & Co.....	Crockers.....	55 50
946	Churchman & Co.....	Baking powder.....	17 00
947	Tonsey, Wiggins & Co.....	HAMS.....	30 76
948	H. H. Lee.....	Coffee and tea.....	503 00
949	Harlan Hadley.....	Cattle.....	1,917 30
950	Lon Webb.....	Apples.....	33 50
951	B. S. Sutton.....	Returned patient.....	16 40
952	W. I. Ripley.....	Groceries.....	210 97
953	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	132 00
954	I. L. Frankem.....	Range casting.....	4 56
955	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas.....	182 00
956	Sinker, Davis & Co.....	Inspecting boiler.....	7 28
957	Orpheus Everts.....	Salary.....	1,250 00

ON ACCOUNT OF REPAIRS.

529	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	138 50
530	Griffith & Williams.....	Plastering.....	111 78
531	Conrad Neal.....	Plumbing.....	79 22
532	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	50 95
533	McDonough & Townsend.....	Lime.....	37 10
534	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Paints, oil.....	10 03
535	Byrkit Bros.....	Lumber.....	30 24
576	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	138 50
577	Conrad Neab.....	Plumbing.....	135 53
578	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Paints.....	43 22
579	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	24 28
613	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	140 75
614	McDonough & Townsend.....	Cement.....	3 25
615	Conrad Neab.....	Plumbing.....	82 30
616	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber.....	68 66
617	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	69 82
618	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Paints.....	15 30
652	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	138 50
653	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	43 87
654	Conrad Neal.....	Plumbing.....	39 15
655	Johnston Bro.....	Repairing stoves.....	33 95
656	Johnston Bro.....	Repairing stoves.....	45 20
657	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Glass and putty.....	5 63
692	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	179 42
693	Louis Kalb.....	Furnishing.....	80 00
694	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber.....	95 00
695	McQuat, Foote & Co.....	Tinware.....	26 60
696	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	41 28
697	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Paints.....	86 71
698	Conrad Neab.....	Plumbing.....	88 64
699	I. L. Frankem.....	Repairing range.....	79 99
730	Indiana Hospital for the Insane.....	Wages.....	201 25
731	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	22 01
732	Conrad Neab.....	Plumbing.....	36 23
733	McQuat, Foote & Co.....	Tinware.....	5 45

VOUCHERS ON FILE—Continued.

No.	NAME.	FOR WHAT.	Amount.
734	Johnston Bros.....	Hardware.....	\$63 00
735	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Paints.....	46 20
770	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	181 25
771	Conrad Neab.....	Plumbing.....	83 87
772	English & Over.....	Hoisting machine.....	51 00
773	Sinker & Davis.....	Repairing valves.....	27 47
774	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	60 25
775	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Oil and glass.....	32 89
801	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	201 50
802	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	16 29
803	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber.....	110 25
804	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Paints.....	46 37
805	Ind. Cement and Pipe Co.....	Pipe.....	54 85
837	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	197 00
838	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	49 23
839	J. O. D. Lilly & Son.....	Varnish.....	31 75
840	English & Over.....	Lastings.....	20 55
841	Johnston Bros.....	Tinware.....	120 88
842	Foster, Blackman & Foster.....	Lumber.....	50 00
843	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Oil and Paints.....	49 28
844	Conrad Neab.....	Plumbing.....	384 70
880	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	194 75
881	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Oil and Paint.....	39 25
882	Louis Kolb.....	Bedstead.....	28 50
883	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	34 97
884	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber.....	146 90
885	Conrad Neab.....	Plumbing.....	257 15
917	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	199 25
918	Johnston Bros.....	Repairing roof.....	68 87
919	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber.....	107 32
920	Sinker & Davis.....	Fittings.....	127 89
921	Conrad Neab.....	Plumbing.....	175 20
922	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Paint and oil.....	67 80
923	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	79 07
958	Indiana Hospital Insane.....	Wages.....	154 81
959	Conrad Neab.....	Plumbing.....	138 65
960	Dean Bros.....	Repairing pump.....	84 60
961	Haskit & Hetselgesser.....	Paints and oil.....	11 80
962	O. K. Coe.....	Roofing.....	8 09
963	Coburn & Jones.....	Lumber.....	117 86
964	McDonough & Townsend.....	Fire brick.....	34 00
965	Storey, New & Co.....	Hardware.....	28 77

TABLE No. I.

Movement of the Population.

GENERAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1875-6.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number remaining at the beginning of the year.....	270	284	554
Admitted in the year.....	242	247	489
Whole number treated.....	512	531	1,043
Discharged—Recovered.....	129	134	263
Improved.....	7	29	36
Not improved.....	32	32	64
Not insane.....	.....	1	1
Died.....	44	35	79
Total discharged and died during the year.....	212	231	443
Average present during the year.....	306.64	302.75	608.39
Remaining at the end of the year.....	300.	300.	600.
Per cent. recovered of whole number treated.....	25.20	23.23	25.21
Per cent. recovered of average population.....	42.06	44.22	43.24
Per cent. died of whole number treated.....	8.78	6.59	7.68
Per cent. died of average population.....	14.34	8.64	11.49

TABLE No. II.

Admissions and Discharges from the beginning of the Hospital, in November, 1848, to October 31, 1876.

GENERAL RESULTS FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	3,473	3,228	6,701
Discharged—Recovered.....	1,766	1,591	3,357
Improved.....	332	410	742
Not improved.....	647	629	1,276
Not insane.....	6	2	8
Eloped.....	10	.....	10
Died.....	412	326	738
Total discharged.....	3,173	2,928	6,101
Number remaining October 31, 1876.....	300	300	600
Per cent. of cases recovered.....	50.85	49.29	50.07
Per cent. of cases improved.....	9.55	12.70	11.12
Per cent. of cases not improved.....	18.62	19.17	18.89
Per cent. of cases died.....	11.86	10.09	10.97

TABLE No. III.

Operations of Hospital, Year by Year, from November 1, 1848, to December 31, 1876, with Yearly Average, and Per Centage of Recoveries and Deaths.

YEAR.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						Remaining 31st October in each year.			Average Number Resident in Each Year.			Per Cent. Recovered on all Under Treatment.			Per Cent. of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.		
	Males.		Total.	Recovered.		Total.	Improved.		Total.	Stationary.		Total.	Died.		Total.	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1848-9.....	53	51	104	13	7	20	4	4	14	1	.....	1	3	1	4	33	43	76	24.52	13.72	19.23
1849-50.....	31	27	58	18	4	22	4	10	4	1	.....	1	3	1	4	40	40	80	29.37	28.42	28.93
1850-1.....	68	60	128	24	1	25	1	3	4	2	.....	2	9	4	13	74	63	137	27.31	28.42	25.15
1851-2.....	63	61	124	31	29	60	16	4	14	10	.....	10	6	12	18	80	79	159	22.62	23.46	23.04
1852-3.....	76	80	156	47	39	86	16	22	38	9	8	17	7	14	21	87	86	163	30.12	24.52	27.32
1853-4.....	83	86	169	59	55	114	12	11	23	12	10	22	5	8	13	72	82	154	36.93	31.97	34.45
1854-5.....	79	92	171	52	63	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	20	87	109	196	34.43	35.	34.76
1855-6.....	86	85	171	53	56	109	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	12	17	113	123	236	30.05	28.81	29.43
1856-7.....	82	78	160	29	49	78	40	23	63	93	111	204	5	3	8	28	44	72	15.38	29.25	25.33
1857-8.....	158	151	309	35	45	81	15	6	17	22	30	52	5	12	17	151	152	303	19.40	23.07	21.23
1858-9.....	100	103	203	50	43	96	11	6	17	22	30	52	10	9	19	151	152	303	20.92	19.09	20.05
1859-60.....	109	112	221	56	55	105	7	6	13	41	49	90	12	15	27	154	146	300	19.69	20.80	20.24
1860-1.....	111	103	214	56	56	112	11	15	26	30	16	46	12	15	27	154	146	300	21.29	18.95	20.12
1861-2.....	103	97	200	63	51	114	12	14	26	25	23	48	7	11	18	150	148	298	24.51	20.98	22.71
1862-3.....	100	99	199	58	49	107	23	19	42	13	20	33	9	11	20	147	148	295	23.20	19.98	22.71
1863-4.....	93	101	194	54	52	106	20	21	41	16	27	43	10	5	15	140	144	284	22.50	20.80	21.09
1864-5.....	100	99	199	58	49	107	19	22	41	23	22	45	18	5	23	137	135	262	24.16	20.09	22.12
1865-6.....	133	108	241	69	54	123	16	12	28	27	28	55	15	18	33	133	140	273	26.53	22.22	24.37
1866-7.....	124	109	233	65	60	125	13	15	28	16	12	28	16	19	34	147	144	291	25.29	24.09	24.09
1867-8.....	156	132	268	75	62	137	19	22	41	28	24	52	20	15	35	141	150	291	19.30	21.79	20.54
1868-9.....	175	139	314	61	63	124	18	6	14	29	19	48	16	16	32	162	185	347	27.67	24.50	26.8
1869-70.....	206	199	405	104	83	187	11	8	19	10	50	60	28	14	40	255	290	475	19.30	21.79	20.54
1870-1.....	201	137	338	94	82	176	17	13	30	49	41	90	26	14	40	270	297	477	47.81	25.50	21.61
1871-2.....	176	144	320	97	61	158	18	13	31	34	48	82	32	25	57	260	298	468	21.84	14.78	18.87
1872-3.....	171	182	353	93	73	166	13	31	44	34	16	50	25	54	79	217	207	424	20.73	19.79	11.37
1873-4.....	191	182	373	95	99	194	7	38	45	57	35	92	21	13	31	278	207	482	25.44	22.30	7.41
1874-5.....	220	218	438	143	110	253	6	8	14	46	5	51	32	15	47	270	284	554	26.04	27.50	10.73
1875-6.....	247	247	494	129	134	263	7	28	36	32	32	64	44	35	79	300	300	600	25.20	25.21	8.64
1876-6.....	3473	3228	6701	1766	1591	3357	332	410	742	647	629	1276	412	326	738	.....	.....	.....	50.85	49.29	50.07
																			11.32	10.09	10.70

TABLE No. IV.

Age and Condition as to Marriage of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died.

AGE ON ADMISSION.	Admission from 1848 to 1876.	DURING THE YEAR.						FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1870, TO OCTOBER 31, 1876.								
		Marital Condition.		Admitted.		Recovered.		Died.		Admitted.		Recovered.		Died.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 10 to 15.....	.....	16	15	31	11	12	23	3	7	10	3	3	3	4	6	10
From 15 to 20.....	396	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	6	6	8	8	1	1	2	.....
From 20 to 25.....	688	35	14	49	23	3	26	5	7	69	213	104	36	110	12	16
From 25 to 30.....	723	25	9	34	10	5	15	3	2	79	107	20	48	68	6	8
From 30 to 40.....	1,182	23	12	35	8	13	21	5	5	3	147	48	19	67	14	20
From 40 to 50.....	827	4	7	11	4	5	9	1	2	11	17	2	5	7	2	15
From 50 to 60.....	421	31	35	66	14	19	33	8	12	104	151	37	15	47	21	30
From 60 to 70.....	156	8	9	15	3	3	6	2	4	180	231	411	121	223	22	44
From 70 to 80.....	38	27	20	47	14	8	22	3	1	16	35	51	7	14	21	46
Over 80.....	.....	17	2	19	5	1	6	5	1	28	14	42	11	7	14	2
Not ascertained.....	.....	1	4	5	2	2	1	3	13	170	135	203	83	72	153	51
Total.....	4,431	242	247	489	129	135	264	44	35	79	1,066	2,270	641	1,190	194	321

TABLE No. V.
Nativity of those Admitted, Recovered and Died.

NATIVITY.	DURING THE YEAR.						FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1870, TO OCTOBER 31, 1876.											
	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.			Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Indiana.....	455	111	89	200	61	109	15	15	30	506	399	805	334	235	569	53	44	97
Alabama.....	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Arkansas.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut...	18	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10	1	1	2	1	1	2
Delaware.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia, U. S.	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	10	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
Georgia.....	9	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	16	5	6	11	1	..	..
Iowa.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	1	1	2	..	..	..
Kentucky.....	399	14	16	30	7	15	6	6	6	66	64	130	38	2	66	15	8	23
Louisiana.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine.....	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12	13	..	13	1	1	2
Maryland.....	43	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	8	6	1	6	2	..	..
Massachusetts..	20	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	6	5	11	5	2	7	..	3	3
Michigan.....	12	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	1	2	3	..	1	1
Missouri.....	7	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	2	..	..	..
New Jersey.....	48	2	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	3	6	1	2	1	3	4
New York.....	76	8	6	14	3	4	7	4	2	12	8	20	14	4	10	1	5	13
North Carolina..	140	2	3	5	3	4	7	2	2	33	23	61	14	13	27	8	5	..
Ohio.....	617	29	29	58	16	35	2	2	4	25	17	42	15	11	26	9	..	..
Pennsylvania..	960	12	7	19	8	7	3	2	5	151	156	307	77	92	169	22	14	36
Rhode Island...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	42	94	23	1	1	..	..	..
South Carolina..	22	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	3	..	..	..
Tennessee.....	39	1	6	6	1	1	1	..	..	1	13	14	3	7	10	1	2	3
Vermont.....	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	7	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	3
Virginia.....	201	8	3	11	3	6	2	2	4	26	16	41	18	6	24	7	6	13

TABLE No. V—Continued.

Nativity of those Admitted. Recovered and Died.

DURING THE YEAR.										FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1870, TO OCTOBER 31, 1876.								
NATIVITY.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.			Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admissions from 1848 to 1870.																		
West Virginia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin, U. S. A.....	8	33	41	1	13	1	45	78	123	2	16	25	41	15	9	24	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bohemia.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	6	5	6	1	6	1	6	1	1	1
Canada.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	1
Denmark.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	18	27	2	10	12	3	2	5	1	1	1
England.....	58	2	4	6	3	3	6	3	9	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	2	5
France.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	1	3
Germany.....	372	24	48	19	10	29	125	106	231	74	41	115	21	8	29	1	1	1
Holland.....	6	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Italy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	69	115	17	26	43	12	2	14	1	1	1
Ireland.....	249	7	11	18	8	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prussia.....	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	7	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden.....	9	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
Scotland.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	11	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland.....	20	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wales.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	4,431	242	489	129	134	263	44	35	79	2,270	641	549	1,190	194	127	321	1	1

TABLE NO. VI.

Occupation of Those Admitted, Recovered and Died.

OCCUPATION.	DURING THE YEAR.						FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1870, TO OCTOBER 31, 1876.											
	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.			Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Author.....	1		1				1		1			1			1			1
Actor.....	1		1				1		1			1			1			1
Actress.....	1		1				1		1			1			1			1
Bakers and wives.....	6	1	7				3	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bankers and wives.....	2	1	3				1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Brick makers.....	5		5				3		3	1		3	1		3	1		4
Broom makers.....	2		2				1		1			1			1			1
Brewers.....	39	3	42				3		3	3	2	5	10	3	13	3		16
Blacksmiths and wives.....	7	1	8				17	8	25	1	1	2	5	1	6	2	2	4
Butchers, wives and daughters.....	49	5	54				4	1	5	1	1	2	13	1	14	5	5	10
Clerks and Bookkeepers.....	56	10	66				25	1	26	13	1	14	22	9	31	6	5	11
Carpenters and wives.....	21	2	23				41	21	62	22	3	25	2	2	27	2	2	4
Coopers and wives.....	18		18				8	2	10	3	2	5	1	1	6	1	1	2
Clergymen and wives.....	1		1				4	4	8	2	2	4	1	1	5			5
Contractor.....	10	4	14				13	1	14	5	4	9	5	5	10			10
Cabinet makers and wives.....	3	2	5				3	1	4	4	4	8	4	4	8			8
Cigar makers.....	1		1				1		1	1		1			1			1
Confectioner.....	4		4				4		4	1	1	5	1	1	6			6
Chair makers.....	1		1				2		2			2			2			2
Colliers and wives.....	4	1	5				3	1	4	1	1	5	1	1	7			7
County officers.....	5		5				3	1	4	1	1	5	1	1	7			7
Dairymen.....	9		9				2		2	2		4			6			6
Daggerman and wives, artists, photographers.....	3	2	5				2		2	2		4			6			6
Dentists.....	3		3				2		2	2		4			6			6
Druggists.....	2		2				2		2	2		4			6			6
Editors and wives.....	2		2				7		7	3	1	10	5	2	12			12
Engineers.....	4		4				1		1	1		2			2			2
Farmers and wives.....	1291	114	1405				572	285	857	303	165	468	83	37	120			120
Farmers' sons and daughters.....	61	18	79				74	68	142	67	34	101	6	7	13			13
Fullers.....	5		5				2		2			2			2			2

TABLE NO. VII.

Educational Condition of those Admitted.

	From Nov. 1, 1875, to Oct. 31, 1876.			From Nov. 1, 1876, to Oct. 31, 1876.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional—Legal.....	2	.....	2	12	.....	12
Professional—Medical.....	3	.....	3	9	.....	9
Collegiate.....	1	1	2	17	10	27
Academic.....	14	4	18	34	15	49
Of good common school.....	90	44	134	406	193	599
Can read and write only.....	108	140	248	581	569	1,150
Can read only.....	6	8	14	46	69	115
No education.....	18	22	40	70	95	165
Education not ascertained.....	.....	28	28	29	110	139
Total.....	242	247	489	1,204	1,066	2,270

TABLE No. VIII.

Profession or Religious Belief of those Admitted.

RELIGIOUS SECTS.	1848 to 1870, Men and Women.	From Nov. 1, 1875, to Oct. 31, 1876.			From Nov. 1, 1870, to Oct. 31, 1876.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Adventist			1	1	2	1	3
Atheists	10	1		1	2		2
Albrights	6		1	1		1	1
African Methodists	3				1	3	4
Baptists	326	5	19	24	43	87	130
Catholics	497	17	24	41	112	117	229
Congregationalists	2		1	1	1	3	4
Covenanters	2						
Dunkers	32	1	1	2	9	6	15
Disciples of Christ	177		1	1		4	4
Episcopalians	40	2	2	4	11	12	23
Evangelical Association	2		1	1	3	6	9
German Reformed	17	1		1	3	3	6
Infidel	1						
Jewish Church	8		2	2	1	3	4
Lutherans	72	14	8	22	59	58	117
Methodists	766	26	54	80	144	223	367
Mormons	2				1		1
Millerite	1						
Mennonites	5	1		1	4	3	7
Moravians	3		1	1		1	1
Not ascertained	1,899	4	45	49	132	160	292
New Lights	24		1	1	3	8	9
New Jeusal m.	3					1	1
Omish	5				1	1	2
Presbyterians	152	5	16	21	42	58	100
Protestant	10	1		1	5	1	6
Quakers - Friends	113	4	4	8	21	18	39
Reformed Christian Church	125	17	18	35	72	98	170
Seceders	4						
Spiritualists	4		1	1	1	2	3
United Brethren	99	5	5	10	24	21	45
Universalists	21		3	3	3	3	6
None		136	38	174	492	165	657
Unitarian					2	2	4
Weinberrenarian		1		1	5		5
Soul Sleepers					1		1
Pagan		1		1	1		1
Total	4,431	242	247	489	1,204	1,066	2,270

TABLE No. IX.

Form of Insanity in those Admitted, Recovered, and Died.

	DURING THE YEAR.						FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1870, TO OCTOBER 31, 1876.					
	Admitted.			Recovered.			Admitted.			Recovered.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paresis, General.....	2	223	225	2	60	62	6	393	9	3	120	3
Mania, Acute.....	114	109	223	13	59	119	503	133	896	289	34	323
Mania, Chronic.....	8	18	26	4	7	11	74	17	207	13	8	21
Mania, Epileptic.....	6	5	11	1	1	2	18	85	35	3	3	6
Mania, Puerperal.....	53	42	95	30	21	51	183	151	334	120	19	139
Mania, Periodical.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nympho-mania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satyriasis.....	36	25	61	20	23	43	1	158	386	120	34	154
Melancholia, Acute.....	1	5	6	1	1	2	13	22	45	7	1	8
Melancholia, Chronic.....	6	1	7	4	3	7	27	22	49	16	3	19
Melancholia, Periodical.....	10	10	20	10	7	17	59	41	61	44	11	55
Methomania, (Inebriates).....	7	13	20	5	7	12	26	25	95	23	17	40
Dementia, Acute.....	1	8	9	1	1	2	5	5	51	1	4	5
Dementia, Chronic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hypochondria.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	6	5	2	2	4
Not Insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senility.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imbecility.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	242	247	489	129	134	263	1,204	1,066	2,270	641	549	1,190
				44	35	79				194	127	321

TABLE No. X.

Causes of Insanity in those Admitted, Recovered and Died.

	1848 to 1870.		DURING THE YEAR.						FROM NOV. 1870, TO OCT. 31, 1876.									
	Men.	Women.	Admitted.		Recovered.		Died.	Total.	Admitted.		Recovered.		Died.	Total.				
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			Men.	Women.								
PREDISPOSING CAUSES.																		
<i>Hereditary</i> —Paternal.....																		
Maternal.....	21	16	37	14	12	26	3	2	5	90	59	149	55	43	98	6	4	10
Paternal and Maternal.....	23	25	48	10	16	26	1	1	1	90	85	175	42	39	81	8	5	13
Collateral.....	1	1	2	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	7	12	19	1	8	9	.....	.....	16
Hereditary (class not known).....	14	10	24	7	12	19	3	.....	3	71	80	151	40	45	85	11	5	16
Pure Consanguinity or Constitutional.....	60	14	20	34	6	10	16	.....	1	52	64	116	34	46	80	8	10	18
Congenital Mental Weakness, Imbecility.....	82	71	4	21	11	1	12	3	1	76	43	119	58	20	78	7	9	16
<i>Physical Causes</i> —Cerebral Hyperemia.....																		
Cerebral Concussion.....	73	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebral Injuries (blows and falls).....	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	50	6	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	16	4	20	12	1	13	2	.....	2
Convulsive Affections.....	5	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	1	3	4	1	.....	1
Coup de Soleil.....	12	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chorea.....	22	4	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fever.....	33	28	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	14	32	3	3	6	2	8	.....
Paresis—Typhoid, Eruptive, etc.....	63	30	2	4	2	.....	4	1	5	10	10	20	10	5	15	1	2	3
Paresis—General, and other Paralytic Affections.....	57	28	1	2	5	.....	2	2	2	10	11	21	.....	.....	.....	3	8	11
Spinal Irritations and Disorders.....	21	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Senility (decay of old age).....	16	19	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	3	21	9	30	6	6	10	5	15	.....
Acute Diseases.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcoholism, Intemperance, Dissipation, etc.....	167	3	14	12	1	13	3	.....	3	84	4	88	40	4	44	21	21	.....
Anxieties, Over Mental Work, Loss of Sleep, etc.....	116	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	1	3	4	1	3	3
Affections, Bereavements, Thwarted Love, Jealousies.....	54	323	3	3	1	1	.....	2	2	8	22	30	3	7	10	3	6	6
Climacteric Period.....	113	.....	13	13	5	5	4	.....	4	5	56	56	.....	33	33	.....	.....	.....
Disensions—Domestic.....	60	182	8	8	6	6	1	.....	1	5	25	30	3	15	18	1	2	3
Disappointed Ambition—various kinds.....	19	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Excitement—Political and War.....	62	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. X—Continued.

Causes of Insanity in those Admitted, Recovered and Died.

		DURING THE YEAR.										FROM NOV. 1870, TO OCT. 31, 1876.									
		Admitted.					Recovered.					Died.									
		Men.		Women.		Total.	Men.		Women.		Total.	Men.		Women.		Total.					
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.					
SUSPECTED CAUSES.	Men.	Women.	1	25	26	12	12	1	4	5	17	58	75	9	32	41	6	5	11		
	290	290	7	7	7	6	6	3	3	3	54	54	54	31	32	34	7	7	7		
	151	8	4	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	64	2	66	31	1	2	7	7	7		
	4	6	1	2		
	5	5	2	4	6	1	2	1	1	1	1		
	76	43	12	10	22	7	2	9	2	2	73	46	119	44	20	64	4	6	10		
	5	14	2	11	13	4	4	4	2	1	3		
	12	1	4	4	1	1	1		
	4	141	141	85	85	15	15	15		
	206	206	23	23	15	15	2	2	2	17	5	22	11	1	12	5	5	5		
	139	22	4	4	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	1	1		
	196	161	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	1	1		
	9	23	1	1	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	1		
	18	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	1		
	29	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	11	3	3	4	3	7		
	28	28	2	2	1	1	12	12	3	3		
	16	2	5	5	3	8	1	1		
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TABLE No. X—Continued.

Causes of Insanity in those Admitted, Recovered, and Died.

	1848 to 1870.				DURING THE YEAR.								FROM NOV. 1, 1870, TO OCT. 31, 1870.							
	Men.		Women.		Admitted.		Recovered.		Died.		Admitted.		Recovered.		Died.					
																	Men.		Women.	
	Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Total.			
SUPPOSED CAUSES.																				
<i>Moral Causes—Avarice.</i>																				
Business Losses; Financial Embarrassment.	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Bereavements—Domestic and other.	148	14	23	1	24	10	6	16	10	4	87	6	93	45	1	46	14	14		
Disensions—Domestic.	64	200	10	6	16	6	5	11	2	3	35	44	79	17	22	39	5	3		
Disappointed Ambition, Expectations, etc.	53	108	6	3	9	2	5	7	1	1	32	56	88	18	43	61	5	6		
Fright.	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
False Accusation.	22	23	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	...	4	14	18	3	9	12	...	...
Grief.	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jealousy.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	1		
Love—Disappointed.	16	37	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	7	8	15	2	6	8	1	1		
Marriage—Opposition.	65	60	7	6	13	3	2	5	1	1	21	24	45	9	15	24	2	2		
Mesmerism.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal Difficulties.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nostalgia.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	6	1	7	5	...	...	...	...
Political Excitement, War, etc.	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	4	6	...	...
Religious Excitement.	62	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spiritualism.	196	161	16	2	18	12	1	13	5	...	71	21	92	60	18	78	12	1		
Temper—Violent, Vicious Habits, etc.	43	31	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	6	3	8	4	1	5	...	...
Apoplexy.	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
Business Cares, excessive.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
Granger Excitement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Hydrocephalus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Shock from Lightning.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Shock from Injuries to Husband.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Sea Voyage and Sickness.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Seduction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...
Abortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Probable, Exciting Causes not Ascertained.	449	441	67	160	217	39	58	97	13	15	320	365	685	142	139	281	38	36		
Total.	2275	2156	242	247	489	129	134	263	44	35	1204	1066	2270	641	549	1190	194	127		

TABLE No. XI.

Number of Attacks and Duration of Insanity before Admission of those Admitted, Recovered and Died.

DURING THE YEAR.										FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1870, TO OCTOBER 31, 1876.															
Admitted.				Recovered.				Died.				Admitted.				Recovered.				Died.					
Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.			
First attack within three months.....	81	80	161	52	52	104	11	13	24	402	379	781	239	211	450	60	37	97	121	137	258	55	76	131	
First attack within three to six months.....	13	36	49	5	20	25	3	7	10	121	137	258	55	76	131	25	15	40	111	105	216	50	53	103	
First attack within six to twelve months.....	18	20	38	8	11	19	7	3	10	111	105	216	50	53	103	29	17	46	81	76	157	37	29	66	
First attack within one to two years.....	8	8	16	.....	7	7	1	3	4	81	76	157	37	29	66	16	13	29	58	65	123	17	7	24
First attack over two years.....	8	11	19	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	58	65	123	17	7	24	15	7	22	58	94	152	41	57	98
Second attack within one year.....	19	27	46	13	11	24	.....	.....	.....	58	65	123	17	7	24	15	7	22	58	94	152	41	57	98
Second attack within one to two years.....	2	2	10	9	19	11	7	18	2	1	3	10	44	54	64	4	10	14
Third attack.....	3	3	52	32	84	34	10	44	4	10	14	52	32	84	34	10	44	4
Fourth attack.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	42	86	26	19	45	3	2	5	17	21	38	7	10	17
Five and more attacks.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	38	13	9	22	1	2	3	139	145	284	77	60	130
Not ascertained and periodical.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	21	38	7	10	17	1	2	3	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane.....	55	46	101	27	25	52	11	4	15	139	145	284	77	60	130	17	15	32	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not ascertained.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	242	247	489	129	134	263	44	35	79	1,204	1,066	2,270	641	579	1,190	194	127	381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. XIII.

Duration of Treatment of Those Recovered and Died.

	DURING THE YEAR.						FROM NOV. 1, 1870 TO OCT. 31, 1876.					
	Recovered.			Died.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	11	7	18	6	8	14	27	13	40	39	27	66
From one to two months.....	16	15	31	6	1	7	24	37	61	17	5	22
From two to three months.....	14	18	32	2	.....	2	75	67	142	14	6	20
From three to six months.....	48	48	96	0	.....	0	203	169	372	31	18	49
From six to nine months.....	18	20	38	1	3	4	115	98	213	15	15	30
From nine to twelve months.....	8	11	19	5	1	6	62	74	126	15	8	23
From twelve to eighteen months.....	9	13	22	6	4	10	61	63	124	19	15	34
From eighteen to twenty four months.....	3	1	4	1	2	3	13	9	22	4	3	7
From two to three years.....	3	3	6	8	6	14	16	11	27	24	18	42
From three to four years.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	7	5	12	8	7	15
From four to five years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2	8	2	10
Over five years.....	1	.....	1	2	3	5	1	.....	1	4	3	7
Total.....	129	134	263	44	35	79	641	539	1190	194	137	321

TABLE No. XIV.
Whole Duration of Insanity in those Recovered and Died.

	DURING THE YEAR.						FROM NOV. 1, 1870, TO OCT. 31, 1876.					
	Recovered.			Died.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	2	.....	2	1	3	4	4	.....	4	9	6	11
From one to two months.....	6	3	9	3	.....	3	3	19	8	27	9	16
From two to three months.....	7	11	18	1	2	3	3	40	25	65	7	11
From three to six months.....	43	19	62	6	3	9	9	146	81	227	31	42
From six to twelve months.....	38	45	83	5	4	9	9	197	192	389	32	15
From one to two years.....	17	29	46	9	6	15	11	117	142	259	47	60
From two to three years.....	5	13	18	2	4	6	6	31	43	74	17	30
From three to four years.....	1	2	3	2	5	7	7	16	9	25	10	23
From four to five years.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3	3	10	9	19	17	26
From five to ten years.....	.....	4	4	4	1	5	5	15	10	25	11	16
From ten to fifteen years.....	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	2	4	6	5	9
From fifteen to twenty-five years.....	2	6	8	3	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	8	9
Not ascertained	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	4	32	18	30	5	4
Periodical.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total.....	129	134	263	44	35	79	641	549	1,190	194	127	321

TABLE No. XV.
Causes of Death.

	DURING THE YEAR.			FROM NOV. 1, 1870, TO OCT. 31, 1871.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute Mania—exhaustion from.....	12	9	21	41	16	57
Chronic Mania—exhaustion from.....	6	5	11	3	13	16
Acute Melancholia—exhaustion from.....	2	2	4	17	6	23
Chronic Melancholia—exhaustion from.....	1	1	2	9	2	11
Puerperal Mania—exhaustion from.....	1	1	2	4	4	8
Epileptic Mania.....	1	1	2	3	7	10
Mania with Chronic Diarrhoea.....	1	1	2	3	5	8
Mania with Acute Dysentery.....	1	2	3	4	2	6
Convulsions (sudden deaths).....	1	2	3	10	4	14
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	10	8	18	27	27	54
Pyæmia, with Acute Mania.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Paresis—general.....	7	2	9	22	13	35
Asphyxia.....	1	1	2	2	3	5
Apoplexy.....	3	3	6	6	3	9
Dry Gangrene.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Variola.....	1	1	2	2	12	14
Erysipelas.....	1	1	2	1	2	3
Gangrene.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dementia Senile—exhaustion from.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cancer of Stomach.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cancer of Breast.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Fungus Hæmatoides—hemorrhage from.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Heart—Valvular disease of.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Strangulation—suicide.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2	3	3	6
Tabes Mesenterica.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Dementia Acute—exhaustion from.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Dementia Chronic—exhaustion from.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Hæmorrhage—from bowels.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Methomania—exhaustion from.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	44	35	79	194	127	321

TABLE No. XVI.
Months of Admission, of Recovery, and of Death.

MONTHS.	DURING THE YEAR.						FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1870, TO OCTOBER 31, 1876.					
	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.			Admitted.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
November.....	21	13	34	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	106	75	181
December.....	23	31	54	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	95	88	183
January.....	16	17	33	2	7	9	3	5	8	89	92	181
February.....	16	15	31	4	11	15	5	2	7	114	74	188
March.....	16	22	38	12	15	27	3	1	4	88	84	172
April.....	25	26	51	12	11	23	3	3	6	98	94	192
May.....	19	17	36	10	8	18	2	2	4	106	97	203
June.....	19	29	48	15	8	23	3	1	4	119	108	227
July.....	17	9	26	12	14	26	9	7	16	99	79	178
August.....	31	17	48	5	5	10	2	4	6	110	94	204
September.....	20	22	42	17	22	39	7	4	11	85	78	163
October.....	19	29	48	37	20	57	2	3	5	95	103	198
Total.....	242	247	489	129	134	263	44	35	79	1,204	1,066	2,270
										641	549	1,190
										194	127	321

REPORT

OF THE

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 31, 1876.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1877.

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Governor and *ex-officio*
President of the Board.

P. H. JAMESON, M. D., Treasurer, *ex-officio*.

GEORGE F. CHITTENDEN, M. D., *ex-officio*.

JOHN T. RICHARDSON, M. D., *ex-officio*.

ORPHEUS EVERTS, M. D., Superintendent of Con-
struction, *ex-officio*.

ROBERT N. TODD, M. D., Appointed by the Gov-
ernor, November 1, 1875.

ORGANIZED MARCH 20, 1875.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION
OF THE
INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 31, 1876.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Indiana :

I have the honor to submit the following report of progress of construction pertaining to the Department for Women of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, with accompanying papers, for the year ending December 31, 1876.

The excavation, stone and brick masonry pertaining to the foundation and basement story of the Hospital having been completed, as reported last year, with the opening of the season 1876 John Martin, contractor for all brick work and material, inclusive, resumed labor, and has prosecuted his work diligently. The walls of the entire building approach completion. The administrative and mechanical departments, the entire south wing, and one section of the north wing are full four stories high, above basement, and ready for cornice. The remaining two sections of the north wing lack but one story of completion. Roof timbers are being placed upon the central buildings. The brick masonry would have been

finished, as hoped for and anticipated, but for the frequent and unavoidable arrest of labor by rain in the early and middle parts of the season.

I am pleased to be able to say that the work executed by John Martin has been done in the most satisfactory manner. The shaft, or "smoke stack," of the mechanical department is of itself a monument not only of architectural design, but of mechanical perfection. In my opinion, no better masonry can be found in any public building in the country than the walls of this Hospital now exhibit, and I feel that it is due to John Martin, as contractor, to make a public record of the fact that he has, from the beginning, manifested a constant, active and earnest interest in his work, with an evident purpose that it should be an "honest job"—creditable to the State, as well as to himself.

Early in the spring contracts were awarded to Wilson & Co., of Indianapolis, for cut stone in position, the material to be Ellitsville, Ind., sandstone; to Neal & Co., of Indianapolis, for all iron work; to Charles Dollman for such carpenter work as pertained to enclosing the building; to Coburn & Jones and McConnell Bros. for window frames; to Foster & Blackman for pine lumber; and, later in the season, to A. D. Streight & Co. for white ash lumber for flooring, to be delivered the coming winter.

The pine lumber, mostly joists, was obtained at the low figure of \$12.50 per 1,000 feet, delivered on the ground. The ash lumber was contracted for at the rate of \$24.90 per 1,000 feet, to be delivered on the hospital grounds. For prices of other contract work, see Report of the Architect, accompanying this.

It only remains for me to say, in this connection, that the cut stone, iron, and carpenter work corresponds in all particulars with the designs and specifications of the architect, and the contracts entered into by the parties executing the same. That each of these contracts represents the lowest figures at which such work could be so well done, and that the Board of Commissioners has good reasons for self gratulation, that so much has been so well done, without waste, or room for adverse criticism.

I can not close this report without mentioning, with commendation, the services of Edwin May, the accomplished architect, and those under his direction, who have contributed to the general result, of which all interested have reason to be satisfied. I have found Mr. May competent and ready in everything pertaining to his profession, a man of genius as well as technical knowledge,

admirably adapted to designing and constructing public buildings of more than ordinary complexity and dimensions, free from the stubbornness of personal conceits, which so often mar the character of specialists.

It will be seen by the tabular statement; which constitutes the body of the Architect's report, that a little less than three hundred thousand dollars have already been paid out for work and material used. This statement exhibits, also, the Architect's estimates for the entire structure, completed, at six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars having already been appropriated, would leave three hundred thousand dollars as the sum to be asked for at the hands of the incoming General Assembly, in addition to the unexpended balance now in the treasury.

Respecting this estimate, I have only to remark that I think it very important that a sufficient sum be appropriated, to be used without restriction as to time, to finish the building beyond a peradventure, and speedily as practicable. The great pressure for room, for the admission of new patients and retention of old inmates, being crowded out of the old hospital by law, grows more and more urgent—more and more importunate. The people have waited long already. It is their burden, not ours, that we would relieve, and there is nothing to be gained, economically, by delay. I think, also, that the architect's estimates being strictly technical are below the actual requirements of the Board to really and truly complete the hospital. The old hospital and everybody connected with its administration have suffered inconvenience for nearly thirty years, from the fact that it was never completed. Open such a building before it is quite finished, and depend upon future legislation to add to its resources over actual necessities for maintenance, and the result always will be disappointment and annoyance from year to year. I know what it means to "finish" an insane hospital, after the mechanics turn the structure over to the management. I therefore, ask that fifty thousand dollars be added to the architects' estimate, which, if not needed, or absolutely required, for completing the building can be left in the treasury without detriment to the State, but if needed, and not appropriated will embarrass the Board and may prove the cause of indefinite delay in affording accommodation to many insane persons, whose friends will be none the less urgent and importunate.

This amount may be asked for with good grace on the part of the Board, as the building, should it cost the outside figures of seven hundred thousand dollars, will then have been built within the lowest general estimate for insane hospital buildings in the United States, of however plain and economical design and material; and at one-half to one-fourth only of the cost per patient provided for expended by New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and California for hospitals of large dimension recently constructed.

Respectfully submitted.

ORPHEUS EVERTS,

Superintendent of Construction.

STATEMENT

Of Allowances made by the Provisional Board for the year ending
December 31, 1876 :

January 4, 1876.

59. Connelly & Hatch, nails.....	\$10 00
60. Flack & Miller, brick.....	1,604 32
61. D. B. Hosbrook, services as civil engineer.....	116 25
62. Richter & Brother, stone work.	256 27
63. Edwin May, services as architect.....	500 00
Total.....	\$2,486 84

February 1, 1876.

64. Flack & Miller, brick.....	914 64
65. Indianapolis Cement Pipe Co., cement sewer pipe and laying same.....	3,695 75
Total.....	\$4,610 39

March 7, 1876.

66. Freeman Brothers, flue linings.....	\$379 12
Total.....	\$379 12

April 4, 1876.

67. Joseph T. Hanna, labor.....	106 15
68. J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor	34 62
69. Coburn & Jones, window frames.....	2,000 00
70. Orpheus Everts, salary as supervisor.....	300 00
71. George F. Chittenden, expenses as commissioner...	17 50
72. John T. Richardson, expenses as commissioner....	35 00
73. Byrkit Brothers, box frames	14 30
74. Samuel R. Downey, salary as secretary.....	600 00
Total.....	\$3,107 57

May 2, 1876.

75. Harding & Bannister, advertising.....	\$3 00
77. Storey, New & Company, nails.....	59 75
78. A. Scherrer, services as engineer of construction...	144 00
79. John Martin, brick work.....	2,407 56
80. Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	600 00
81. Coburn & Jones, window frames.....	992 00
82. Richter & Brother, stone work.....	500 00
83. Richter & Brother, stone work.....	99 50
Total.....	<u>\$4,805 81</u>

June 1, 1876.

76. Neal & Company, iron work.....	\$2,800 00
84. J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	56 12
85. Foster, Blackman & Foster, lumber.....	50 00
86. Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	1,000 00
87. John Martin, brick work.....	10,975 15
88. Adolph Scherrer, services as engineer of construction.....	78 00
89. Wilson & Company, cut stone work.....	1,161 60
90. Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	271 60
91. Flack & Miller, brick.....	1,480 00
Total.....	<u>\$17,872 47</u>

July 7, 1876.

92. Richter & Brother, cement.....	\$6 75
93. Storey, New & Company, hardware, nails, etc....	157 20
94. Conrad Neab, plumbing.....	31 74
95. Flack & Miller, brick.....	344 87
96. John Martin, brick work.....	11,592 47
97. Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	1,000 00
98. Wilson & Company, cut stone work.....	2,025 32
99. McConnell Brothers, window frames.....	820 20
100. A. Scherrer, services as engineer under sup't.....	92 00
101. John T. Richardson, extra expenses as commiss'ner	13 50
102. Geo. F. Chittenden, extra expenses as commis'ner.	10 50
103. Richter & Brother, stone work, in full.....	900 00
104. John H. Warder, services overseeing work.....	84 00
Total.....	<u>\$17,079 55</u>

August 1, 1876.

105. Ross & Lynn, lumber	\$3,683 06
106. Storey, New & Company, nails.....	33 50
107. J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor	104 87
108. Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	27 00
109. John H. Warder, services supervising work.....	75 00
110. Neal & Company, iron work.....	601 90
111. Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	400 00
112. McConnell & Brother, frames.....	1,470 00
113. John Martin, brick work.....	19,292 37
114. Wilson & Company, cut stone work	1,975 73
115. J. S. Neal, services in aid of Superintendent.....	936 00
116. A. Scherrer, services under Superintendent.....	78 00
Total.....	<u>\$28,677 43</u>

September 1, 1876.

117. J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	\$87 74
118. John H. Warder, services in aid of Superintendent.	81 00
119. Storey, New & Company, nails.....	107 95
120. Enos B. Reed, advertising.....	4 50
121. Ross & Lynn, lumber.....	2,265 56
122. Neal & Company, iron work.....	864 50
123. John Martin, brick work.....	22,938 08
124. A. Scherrer, services under Superintendent	81 00
125. Edwin May, services as architect.....	500 00
126. Wilson & Company, cut stone work.....	2,280 74
127. McConnell Brothers, frames.....	2,173 90
128. Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	1,180 00
129. Wilson & Company, stone work.....	68 12
Total.....	<u>\$32,633 09</u>

October 3, 1876.

130. Storey, New & Company, nails.....	\$79 90
131. C. H. Henrici, advertising.....	8 00
132. John H. Warder, services under Superintendent....	75 00
133. J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor.....	51 75
134. Orpheus Everts, expenses incurred.....	28 00
135. Indianapolis Sun Company, advertising.....	6 00

136. Carlo Dxss, painting	\$187 69
137. Neal & Company, iron work	980 54
138. Ross & Lynn, lumber.....	3,306 08
139. George F. Chittenden, expenses incurred.....	10 50
140. John T. Richardson, expenses incurred.....	11 00
141. Charles Dollman, sawing strips.....	76 80
142. A. Scherrer, services under Superintendent.....	84 00
143. Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	1,060 00
144. McConnell & Brother, frames.....	1,188 00
145. Wilson & Company, cut stone work	3,029 50
146. Charles Dollman, carpenter work extra.....	201 00
147. John Martin, brick work.....	28,217 10
148. Robert N. Todd, salary as commissioner.....	300 00
Total.....	<u>\$38,900 86</u>

November 3, 1876.

149. Harding & Bannister, advertising	\$5 00
150. Enos B. Reed, advertising.....	5 00
151. C. H. Henrici, advertising	4 00
152. John H. Warder, services under Superintendent...	57 00
153. Storey, New & Company, nails.....	121 20
154. Ross & Lynn, lumber.....	450 03
155. Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	337 27
156. A. Kiefer, paints.....	177 40
157. Carlo Dxss, painting.....	127 53
158. Neal & Company, iron work.....	899 17
159. A. Scherrer, services under Superintendent.....	81 00
160. Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	898 00
161. John Martin, brick work	20,453 68
162. Charles Dollman, sawing strips	56 14
163. Wilson & Company, cut stone work	2,473 44
164. Wilson & Company, cut stone work, extra.....	48 73
165. McConnell & Brother, window frames.....	1,083 20
166. McConnell & Brother, frames, extra.....	171 70
Total.....	<u>\$27,449 49</u>

December 8, 1876.

167. Coburn & Jones, lumber.....	\$144 52
168. Ross & Lynn, lumber.....	116 66
169. A. D. Streight, ash flooring	3,861 05
170. Storey, New & Company, nails.....	79 15
171. Neal & Company, iron work	1,100 10
172. Carlo Dxss, painting.....	91 00
173. J. S. Neal, cash paid for labor	90 00
174. John H. Warder, services under Superintendent...	75 00
175. James M. Eads, for night watching.....	118 00
176. McConnell & Brother, window frames.....	914 40
177. John Martin, brick work.....	23,149 95
178. Wilson & Company, cut stone work.....	2,277 82
179. A. Scherrer, services under Superintendent.....	90 00
180. Charles Dollman, carpenter work.....	1,092 00
181. Wilson & Company, cut stone work, extra.	677 91
182. Charles Dollman, carpenter work, extra.....	89 26
183. Edwin May, services as architect.....	500 00
184. Edwin May, plans and specifications.....	5,000 00
185. P. H. Jameson, salary as Treasurer 18 mos.....	600 00
Total.....	<u><u>\$40,066 82</u></u>

Summary of Allowances.

June, 1875.....	\$1,382 75	
July, 1875.....	10,614 10	
August, 1875	10,712 73	
September, 1875	16,247 87	
October, 1875.....	12,062 11	
November, 1875	13,147 09	
December, 1875.....	12,834 19	
<hr/>		
For year ending December 31, 1875,		\$77,000 84
January 4, 1876.....	\$2,486 84	
February 1, 1876.....	4,610 39	
March 7, 1876	379 12	
April 4, 1876.....	3,107 57	
May 2, 1876.....	4,805 81	
June 1, 1876.....	17,872 47	
July 7, 1876.....	17,079 55	
August 1, 1876.....	28,677 43	
September 1, 1876	32,633 09	
October 3, 1876.....	38,900 86	
November 3, 1876.....	27,449 49	
December 8, 1876.....	40,066 82	
<hr/>		
For the year ending December 31, 1876,		\$218,069 44
<hr/>		
Total allowances.....		\$295,070 28
Warrant 94 outstanding and unpaid.....		31 74
<hr/>		
		\$295,038 54
Balance chargeable to Treasurer		6,646 22
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		<u>\$301,684 76</u>

STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending December 31,
1876, on account of the construction of the the Indiana Hospital
for Insane, Department for Women :

Receipts.

Balance January 1, 1876.....	\$23,389 44
Interest for January.....	73 49
Interest for February	51 88
Interest for March.....	50 34
Interest for April.....	110 67
From the State Treasury.....	25,000 00
From the State Treasury.....	25,000 00
Interest for May.....	188 51
Interest for June.....	133 59
From the State Treasury.....	25,000 00
Interest for July.....	157 28
From the State Treasury	25,000 00
Interest for August	153 86
From the State Treasury.....	25,000 00
Interest for September.. ..	117 41
From the State Treasury.....	35,000 00
Interest for October	110 09
From the State Treasury.....	40,000 00
Interest for November.....	147 36
<hr/>	
Total	\$224,683 92

Disbursements.

January allowances paid.....	\$2,486 84
February allowances paid... ..	4,610 39
March allowances paid.....	379 12
April allowances paid.. ..	3,107 57
May allowances paid.....	4,805 81
June allowances paid.....	17,872 47
July allowances paid.....	17,047 81
August allowances paid.....	28,677 43

September allowances paid.....	\$32,633 09	
October allowances paid.....	38,900 86	
November allowances paid.....	27,444 49	
December allowances paid.....	40,066 82	
November allowance paid.....	5 00	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$218,037 70
		<hr/>
Balance on hand.....		\$6,646 22
		<hr/>

Summary for Two Years.

Received appropriation.....	\$300,000 00	
Received interest on deposits.....	1,684 76	
	<hr/>	\$301,684 76
Warrants paid.....	\$295,038 54	
Balance unexpended.....	6,646 22	
	<hr/>	\$301,684 76
		<hr/>

P. H. JAMESON,

Treasurer of the Board.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 8, 1876.

TO ORPHEUS EVERTS, M. D.,

Supervisor of Construction,

Hospital for Insane, Department for Women :

As your Architect on the Hospital, I submit the following statement of amount expended on construction to this date, together with the estimate for the completion of each respective part of the building.

In regard to the materials furnished, and the execution of the work by the contractors you have employed, I can safely state the work stands as one of the most perfect and best built buildings of the day. Each contractor has carried out your instructions, working faithfully to the plans and specifications. The result can be seen, so far as the work is completed. It has no superior in a perfectly safe fire-proof building, and in cost nearly one-half less than other buildings of this class.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN MAY,

Architect.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

ESTIMATE.	Total Amount.	Paid on Account.	Balance.
Excavation and grading 18,333 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards at 18c..	\$3,300 00	\$2,830 00	\$470 00
Masonry, rubble stone work, 4,061 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards, at \$7 75	31,478 57	.....	.....
Rubble work in cement, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, at \$9.00....	641 25	.....	.....
Concrete, 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, at \$9.00	1,291 50	.....	.....
Cut work, 8,874 feet, at 25c.....	2,218 50	.....	.....
Work in concrete, 2,002 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards, at \$1.25.....	1,252 74	36,882 56	.....
Brick work, 21,666,667, at \$9.00 per thousand	195,000 00	168,618 00	26,382 00
Sewer and drainage, 5,269 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at \$1.30 per ft..	6,850 00	5,633 25	1,216 75
Carpenter work for inclosing the building	13,200 00	7,230 00	5,970 00
Cut stone work.....	20,500 00	16,018 91	4,481 09
Window frames, 1,991... ..	13,000 00	12,244 45	755 55
Window sash, 3,996	5,524 00	.....	5,524 00
Inside window finish, 1,505 windows, 916 doors, 50,000 feet of base	39,400 00	.....	39,400 00
Lumber, 1,400,000, at \$12.50 per thousand.....	17,500 00	14,550 83	2,949 17
Flooring ash, 450,000, at \$24.90 per thousand..	11,205 00	3,861 05	7,343 95
Flooring, dressed	3,995 00	.....	3,995 00
Terra cotta work, cornice, etc.....	23,250 00	.....	23,250 00
Wrought and cast iron work and iron lath, 100,800 lbs., at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	75,600 00	7,246 21	68,353 79
Nails and hardware	5,800 00	648 65	5,151 35
Painting, 34,160 yards, at 25c.	8,540 00	583 62	7,956 38
Glass and glazing, 82,858, at 7c.....	5,820 00	.....	5,820 00
Plumbing and water works..	11,700 00	2,111 39	9,588 61
Gas mains, service and fixtures.....	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00
Iron water tanks, 8, at \$300.....	2,400 00	.....	2,400 00

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—Continued.

ESTIMATE.	Total Amount.	Paid on Account.	Balance.
Plastering (lath furnished) 142,932 yards, at 20c	28,586 40 .....	.....	28,586 40
Inside finish concert room	3,220 00 .....	.....	3,220 00
Cement or asphalt floor in basement, 6,040½ feet, at 40c	2,416 20 .....	.....	2,416 20
Marble or encaustic tile for all tower floors, 3,680 feet at \$1.00 per foot.....	3,680 00 .....	.....	3,680 00
Smoke flue linings, 1,352 feet, at 28c.....	379 12	379 12 .....	.....
Car track in basement.....	2,500 00 .....	.....	2,500 00
Elevators.....	4,600 00 .....	.....	4,600 00
Heating, ventilating, boilers, engine kitchen department, laundry, drying room.....	65,000 00 .....	.....	65,000 00
Lightning rod, 2,333 feet, at \$1.50.....	3,500 00 .....	.....	3,500 00
Grates and mantles, 18, at \$100.00.....	1,800 00 .....	.....	1,800 00
Labor on building grounds... ..	1,500 00	559 55	940 45
Contingencies.....	25,851 72	1,332 94	24,518 78
Total	\$650,000 00	\$280,730 53	\$369,269 47

EDWIN MAY,
Architect.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees and Superintendent

OF THE

INDIANA INSTITUTION

FOR

EDUCATING THE DEAF AND DUMB.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1876.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1876.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana :

I have the honor herewith to present the Thirty-third Annual Report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Indiana Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb, with accompanying papers.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

THOMAS MAC INTIRE,

Secretary.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF BOARD.

PRESIDENT,

P. H. JAMESON, M. D.

TRUSTEES,

JESSE R. BROWN, M. D.

M. JAMES, M. D.

SECRETARY,

THOMAS MAC INTIRE.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT,

THOMAS MAC INTIRE, A. M.

INSTRUCTORS.

HORACE S. GILLET, A. M.

W. H. LATHAM, A. M., M. D.

WALTER W. ANGUS, A. M.

SIDNEY J. VAIL.

WILLIAM N. BURT, A. M.

HENRY C. HAMMOND, A. M.

JOHN L. HOUDYSHELL.

NAOMI S. HIATT.

FRANCES E. GOODE.

ISABEL GILLET.

SADIE J. CRABBS.

LAURA C. SHERIDAN.

ANNA HENDRICKS.

WILLIAM R. CORWIN.

FRANCES MAC INTIRE.

ELIZABETH THACHER, *Teacher of Articulation.*

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

JOHN M. KITCHEN, M. D., *Physician.*

ROBERT N. TODD, M. D., *Physician.*

CHARLES B. HOWLAND, *Steward.*

JULIA A. TAYLOR, *Matron.*

A. BROADRUP, *Housekeeper.*

MANUAL LABOR DEPARTMENT.

HERMANN RICHTER, *Master of Cabinet Shop.*

JAMES WEAVER, *Master of Shoe Shop.*

JOHN HARDIN, *Master of Chair Shop.*

KATE GORMAN, *Mistress of Tailor Shop.*

JOHN HACK, *Gardener.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana :

The Board of Trustees of the Indiana Institution for educating the Deaf and Dumb, have the honor herewith to present their Thirty-third Annual Report, embracing an account of the transactions of the year ending October 31, 1876.

For the details of the operations and management of the several departments of the Institution, for the year, we respectfully refer you to the report of the Superintendent, made to us, and which is herewith transmitted and made a part of this report.

It affords us much satisfaction to be able to state that continued peace and quiet reigns in the Institution. All have faithfully labored to promote its best interests. Under the very able management of the Superintendent, assisted by experienced and faithful teachers, the instruction of the pupils committed to its care has been thorough, and their industry and progress commendable and satisfactory.

The number of pupils admitted to the Institution and instructed since the last report, is three hundred and forty-nine. Forty-six have been regularly discharged, which leaves under instruction, three hundred and three.

The financial condition of the Institution is satisfactory. Although the number of pupils provided for during the past year has been larger than expected when the estimates were made two years ago, yet by the practice of rigid economy, and in consequence of the decline in the price of most of the articles of consumption, we have been able to supply all the pressing wants of the Institution, and keep all departments in good working order, without exceeding the appropriations made by the Legislature.

The appropriation made for the construction of sewers has been expended in accordance with the terms of the grant. By an act of the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis, we were allowed to join the main branch with the city sewers, and thus obtain a suitable outlet. The work was advertised and let to the lowest and best bidder, and was done under the survey and superintendence of the city engineer, in harmony with, and in accordance with specifications adopted by the city corporation for similar works.

This was a much needed improvement, and entirely relieves the Institution from what had become—dependent as the establishment was heretofore on sinks and open drains—an almost intolerable nuisance, endangering the health of the inmates and of the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood. The improvement has been well and substantially done, and at a cost less than the appropriation. A small balance remains in the treasury. A special statement of the accounts are contained in the appendix to this report, to which we invite attention.

An improved method of teaching deaf-mutes articulation, has been invented and recently introduced into the schools for this class of persons, at Hartford, Northampton, Boston and other places, and has proved to be successful to a considerable degree, especially in the development, improvement and perpetuation of the speech of semi-mutes, a large number of whom are found in all institutions, of this kind. Semi-mutes are such as become deaf after they have learned to talk. This class among us has been largely increased within the last few years by the increased prevalence of cerebro spinal meningitis (spotted fever) throughout our State.

The Board are desirous of availing themselves of every well attested improvement in the methods of instruction that will benefit materially any class of our pupils, and believing that this method of instruction in articulation is an improvement of this character, we have adopted it, and introduced it into this Institution. We have employed a teacher, Miss Elizabeth Thacher, who under the instruction of Professor Clark of the American Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has been thoroughly taught the principles, and trained in the practice of this method.

She entered upon the discharge of her duties at the opening of this term. Several classes have been formed of such of the semi-mute pupils as seem to be capable of receiving the most benefit from instruction of this character.

For further information on this subject we respectfully refer to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

In the instruction of the deaf and dumb, one of the greatest obstacles in the way has been the want of suitable text-books. This is especially the case in the elementary part of the course of study. Books prepared for speaking and hearing children, from the nature of the difficulties to be overcome by the deaf and dumb in learning our language, are unsuitable for their use, and of very little worth as class books.

We are informed that for many years, after the instruction of the deaf and dumb was commenced in this country, teachers were compelled to write and copy the daily lessons in language for their classes. Even now, since institutions have been multiplied, few books of this kind are to be had.

The circulation and use of such books are, comparatively, so limited, that no publisher would undertake to print them with the expectation of being compensated for the expense by the profits on their sale.

Dr. Wm. H. Latham, one of our most valued and experienced teachers, having prepared a series of elementary lessons in language, for deaf-mutes, and having fully tested their utility in instructing several primary classes, presented them to the Institution. We have procured their publication at a comparatively small cost. They supply a want very much felt, and bring the Institution, the State and the friends of the deaf and dumb under lasting obligations to the generous donor. They have been adopted and are now used as text books in this and many other of the deaf-mute institutions of the country.

The general health of the inmates of the Institution during the past year has been very good. No deaths have occurred among the pupils, officers or teachers, and but little sickness. After the return of the pupils from their homes at the beginning of this term, there were some cases of ague and malarial fever, but of mild form, and which readily yielded to treatment.

The system of heating and ventilating the buildings, the food supplied the pupils, the recreation provided for them, the labor and exercise required of them, the general regime adopted and enforced, are, it is believed, such as to produce and maintain the best results in the promotion and development of the physical vigor and sound health of the pupils. The small amount of sickness experienced during the year, and the entire exemption from death are certainly

remarkable in a community so large as ours, and should be the cause of our liveliest gratitude to a kind and beneficent Heavenly Father.

The Superintendent, in his report to us as required by law, has submitted his estimate of the probable sum necessary to defray the expenses of the Institution for the ensuing two years from April 1, 1877, to March 31, 1879. We have carefully examined this estimate comparing it with the number of pupils and the cost of support in past years in this and in similar institutions of the kind, and we are convinced that the calculation, both as to the number of pupils and the cost of support, is not above but rather below what the necessities of the institution would seem to require. The estimate for current expenses, including repairs and re-furnishing, is twenty-five dollars less per annum for each than the actual cost has ordinarily been for many years past.

The average number of pupils to be cared for and instructed, it is believed, will not be less than three hundred and ten the ensuing two years, and the cost of each not less than \$215 per annum.

We therefore respectfully recommend to the Legislature that, for the current expenses of the Institution, including ordinary repairs and re-furnishing, the amount asked for each of the ensuing two years be allowed and the sum appropriated, as follows :

For the year ending March 31, 1878.....	\$66,650
For the year ending March 31, 1879.....	66,650

The act passed by the last General Assembly, prohibiting improvements to be made by any of the State Benevolent Institutions unless specifically provided for by law, makes it necessary for us to specify such as will be required to be made during the coming two years.

The fence on the north and west sides of the front grounds, along Washington street and State Avenue, is old and decayed and ought to be replaced by a new one. The posts and rails have nearly all rotted off, and the fence along its entire length is held up by props and stakes. The length of these two fences is fourteen hundred feet. A wooden fence will cost, including gates and painting, about fifty cents a foot, or about seven hundred dollars. Iron is now cheaper than it has been for many years past, and is probably cheaper than it will be again for many years to come. A suitable, neat and substantial fence could be constructed of this material at a cost of \$3.50 per foot, or \$4,900. The former would

require the smallest present outlay of money, but the latter would be the better, and in the end doubtless the more economical.

The thirty-five acre field on the south of the Michigan road, belonging to the Institution, and used as a meadow, has a good and substantial board fence on the south and east sides, but on the north and west sides the fence is constructed of rails, that have become so old and decayed that it is no longer a protection against the stock that runs at large. It is necessary to replace it with a better one, or the cattle grazing upon the commons will take full possession of the field.

The length of this fence, that is on the north and west sides of this field, is one hundred and fifty rods, and a new one constructed of boards in a good and substantial manner, will cost about \$1.80 a rod, or two hundred and seventy dollars.

The fence between the boys' play grounds and the Central Railway also needs replacing by a new one. This ought to be a high close board fence to keep the pupils from the track of the railroad. The distance here to be fenced is eighty rods, and will cost, properly constructed and painted, three dollars and twenty-five cents a rod, or two hundred and sixty dollars.

We submit the propriety and urgent necessity of these improvements to the consideration of the legislature, and respectfully ask that they be authorized, and that provision be made for their early completion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. JAMESON.

JESSE R. BROWN.

M. JAMES.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN :—I respectfully submit to you, the following statements, respecting the affairs of the Institution confided by you to my management, as my annual report, for the year ending October 31, 1876.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The number of pupils cared for and instructed the past year has been greater than in any former year. So, also, have the number discharged, and the number of new ones received been greater than ever before, in the same length of time.

Number in attendance at the date of the last report...	295
New pupils admitted during the year.....	54
Entire number under instruction.....	349
Discharged during the year.....	46
Remaining November 1, 1876.....	303

Besides the new pupils admitted since the opening of this term, there are twenty-eight regular applications for admission now on file. In thirteen of these cases the applicants are under ten years of age, and their admission, from this cause, has been postponed. The other fifteen are from ten to sixteen years of age, and ought all of them to be under instruction, but they cannot be admitted until further provision is made for their support, there now being in school as many as the means at our disposal will justify us in admitting, from this time until the first of April next.

THE INCREASE OF DEAFNESS, ITS CAUSE, AND THE ADVANTAGE
OF SEMI-MUTES OVER DEAF-MUTES.

Deafness has been largely increased in this State within the past few years from the increased prevalence of spotted fever. Formerly very few, who had been made deaf from this cause, were sent to the Institution; but latterly, fully one-half of those whose misfortune has been produced by disease is assigned by their friends to this malady. Out of one hundred and one new pupils admitted last year and this, the deafness of fifty-three of them is said to have been caused by what is popularly called spotted fever or brain fever. The register shows the following facts as to the origin of deafness in the three hundred and forty-nine pupils under instruction the past year.

Deaf from birth.....	107
Caused by spotted fever.....	115
Caused by brain fever.....	30
Caused by typhoid fever.....	9
Caused by scarlatina.....	22
Caused by lung fever.....	2
Caused by congestive chills	4
Caused by fever, kind not specified.....	5
Caused by measles	10
Caused by whooping-cough	4
Caused by mumps.....	2
Caused by catarrh	2
Caused by inflammation.....	13
Caused by convulsions.....	4
Caused by dyptheria.....	1
Caused by neuralgia	1
Caused by scrofula.....	5
Caused by fall, hurt or blow.	4
Caused by firing cannon.....	1
By sickness, kind not specified.....	4
Cause unknown	4
Total	349

It appears that of the whole number of pupils, one hundred and seven, or less than one third, were born deaf, and that two hundred and forty-two lost their hearing by disease. Of the latter class,

more than one-half became deaf under three years of age. This last class, in respect to instruction, are, with few exceptions, in the same condition as those are who never heard. They may have been able to talk some before they lost their hearing, but the voice, from neglect or disuse, has been lost, or, from the want of power to control it, resulting from their deafness, has become unintelligible to others, and in most cases entirely useless as a means of communication. They are, therefore, generally, by the time they are brought to school, as destitute of language, and as dependent upon natural signs for a means of inter-communication with others, as those who never heard at all. To prevent such young children, when they become deaf, from losing their speech, requires more skill than parents usually possess, and more labor and pains than they can find time, from their other avocations, to bestow upon them. Hence, almost all of these, in common with the congenitally deaf, are destitute of all language, except crude natural signs, and have to begin at the very beginning to learn our language as infants do.

The case is different with those who are older, and who have learned to talk distinctly, and whose vocabulary has been extended, so as to embrace the ordinary affairs of life around them, before they became deaf. The voice thus developed and the habit of talking thus once formed in such person, so that they can express their own thoughts and wishes, even if they do not understand what is said to them, is not often lost, and may with use and care of friends, be improved, and thus be made an efficient means of intellectual and moral development. Such persons have a very great advantage over those who have never learned to talk, although they may not know a letter in the alphabet, or be able to read a sentence. They soon see, when they enter school, if they have not before, that written and printed words, in common with spoken words, represent actions and things, and their whole vocabulary of words which they have learned, is of great use to them in making themselves understood. The deaf-mute may have ideas of all objects which come within his vision, and may express them in signs, but he has no words in the language of those about him with which to express himself; but the semi-mute, according to the degree in which he can speak, has very much the advantage in this regard.

AGE AT WHICH DEAFNESS WAS PRODUCED.

Number born deaf.....	107
Under one year of age....	40
Between one and two.....	58
Between two and three.....	40
Between three and four.....	28
Between four and five.....	23
Between five and six.....	20
Between six and seven.....	12
Between seven and eight.....	5
Between eight and nine.....	8
Between nine and ten.....	2
Between ten and eleven.....	1
Between eleven and twelve.....	2
Over twelve years of age.....	3
Total number.....	349

Those who once heard and have lost their hearing are much more sensible of their deprivation than those deaf from birth. This is especially true of those who can themselves talk, but who can not understand what others say to them. Some of these have been sent to the common schools and have learned to write mechanically, but from the inability of their teachers to explain the meaning of what they copy, have been very little benefited. Another class sent to us for instruction is composed of those who had been in school, and who had made some progress in their studies before they became deaf. Some of these, by perseverance, and guided and assisted by intelligent friends, have made considerable advancement in learning; but, ordinarily, they stop where deafness finds them, and some of them, discouraged by the weight of their misfortune, even retrograde in mental culture, forgetting much of what they had previously learned. By most of them however instruction is appreciated, and yields a quicker and better fruit than in almost any other class. They, having a knowledge of language which it takes deaf-mutes two or three years to acquire, can master the course of study in much less time than the latter can.

THE AVERAGE TIME OF INSTRUCTION.

The full time for the course of study allowed in the Primary Department of the Institution is seven years, and in the High Class three years. It might be supposed that this liberality of the State would be abused; but it is not. On the contrary many of the pupils leave school before they have completed the studies of even the fourth or fifth year. Out of fifty new pupils entering the school usually not more than eighteen or twenty complete the seventh year, and of these ordinarily not more than six or seven enter the high class. Some are taken home to assist in the labors of the farm or shop; some because their parents are not able to clothe them, and are not willing to accept of the bounty of the county; and others because of a mistaken estimate of the attainments of their children. Some of them seem to think that because their children can write a fair hand, and can answer simple questions or write a plain letter, their education is sufficient and they take them out of school. Sometimes they do this even before their children have had time to gain such a knowledge of our language as is ordinarily had by speaking and hearing children, when they first enter school; forgetting that education is more necessary to such, and that it is more difficult and takes longer to educate them than it does other children. There is therefore no danger that this privilege will be abused. On the contrary many of them are withdrawn from the school before they have acquired such a knowledge of language as will enable them to transact the common affairs of life or to communicate with their friends on ordinary subjects.

The following table has been prepared with care and will present this subject in a clear light:

Table showing the number and average ages of the pupils of each class, the average age of admission, discharge, and time of instruction.

GRADES AND CLASSES.	Number of Pupils.	Average Age of Admission.	Average Time of Instruction.	Average Age of Classes.
High Class.....	23	11.11	7.20	18.31
1st Grade, 1st Class	21	12.01	5.23	18.08
2d Grade, 1st Class.....	20	11.16	4.61	15.89
2d Grade, 2d Class.....	18	11.61	4.94	16.66
3d Grade, 1st Class.....	20	11.22	4.57	15.79
3d Grade, 2d Class.....	18	10.84	3.85	14.92
4th Grade, 1st Class.....	20	11.89	3.21	14.63
4th Grade, 2d Class.....	19	11.11	2.86	13.97
5th Grade, 1st Class.....	20	12.28	2.57	14.89
5th Grade, 2d Class.....	20	10.96	2.32	13.28
5th Grade, 3d Class.....	19	11.12	2.58	14.09
6th Grade, 1st Class.....	19	11.47	1.12	12.57
6th Grade, 2d Class	18	11.38	0.98	12.36
7th Grade, 1st Class	17	11.77	0.12	12.89
7th Grade, 2d Class.....	16	11.59	0.10	11.69
7th Grade, 3d Class.....	15	12.13	0.09	12.22
Pupils discharged.....	46	12.08	6.08	18.76
General average.....	349	11.61	3.09	14.76

NUMBER OF PUPILS FROM EACH COUNTY.

Every county in the State, except Brown, Daviess, Madison, Owen, and Porter, has been represented in the Institution the past year.

The number in attendance from each county is shown in the following table:

Adams	3	Boone.....	4
Allen.....	8	Carroll.....	5
Bartholomew.....	3	Cass	8
Benton	2	Clark	5
Blackford.....	2	Clay.....	3

Clinton	4	Montgomery	4
Crawford	2	Morgan	1
Dearborn	5	Newton	3
Decatur	2	Noble	5
DeKalb	5	Ohio	2
Delaware	2	Orange	3
Dubois	1	Parke	4
Elkhart	8	Perry	2
Fayette	1	Pike	1
Floyd	9	Posey	4
Fountain	4	Pulaski	2
Franklin	2	Putnam	5
Fulton	1	Randolph	3
Gibson	4	Ripley	1
Grant	5	Rush	1
Greene	4	Scott	3
Hamilton	5	Shelby	7
Hancock	3	Spencer	4
Harrison	2	Starke	1
Hendricks	6	Steuben	1
Henry	3	St. Joseph	2
Howard	6	Sullivan	3
Huntington	4	Switzerland	2
Jackson	5	Tippecanoe	8
Jasper	2	Tipton	1
Jay	4	Union	1
Jefferson	2	Vanderburgh	5
Jennings	5	Vermillion	5
Johnson	3	Vigo	9
Knox	8	Wabash	5
Kosciusko	2	Warren	1
LaGrange	1	Warrick	3
Lake	3	Washington	2
LaPorte	3	Wayne	6
Lawrence	3	Wells	1
Marion	30	White	6
Marshall	7	Whitley	3
Martin	1		
Miami	6		
Monroe	3		
		Total	349

TEXT-BOOKS.

In the instruction of the deaf and dumb one great difficulty in the way of their acquiring a knowledge of the correct use of the English language has been the want of proper text-books. This is especially true of the more elementary books for the earlier part of their pupilage.

To obviate, if possible, this difficulty, by way of experiment, and with the advice and consent of the Board of Trustees, I requested Dr. William H. Latham, one of our oldest and most experienced teachers, to prepare a series of lessons with a view to their publication for the benefit of the Institution.

He cheerfully consented to do so, and, without hope of remuneration, has devoted much of his time and labor out of school in their preparation.

Two of the series of elementary books for the first and second years of instruction have been published at a very small cost, and are now in use in this and several other institutions.

The successful results that have attended their use, and the favor with which they have been received, have encouraged Dr. Latham to complete the third of the series, which is now in the course of preparation.

The Board have felt justified in their action in this respect from the fact, that, aside from the benefit thus secured to the cause of deaf-mute instruction, they have, by special agreement with the publishers, Messrs. Wilson, Hinkle & Co., of Cincinnati, obtained for the Institution the privilege of being supplied with the books at prime cost, which is no small saving, and by which arrangement all that has been paid out will be re-imbursed to the Institution in a few years.

ARTICULATION.

The subject of teaching the deaf and dumb to talk has been much discussed of late both in conventions and in the public press. In the twenty-fifth annual report of this Institution, this matter was explained, and the opinions of the ablest and the most distinguished teachers of the deaf and dumb, in this and European countries, on the utility and practicability of the system then in vogue, were quoted at some length. The opinion then published, "that while it is desirable to give semi-mutes and semi-deaf children every facility for retaining and improving any power of articulate speech

which they may possess, it is not profitable to teach congenital mutes articulation," has been confirmed by subsequent reading, observation and experiment. The German method of accomplishing this, practiced for some years in most of the larger institutions, has been superseded by a new method introduced recently into this country from England, by Mr. A. Granville Bell, the son of the inventor, Mr. A. Melville Bell.

The system is denominated Visible Speech, and consists of an alphabet, which symbolizes the action of the vocal organs in producing sounds ; or by which are represented to the eye all the changes of the vocal organs in speaking ; so that a person familiar with these symbols can express any sound of any language, and can understand any utterance of the human voice thus expressed.

This system was introduced into the American Asylum, at Hartford, in 1872, by the younger Mr. Bell, himself, under the most favorable circumstances for testing its practicability. We have waited the results of this experiment with much interest. After a trial of it for two years, Mr. E. C. Stone, the principal of that Institution, says :

"The improvement made by the semi-mutes and semi-deaf in articulation, has been decided. Visible speech has proved a powerful aid in their instruction. The results obtained are superior to those of former years, by the method of imitation. Many defects in speech, which before were beyond our power to remedy, have been corrected. Certain sounds, which are made in the back part of the mouth and are necessarily obscure, have always been learned by the deaf with great difficulty and uncertainty, if at all, because they have been imperfectly understood. These sounds can be clearly expressed by the symbols, and taught from them. Errors of pronunciation can be readily shown, and the correct pronunciation indicated. The ability of the above named pupils (semi-mute) to speak has been increased, so that some have learned to read intelligibly, and who spoke with difficulty, begin to talk more freely."

He says in reference to deaf-mutes : "Our experience indicates that the expectation of giving speech to deaf-mutes as a class, has not been realized, and is not likely to be in many cases. A part of the class above mentioned have learned much language, which they will be able to use in the ordinary affairs of life, but we can not escape the conviction that a large majority of them have not gained sufficient practical benefit to compensate for the time and labor bestowed upon them ; nor are they likely to do so in our Institution

in the time that can be afforded to this branch, although some would probably improve with individual instruction. The speech of some is so imperfect and disagreeable, that communication by writing, by the finger alphabet, or by ready and expressive pantomime is far preferable, while others have utterly failed to derive benefit, and to instruct them farther would be a waste of time."

The above judgment in respect to both of these classes, the semi-mutes and deaf-mutes, has been confirmed by further experience and has been expressed in the subsequent reports of that Institution.

This method of teaching articulation has been introduced into the American Asylum under the most favorable circumstances to test its utility as applied in connection with the system in use there, in which the manual alphabet, signs and writing are used as the ordinary means of communication between teachers and pupils. We trust in their experience and follow their example, rather than in the experience and example of those who reject signs as pernicious, and who rely upon articulation as the chief means of intellectual and moral development.

We, therefore, have adopted visible speech, and commenced to introduce it here, not with the purpose of dispensing with signs and the manual alphabet, believing as we do that they are the best means yet invented of educating the mass of the deaf and dumb, but as a better method of teaching articulation to all that class of our pupils who can be benefited by such instruction.

With this view, therefore, Miss Elizabeth Thacher, a young lady of superior education and of some experience in oral teaching, was selected and sent to the American Asylum to qualify herself for this work. By the favor of Mr. Stone, she was permitted to join a class of two others about to study the system, with the purpose of becoming teachers of it, under the instruction of Mr. A. S. Clark, who was thoroughly taught by Mr. Bell, and who has had charge of this department of instruction in that institution from the first, and who perhaps understands the system, in its application to the education of the deaf and dumb, better than any one else in this country.

Of Miss Thacher's qualifications, after she had completed the course of preparation, Mr. Clark says: "Although Miss Thacher entered the class somewhat late she is, in my judgment, thoroughly acquainted with the principles and theory of Visible Speech. She has also seen and acquired enough of the practical application of it, to enable her to enter upon the work of teaching articulation to deaf-mutes with all possible success. While time is necessary to

obtain very appreciable results, I am sure that she will be able to prove the practical value and utility of Mr. Bell's system. I believe that you will obtain from the employment of one who understands vocal physiology, as Miss Thacher does, such results as will satisfy you and be a blessing to many of your pupils."

Miss Thacher entered upon the discharge of her duties at the beginning of the term, and is prosecuting the work with a zeal and energy that promises success.

THE FINANCES.

By the provisions of the law, the fiscal year of the Institution, in common with that of the State, ends on the 31st of October, but for some years past the annual appropriations for current expenses are made for the years ending on the 31st of March.

The law, which makes provision for the clothing of indigent pupils, allows forty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary in each case. This expenditure, in the first instance, is paid out of the current expense fund, and the accounts for it are made out once a year against the several counties from which such pupils are sent, and filed with the Treasurer of State, who collects the same from the County Treasurers, when he makes with them his annual settlements, and the amount thus refunded is placed to the credit of the current expense fund of the Institution. The accounts thus settled, are taken to the counties and go before the County Commissioners, whose duty it is to examine them, and if, in any case, they find that the parents or guardians of any of the pupils thus clothed are able to pay for their clothing thus furnished, and have neglected to do so, they can order the same to be collected with ten per cent. damages. The law also, on the same conditions, allows the payment of funeral expenses in case of the death of any pupil at the Institution, and in certain cases, the transportation of pupils to and from their homes in vacation. The law is wise in its provisions, well guarded, and has worked much good to the indigent class of our pupils. Without such aid as it affords, perhaps one-fourth of the pupils could not avail themselves of the education here afforded them.

The appropriation for the construction of sewers, has been used in accordance with the terms of the grant. This improvement was entered upon last fall and completed before cold weather set in; and has proved not only a great convenience but a complete relief from the evils suffered so long from the want of it.

By an Act of the Common Council of Indianapolis, we were permitted to connect with the city sewers, and thus secure an outlet to the drainage from the whole establishment; for which before we were dependent upon sinks and open drains, manifestly detrimental to the health, and an offence to the surrounding neighborhood.

The shops are supported by the profits on the sale of articles manufactured by the pupils. The past year has been an unusually hard one. The shops, in common with almost all kind of business, have suffered from the hard times. The failure of several of our customers, by which several hundred dollars the past season were lost, has prevented us from purchasing the usual amount of material with which to commence the present year.

All bills, as well for the shop as for current expenses and improvements, are audited by the Board of Trustees, and no one is settled, except on their order.

In the appendix to the report will be found a schedule of all the bills allowed and paid, on the several accounts of current expenses, shops and improvements, to whom paid, for what purpose, and the amount of each payment.

We present below, under each head, the receipts, and a brief classified statement of the payments for the year, for convenient reference.

*CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements for
the Year ending October 31, 1876.*

I. ON ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

Receipts.

From balance in Treasury Nov. 1, 1875.....	\$28,687 30
From annual appropriation for the year ending March 31, 1877.....	60,000 00
From counties for clothing furnished indi- gent pupils.....	3,054 89
Amounting to.....	<hr/> \$91,742 19

Payments.

For provisions and groceries.....	\$17,343 81
For wages of kitchen help.....	1,384 76
For wages of dining-room help.....	810 00
For wood and coal.....	3,508 40
For water rent.....	336 30
For illuminating gas.....	872 10
For wages of engineer, fireman and watch- man	1,710 00
For services of President, Trustees and Sec- retary of Board.....	880 43
For services of Superintendent, Steward, Matron and Housekeeper.....	3,804 16
For services of professors and teachers.....	15,925 12
For school books and stationery.....	816 51
For publishing primary reader.....	195 95
For annals of the deaf and dumb.....	145 50
For transportation of pupils.....	399 03
For printing, postage and advertising.....	151 00
For medicines and medical attendance.....	796 20
For services of nurses.....	300 00
For services of visitors' attendant.....	180 00
For repairs and improvements.....	4,036 17
For furniture and furnishing goods.....	3,746 04
For services of laundry help.....	840 00
For services of chamber help.....	624 00
For services of hostler and teamster.....	600 00
For provender, cows and hogs.....	796 60
For banner and photographs of buildings for Centennial Exposition.....	65 00
For automatic gas saver.....	85 00
For expenses of delegate to American Con- ference of Superintendents of Deaf and Dumb Institutions.....	73 10
For dentistry.....	17 50
For sewing machines.....	56 20
For clothing furnished indigent pupils.....	3,054 89
<hr/>	
Total payments.....	\$63,553 77
<hr/>	
Balance unexpended.....	\$28,188 42

II. ON ACCOUNT OF SEWERS.

Receipts.

From specific appropriation.....	\$3,000 00
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Payments.

For construction of sewer and side drains...	\$2,993 10
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Balance in Treasury....		\$6 90
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IV. ON ACCOUNT OF SHOPS, FARM, AND GARDEN.

Receipts.

From balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1875.....	\$219 60
From sale of boots and shoes.....	1,610 45
From sale of cabinet work.....	912 10
From work done in sewing room.....	388 69
From work done in chair shop.....	1,006 11
From sale of articles from farm and garden	1,160 95

Amounting to.....	\$5,297 90
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Payments.

For support of shoe shop.....	\$1,941 88
For support of cabinet shop.....	1,192 70
For support of tailor shop.....	250 00
For support of chair shop.....	1,039 25
For work and stock on farm and garden....	780 20

Amounting to.....	\$5,203 93
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Balance on hand.....	\$93 97
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ESTIMATE FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

The Superintendent is required by law to make and present, at each biennial session of the Legislature, an estimate of the probable sum necessary for defraying the annual current expenses of the Institution for the ensuing two years.

In making up this estimate, the best criteria are the experience of the past and the probable number of beneficiaries and the cost of supplies. Since 1870 up to last year the cost of instruction and

support, including everything but clothing, has varied very little in this Institution from \$240 per pupil per annum. In few, if any, of the Institutions, where provision is made per capita, is a less sum allowed than this. The two institutions in New York City, the one in Buffalo, the one at Rochester, and the one at Rome, are each allowed, for the board, lodging and tuition of each pupil, \$300 a year. In Pennsylvania the charge is \$280, and at Northampton, from each of the New England States, \$250. Taking the large institutions, East and West, supported on the same bases as this, the average cost per pupil in them is certainly not less than it has been here.

The cost of provisions, fuel, lights and some other articles of consumption are considerably less than they were. On this account we think the estimate may be twenty-five dollars less per pupil than it was two years ago.

The department of Articulation has been added, and, on this account, there will be some increased expense not heretofore incurred, for which provisions should be made.

The buildings are in good state of repair, except as to the external wood work which will need re-painting the coming summer.

If the estimated increase of pupils be allowed there will be additional beds and furnishing to be purchased.

Taking into view all the circumstances of the case, we are of the opinion that, for the current expenses of the Institution for the ensuing two years, the cost per pupil will be \$215, and that the number of pupils to be provided for will be not less than three hundred and ten.

The following estimate is therefore respectfully submitted :

For current expenses for the year ending March	
31, 1878.....	\$66,650
For current expenses for the year ending March	
31, 1879.....	66,650

The law passed by the last General Assembly, prohibiting the Benevolent Institutions from making any improvements not authorized nor provided for beforehand, makes it necessary that we should specify such as will be needed, and submit their propriety, with an estimate of their probable cost, to the consideration of the General Assembly.

The fence, on the north and west sides of the front grounds, is

now decayed and will have to be renewed. We recommend an iron fence, somewhat like the one recently constructed round the State Female Reformatory for Women and Girls, only not so high nor so heavy. A suitable one, of this material, we are informed, can be constructed, at the low price iron is now sold, for about three dollars and fifty cents per foot, or the whole completed for about four thousand and nine hundred dollars. A proper wooden fence, if it is thought best to make one of that material, it is estimated, can be made for about fifty cents a foot, or the whole, including gates and painting, for about seven hundred dollars. The latter would be the cheaper, but the former would be the more appropriate, and, in the end, perhaps, the more economical of the two.

The fence which separates the boys' playgrounds from the Central Railway is much decayed, and will soon have to be replaced by a new one. This ought to be a high close-board fence, to protect the pupils from harm from the running of the cars. The distance to be fenced is eighty rods, and will, it is estimated, cost, properly constructed, about three dollars and twenty-five cents a rod; or in all, about two hundred and sixty dollars.

And also, the thirty-five acre field owned by the Institution, and used as a meadow, is badly needing a new fence on the north and west sides of it. Originally it was fenced all round with rails, and several years ago, the rails having decayed, a substantial board fence was made on the south and east sides of the field and the best of the rails left used in re-setting the fence on the other two sides. This part now has become so old and rotten as no longer to serve as a protection against the stock that runs at large. The length of this fence, proposed to be made, is one hundred and fifty rods; and the cost, substantially made of posts and boards, will be about one dollar and eighty cents a rod, or two hundred and seventy dollars in all.

All of these improvements are deemed very necessary to be made within the next two years, and are laid before the Board for their consideration. If they meet with their concurrence and approval, they are respectfully asked to submit the same to the Legislature about to convene, and solicit their authorization and the appropriation of the required means for their construction.

ESTIMATE FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

For iron fence for front grounds.....	\$4,900
For fence next Central Railway.....	260
For board fence for meadow.....	270
Total estimate.....	<u>\$5,430</u>

THE WORK DEPARTMENT.

This department of the Institution has always been considered second in importance only to the intellectual and moral culture of the pupils. The training of them in habits of industry and the practice of some useful occupation has always been considered a necessary part of their education, and has been constantly kept in view.

When the number of pupils was small, it was comparatively easy to find suitable employment for all in the hours, not devoted to study, but since they have increased so largely, it has been found almost impossible to do this, without building new shops, and thus largely augmenting the expense. From the first the support of this department has been paid out of the profits on the sale of the articles manufactured by the pupils. Since the increase of pupils and the decrease of the average age of those in attendance, an increased difficulty has been found in keeping this up, and at the same time securing the full benefits to all of them of this important part of their training. The shops, it is found, will not accommodate at one time all who wish to learn the several trades carried on for their benefit, or if they were all admitted, the foreman of each shop could not instruct so many at once to advantage, especially as he has to teach each one mainly by example, and has to do for each one some part of almost every job. The consequence was that many of them had to wait their turn, and there was not so much work done in proportion to the number engaged, nor was it so well done. The foreman could instruct a class of fifteen at a time, but he could not well manage to teach forty-five boys all together.

It is considered for the good of each and all the pupils, when in health, that they should spend a portion of each day in some kind of work suited to their age and capacity. To secure this great benefit alike to all, and to obviate the above mentioned difficulties, without encroaching upon the time properly required for study, we

have adopted and introduced the system pursued in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, by which they manage to furnish regular employment to between four and five hundred pupils, with great advantage, and without detriment, but rather, as they claim, with increased efficiency to the school department.

The plan is to divide the pupils into three equal sections, and the day into three sessions. The sections consist of about one hundred pupils each, and each session lasts two hours and a half. The time spent in school each day is five hours, and at work two hours and a half. The sessions begin at half past seven in the morning, and end at half past four in the evening, including time for morning prayers, for the changes from school to shop and from shop to school and for dinner. The sections alternate once a month, so that the section that is engaged one month in the shop the first session of the day, will, the following month, change to the school, and so on through the term with each section; thus equalizing the advantages as to the time of day both for the school and work.

The plan was introduced at the beginning of the term, and is working well. It was feared that the changes from one department to another would create confusion and loss of time. But it has not; after the first few days, and when the teachers and pupils came to understand it, it has worked harmoniously and with but little trouble.

Not as much work, perhaps, has been done, but it has been better done, and the pupils are, it is believed, improving faster; for now the master of the shop has the whole day to accomplish in the way of instruction, what heretofore was crowded into two or three hours.

RESIGNATIONS AND CHANGES.

But few changes have taken place in the teachers and officers of the Institution the past year.

Mr. Ezra G. Valentine, who for three years served the Institution as one of its most able and efficient instructors, very much to the regret of all the teachers, officers and pupils, resigned his position here to engage, in accordance with a purpose long entertained, in the study of law, and retired at the close of the last term.

The only change that has taken place among the resident officers is, that of Housekeeper, Miss Catharine Hewitt, who served in this capacity during the last year acceptably, and who also resigned in September last, to engage in another occupation. This vacancy has

been filled by the re-appointment of Mrs. A. Broadrup, who formerly held the office for several years, and who, after a year's absence, returned at the opening of the session, and has re-entered upon the discharge of her duties with her accustomed zeal and energy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In behalf of the pupils of the Institution, we tender our sincere thanks to the editors and publishers of the following newspapers and periodicals, which have been generously contributed by them to the Institution the past year :

The Evening News, Logansport Pharos, Madison Weekly Courier, The Standard, The Methodist, Benham's Musical Review, Church's Musical Review, The Silent World, The Chronicle, The Deaf-Mute Advance, The Western Christian Advocate, The North-Western Christian Advocate, The Ladies' Repository, The Deaf-Mute Journal, The Standard, Anderson Democrat, The Vincennes Sun, Annals of the Deaf and Dumb, Delphi Journal, Cambridge City Tribune, The Noblesville Ledger, The Seymour Democrat, Newcastle Courier, Rockville Republican, Wabash Plaindealer, The Lafayette Weekly Courier, The Deaf-Mute Mirror, Goodson Gazette, Kentucky Deaf-Mute, Religious Telescope, Journal of Nebraska, DeKalb Republican, Deaf-Mute Index, The Deaf-Mute Kansas Star, The Tipton Republican, The Gopher, and the Unitarian Review.

For which the editors and publishers have our sincere thanks.

Thanks are also due to the officers of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; Terre Haute, Vandalia & St. Louis; Indianapolis & St. Louis; Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis; Indianapolis & Vincennes; Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago; Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis; Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and Evansville & Chicago railroads, for their continued favors to the pupils in conveying them to and from their homes in vacation, at reduced rates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS MAC INTIRE,

Superintendent.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

Indianapolis, November 1, 1876.

APPENDIX.



CATALOGUE.

Catalogue of Pupils admitted to the Institution for the year ending
October 31st, 1876.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Ackerman, Mary.....	Kendallville.....	Noble.
Adams, Florence.....	Galveston.....	Cass.
Adams, Francis.....	Edinburg.....	Johnson.
Adams, John S.....	Lizton	Hendricks.
Allison, Harry B.....	Greencastle	Putnam.
Allman, James M.....	Monticello.....	White.
Anderson, Charles T.....	Veedersburg.....	Fountain.
Andrews, Caleb S.	West Newton.....	Morgan.
Arnold, Cora B.....	Martinsville	Morgan.
Ausbern, Wm. H.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.
Bailey, Lewis C.....	Aurora.....	Dearborn.
Baker, Daniel A.....	East Shoals	Martin.
Baxter, Amelia A.....	Charlestown	Clark.
Barr, Curtis M.....	Edwardsport	Wayne.
Banta, Beaufort.....	Logansport.....	Cass.
Beckman, Christina.....	Blue Creek	Franklin.
Beckman, Wm. H.....	Blue Creek.....	Franklin.
Benson, Sadie.....	Westfield.	Hamilton.
Berg, Albert.....	Lafayette.....	Tippecanoe.
Berger, Emma.....	Coesse.....	Whitley.
Betsiner, Emeline.....	Kentland	Newton.
Beirhaus, Henry.....	Vincennes	Knox.
Binkley, Edmund.....	Jacksonburg.....	Wayne.
Bippus, Maggie.....	Worthington... ..	Greene.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Bishop, Wm. H.....	Burnettsville.....	White.
Bishop, Albert C.....	Richmond	Wayne.
Bixler, Joseph B.....	Wakarusa.....	Elkhart.
Black, Dora.....	Goodland.	Newton.
Blount, William.....	Evansville.. ..	Vanderburg.
Bockman, David A.....	Bloomington	Monroe.
Bonebrake, Allen D.....	Montezuma.....	Vermillion.
Bolin, Floyd L.....	New Albany	Floyd.
Bonnet, John.....	Madison.....	Jefferson.
Boring, Mary.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Boyd, John L.....	Cambridge City.....	Wayne.
Bowers, George W.....	Greencastle.....	Putnam.
Bragg, Clark	Noblesville.. ..	Hamilton.
Briant, Sallie.....	North Vernon.....	Jennings.
Brice, Rosa Ann.....	Logansport.. ..	Cass.
Brothers, Chloe.....	New Paris.....	Elkhart.
Brothers, Orien.....	Ogden..	Henry.
Brown, Carrie V.....	Poston..	Ripley.
Brown, Ambrose.....	Manhattan	Putnam.
Brown, Jerome E.....	Manhattan.....	Putnam.
Bruner, Minty Jane.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Burkhart, Henry.....	Richmond	Wayne.
Butcher, Peter R.....	Bear Creek.....	Jay.
Butcher, Rebecca.....	Bear Creek.....	Jay.
Burton, Carrie.....	Mitchell.....	Lawrence.
Byerly, Mary Maude.....	Knightstown.. ..	Henry.
Cain, Silas S.....	Vienna.	Scott.
Carlisle, George W.....	Plymouth	Marshall.
Carson, Margaret.....	Tetersburg.. ..	Tipton.
Cavanaugh, John.....	Indianapolis	Marion.
Chandler, Martha.....	Smithville	Monroe.
Clarke, George.. ..	Huntington.	Huntington.
Clawson, Abram B.....	Veedersburg	Fountain.
Coers, John Henry.....	Ray's Crossing.....	Shelby.
Coker, Arabella.....	Marco..	Greene.
Coker, Franklin.....	Bloomfield.....	Greene.
Cole, John H.....	Roseville.....	Parke.
Collins, Mahlin V.....	Tipton.....	Tipton.
Comley, James.....	Gallaudet.	Marion.
Cooper, Mellissa.....	Boxley.	Hamilton.
Coppock, Emmaretta.....	Xenia.....	Miami.
Cox, Melville E.....	Zionsville	Boone.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Cripe, Elias P.....	Goshen.....	Elkhart.
Cronkhite, Sidney.....	Marshfield.....	Warren.
Cross, Jesse R.....	Laporte	Laporte.
Crummitt, Hirman.....	Ossian.....	Wells.
Culley, Wm.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.
Daly, Charles.....	Peru.	Miami.
Dantzer, Charles O.....	Indianapolis	Marion.
Dare, John S.....	Bloomington	Parke.
Daseka, George.....	Francisville.	Pulaski.
Davis, William F.....	Lexington	Scott.
Day, Catharine F.....	Scipio.....	Jennings.
Deische, Catharine E.....	McGrawsville.....	Miami.
Delanty, Thomas.....	Jeffersonville.....	Clark.
Delp, John H.....	Clinton	Vermillion.
Dewester, John.....	Manilla	Rush.
Dinsmore, Clara B.	Hillsdale.	Vermillion.
Doan, Clifford F.....	Richmond	Wayne.
Drake, Hugh R.....	Lima.....	Lagrange.
Dunn, Elizabeth.....	Ridgeville	Randolph.
Edwards, Arena.....	Enterprise	Spencer.
Eldridge, Minnie.....	Lagrange.....	Lagrange.
Emarling, Sarah J.....	Roanoke..	Huntington.
Embers, James C.....	Vincennes.....	Knox.
Evans, Thomas O	Lowell.	Lake.
Evans, William J.....	Wolf Lake.....	Noble.
Evans, Jonah E.....	Wolf Lake.....	Noble.
Farrington, Willis A.	Deep River.....	Lake.
Fisher, John A.....	Francisville.	Tippecanoe.
Fladarghan, Reika.....	Waymansville.....	Bartholomew.
Flinn, Theodore C.....	Fort Wayne	Allen.
Fluke, Arta.....	Pierceton.....	Kosciusko.
Fortney, Martha J.....	Kokomo..	Howard.
Fortney, John.....	Kokomo..	Howard.
Foster, Tabitha.....	Galveston	Cass.
French, Charles M.....	Wabash	Wabash.
Fuhrman, Rosina.....	Decatur	Adams.
Gathier, Robert J.....	Jeffersonville.....	Clark.
Gaugh, Jacob	Hazleton.....	Gibson.
George, Mary J.....	Sullivan	Sullivan.
George, Lydia F.....	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.
Garber, Harriet	New Goshen.....	Vigo.
Girard, Reuben.....	Angola.....	Steuben.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Gillespie, Mary A.....	Rising Sun.....	Ohio.
Graham, Alice A.....	Ligonier.. ..	Noble.
Graper, Henry A.....	Haubstadt	Gibson.
Gregory Charles E.....	Michigan City.....	Laporte.
Guard, Silas H.....	Lawrenceburg.....	Dearborn.
Guard, Abiah H.....	Lawrenceburg.....	Dearborn.
Griggs, James A.....	Lizton.. ..	Hendricks.
Hall, James	Indianapolis	Marion.
Hanna, James W.....	Logansport.....	Cass.
Hannah, Mary L.....	Rigdon	Grant.
Hannah, Florence.....	Rigdon	Grant.
Harger, Ella M....	Perrysville	Vermillion.
Harter, Philip.....	Huntington.	Huntington.
Hasenstab, Philip.....	Jeffersonville.....	Clark.
Hatten, Charles S.....	Sulphur Hill.....	Shelby.
Hauss, Caroline S.....	Fort Wayne.....	Allen.
Hawes, Jane.....	Lynnville	Warrick.
Hayden, Henry C.....	Cartersburg.....	Hendricks.
Hayes, Anna.....	Lafayette.	Tippecanoe.
Heilbronner, Samuel.....	Fort Wayne.....	Allen.
Hendrickson, Thomas....	Clifty.. ..	Shelby.
Hensinger, Jennie.....	Auburn.....	DeKalb.
Henius, Theresia.....	Lafayette.	Tippecanoe.
Higgins, Albert S.....	Shelbyville.. ..	Shelby.
Hillis, Edward B.....	Jamestown.....	Boone.
Hinkle, William A.....	Logansport.....	Cass.
Hochstetter, Joseph.....	Middleberry.	Elkhart.
Hoggatt, Lydia A.....	Ascension... ..	Vigo.
Hooper, Nancy E.....	Jordan.	Jay.
Horner, Wm. C.....	Bradford.. ..	White.
Hull, Thomas.....	Newville.	DeKalb.
Inlow, Mary A.....	Attica.. ..	Fountain.
Irvin, Otis J.....	Indianapolis	Marion.
Jack, Sarah E.....	Patriot.	Switzerland.
Jack, John P.....	Patriot.....	Switzerland.
Jack, Ida Irine.....	Logansport.. ..	Cass.
Jackson, Charles E.....	Decatur	Adams.
James, Willard H.....	Charlottesville	Hancock.
Jenson, Mary.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Jennings, James S.....	Lynn	Randolph.
Jinks, Wm. H.....	Rich Valley	Wabash.
Johnson, William.....	Martz.....	Clay.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Johannes, John.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Jones, Elizabeth.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Jones, James M.....	Marmont.....	Marshall.
Jutt, August.....	Jasper.....	Dubois.
Karnes, Mary J.....	Farmland.....	Randolph.
Keely, Frederick.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Kellar, James L.....	Eden.....	Hancock.
Kelley, Susan.....	Rockport.....	Spencer.
Kellams, William.....	Newton Stuart.....	Orange.
Kenyon, Lela M.....	Westfield.....	Hamilton.
Kilday, John P.....	Elkhart.....	Elkhart.
Kilday, Dennis.....	Elkhart.....	Elkhart.
King, Mary T.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
King, Mary F.....	Darlington.....	Montgomery.
Kinsley, Ida B.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
Kirkman, Malinda.....	Oakland.....	Howard.
Kizer, Ida M.....	Peru.....	Miami.
Knowling, Sarah A.....	Seymour.....	Jackson.
Kramer, Howard.....	Wabash.....	Wabash.
Kurtz, Lottie.....	Lafayette.....	Tippecanoe.
Lambert, Elmira D.....	Farmland.....	Randolph.
Lambert, Laura E.....	Pratt.....	Clay.
Lang, William T.....	Sharp's Mills.....	Harrison.
Lank, Robert M.....	Montgomery.....	Tippecanoe.
Lawlaas, James.....	Versailles.....	Ripley.
Layman, Oliver P.....	Clinton.....	Vermillion.
Lee, Robert D.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Legan, James W.....	Franklin.....	Johnson.
Lesley, Hettie M.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Linn, Mary A.....	New Corydon.....	Jay.
Linn, Lorenzo.....	Walnut.....	Marshall.
Lolmaugh, Jacob.....	Plymouth.....	Marshall.
Long, Herman.....	Medaryville.....	Pulaski.
Lowe, Emma B.....	Stockwell.....	Tippecanoe.
Long, Richard D.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Lutzenhiser, Wm.....	Decatur.....	Adams.
Macy, Emily.....	Knightstown.....	Henry.
Madden, John.....	Cambridge City.....	Wayne.
Malbeff, Emma C.....	Rochester.....	Fulton.
Mannon, Samuel.....	Greenfield.....	Hancock.
Marsh, Walter M.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Martin, Maria M.....	Newburg.....	Warrick.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Martin, Laura A.	Selma.....	Delaware.
Martin, Ulysses G.....	Fountaintown.....	Shelby.
Mason, Clara B.....	Colfax.....	Clinton.
Maurer, George.....	St. Wendell.	Posey.
May, James H.....	Kokomo.....	Howard.
Meadows, Albert C.....	Vienna.....	Scott.
Meise, Louisa.....	Vincennes.....	Knox.
Merrill, Julia.....	Merrillville.....	Lake.
Merrill, Mary I.....	Monticello.....	White.
Meyers, Louisa.....	Vallonia.....	Jackson.
Mayer, Babetta.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.
Mikel, Delila E.....	Wakarusa.....	Elkhart.
Michael, Theodore R.....	Lawrence.....	Marion.
Michael, Othella.....	Lawrence.....	Marion.
McConnell, Perry A.....	Oxford.....	Benton.
McCoy, Joseph T.....	Jerome.....	Howard.
McCumber, Alfred.....	Hamlet.....	Starke.
McDaniel, John D.....	Bulter's Station	DeKalb.
McGuire, Edward P.....	Southport.....	Marion.
Mooney, Edward.....	Jeffersonville.....	Clark.
Moore, Ella.....	Columbus.....	Bartholomew.
Morris, Charles R.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Morris, William.....	Kokomo.....	Howard.
Morrow, Nat. Field.....	Jeffersonville.....	Clark.
Myers, Priscilia J.....	Lovely Dale.....	Knox.
Myers, Franklin.....	Riley.....	Vigo.
Murray, James.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Neely, Narcissus.....	Brenersville.....	Jennings.
Neff, Sarah O.....	Bristol.....	Elkhart.
Neidigh, Louis F.....	Downeyville.....	Decatur.
Neireiter, Henry.....	Fort Wayne.....	Allen.
Nettleton, Mary E.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.
Newby, Albert L.....	Vernon.....	Jennings.
Newkirk, Martha E.....	Paoli.....	Orange.
Newton, George C.....	Oil Creek.....	Perry.
Nickey, Montford.....	Elizaville.....	Boone.
Nimsger, Mary.....	Tell City.....	Perry.
O'Brian, Robert.....	Clifton.....	Union.
Ofenlock, Elizabeth.....	Fort Wayne.....	Allen.
Osborn, Oscar.....	Bloomington.....	Parke.
Pangburn, Mary C.....	Carroll.....	Carroll.
Pankey, Thomas J.....	Georgetown.....	Floyd.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Parks, Sarah E.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Patten, Jennie S.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Peck, Nathaniel.....	Camden	Carroll.
Peck, Walter M.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Peabody, Elizabeth.....	Leavenworth.....	Crawford.
Peine, Amelia A.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Perry, Christiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Peter, Henry B.....	Pettit	Tippecanoe.
Pischke, Hugar	South Bend	St. Joseph.
Pottmyer, John F.	Logansport.....	Cass.
Price, Ida E.....	Seymour.....	Jackson.
Price, Nancy E	Gissia.....	Vermillion.
Price, Fernando.....	Bremen	Marshall.
Price, Hiram.....	Bremen.....	Marshall.
Priestly, John W.	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Priestly, Hannah E.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Pritchett, Samantha.....	Lizton.....	Hendricks.
Pence, Charles F.....	Almo.....	Montgomery.
Ragan, Daniel P.....	Greencastle.....	Putnam.
Raker, Ethel B.....	Newton	Fountain.
Rankin, Charles.....	Floyd's Knob.....	Floyd.
Ratcliff, Lawrence F.....	Waynetown.....	Montgomery.
Rassicott, Julia E.....	Vincennes	Knox.
Rawling, Emma C.....	Miami.....	Miami.
Reagan, Urias E.	Frankfort.....	Clinton.
Reel, Columbus A	Lovely Dale.	Knox.
Reynolds, Emma.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Rinker, Odes N.....	Darwin	Carroll.
Rhodes, Erastus A.....	Goodland.....	Newton.
Rhodes, Sarah.....	Cherebusco.....	Whitley.
Roby, Harvey L.	Montpelier.....	Blackford.
Robertson, Alfretta.....	Waldron	Shelby.
Robinson, George W.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Robinson, Elijah L.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Rogers, Nancy E.....	Frankfort.....	Clinton.
Ross, Catharine.....	Smithville.....	Monroe.
Rudisill, Allison.....	Arcola	Monroe.
Rush, Hettie M	Pekin... ..	Washington.
Sampson, David C.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
Sansom, James L.....	Evansville	Vanderburg.
Sass, Stanalass	South Bend	St. Joseph.
Scherrer, Charles.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Schroder, John	Logansport.....	Cass.
Sapp, Mary E.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Saxon, John T	Falmouth.....	Fayette.
Schmidt, Louisa J.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.
Scott, Evan Moses.....	Houston.....	Jackson.
Shanks, Anna B.....	Guilford.....	Dearborn.
Scroggs, John H.....	Monticello.....	White.
Skain, Mary J.....	Edwardsport	Knox.
Shaw, James G	Michigantown.....	Clinton.
Shuter, John W.....	Vincennes	Knox.
Smith, John F.....	Burnet.....	Vigo.
Smith Lawrence H.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Smith, Vianna.....	White Lick.....	Hendricks.
Snyder, John.....	Newtonville.....	Spencer.
Sontag, Theodore	Vallonia.....	Jackson.
Sprong, Eliza J	Dupont	Jefferson.
Starr, Charles J.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Stephens, Ambrose.....	New Lebanon.....	Sullivan.
Stephenson, John L.....	Pilot Knob.....	Crawford.
Stewart, Elizabeth.....	Leipsic.....	Lawrence.
Steinwender, Charles.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Stivers, John L.....	Greensburg	Decatur.
Street, Watty A.....	Sweetser.....	Grant.
Street, William W.....	Sweetser	Grant.
Street, Lorena B.....	Peru.....	Miami.
Straub, Henry.....	Corydon.....	Harrison.
Strader, Flora E.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Sutton, William M.....	Bulter.....	DeKalb.
Stone, Lillie B.....	Owensville.....	Gibson.
Swihart, Monroe.....	Auburn.....	DeKalb.
Swanson, Hulda C.....	Laporte.....	Laporte.
Teague, Orris J	Wabash	Wabash.
Teisler, Charles.....	Taylorsville.....	Bartholomew.
Thompson, Rachel.....	Stockwell.....	Tippecanoe.
Thompson, Minnie.....	Monticello.....	White.
Thompson, Frank A.....	Boswell.....	Benton.
Tooney, Michael.....	Columbia City.....	Whitley.
Turner, Bettie.....	Princeton.....	Gibson.
Thornbrough, Wm.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Underwood, Charles E...	Fisher's Switch.....	Hamilton.
Vanderford, John.....	Wolf Lake.....	Noble.
Vandegrift, Mary B.....	Aurora.....	Dearborn.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Concluded.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Votra, Elizabeth.....	Roanoke.....	Allen.
Vornheder, Henry.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Wachtell, Anna L.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.
Wall, Joseph G.....	Delphi.....	Carroll.
Walters, William T.....	Pittsboro.....	Hendricks.
Waltz, Serena E.....	Wabash.....	Wabash.
Wal'lin, William H.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.
Watkins, Laura.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Welch, Anna B.....	Rising Sun.....	Ohio.
Weller, John.....	Fort Wayne.....	Allen.
Wheeler, John F.....	Vincennes.....	Knox.
Whitmore, Willard H ..	Laporte.....	Laporte.
White, Horace N.....	Thorntown.....	Boone.
White, Emmaretta.....	Rensselaer.....	Jasper.
Williams, George.....	Brazil.....	Clay.
Williamson, Ida K.....	Linden.....	Montgomery.
Willits, Charles E.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
West, John R.....	Lynnville.....	Warrick.
Williams, James.....	Hitchcock Station..	Washington.
Williams, Edwin.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Wiley, Ida K.....	Rushville.....	Rush.
Wilson, Arexa J.....	Rockville.....	Parke.
Wilkie, Edmond C.....	Bloomfield.....	Greene.
Witsman, Emily J.....	Waterman.....	Parke.
Woodard, James E.....	Jadden.....	Blackford.
Woodruff, John L.....	Eureka.....	Spencer.
Zehner, James L.....	Wolf Creek.....	Marshall.

Whole number of pupils.....	349
Number discharged	46
Number remaining	303

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS.

Statement of reeeipts and disbursements for the year ending
October 31, 1876.

I. ON ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

Receipts.

From balance in treasury unexpended November 1, 1875.....	\$28,687 30
From appropriation for the year ending March 31, 1877.....	60,000 00

From counties on account of clothing furnished indigent pupils, to-wit:

From Allen county.....	\$111 25
From Adams county.....	10 30
From Boone county.....	25 51
From Blackford county.....	2 90
From Bartholomew county.....	7 15
From Clark county.....	43 30
From Carroll county.....	24 75
From Cass county.....	89 00
From Clinton county.....	31 97
From Crawford county.....	19 43
From Clay county.....	19 58
From DeKalb county.....	7 90
From Dearborn county.....	59 25
From Delaware county.....	2 15
From Decatur county.....	30 98
From Dubois county.....	20 57
From Elkhart county.....	80 25
From Fountain county.....	59 60
From Floyd county.....	39 95
From Franklin county.....	36 68
From Fulton county.....	2 75
From Gibson county.....	60 39
From Green county.....	46 90
From Grant county.....	20 25
From Henry county.....	3 32
From Howard county.....	43 30
From Hancock county.....	73 52
From Hamilton county.....	13 80
From Hendricks county.....	82 80
From Huntington county.....	47 75
From Harrison county.....	14 93
From Jay county.....	80 30
From Jennings county.....	52 80
From Jackson county.....	73 70

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

From Johnson county.....	\$6 07	
From Jasper county.....	4 17	
From Jefferson county.....	2 75	
From Knox county.....	52 49	
From Kosciusko county.....	17 30	
From Lake county.....	11 30	
From Laporte county.....	36 70	
From Lagrange county.....	28 00	
From Lawrence county.....	6 05	
From Marion county.....	147 10	
From Marshall county.....	62 25	
From Miami county.....	72 15	
From Monroe county.....	62 25	
From Morgan county.....	14 26	
From Martin county.....	2 30	
From Noble county.....	105 85	
From Newton county.....	17 38	
From Ohio county.....	14 95	
From Orange county.....	9 45	
From Pulaski county.....	35 86	
From Posey county.....	27 56	
From Putnam county.....	45 92	
From Parke county.....	59 03	
From Perry county.....	5 45	
From Porter county.....	14 75	
From Randolph county.....	51 38	
From Rush county.....	16 54	
From Ripley county.....	12 75	
From Spencer county.....	72 13	
From Sullivan county.....	63 47	
From Shelby county.....	25 59	
From St. Joseph county.....	33 70	
From Switzerland county.....	4 50	
From Steuben county.....	10 40	
From Starke county.....	9 35	
From Scott county.....	15 71	
From Tippecanoe county.....	92 06	
From Tipton county.....	6 60	
From Union county.....	9 03	
From Vigo county.....	140 44	
From Vermillion county.....	58 49	
From Vanderburgh county.....	44 00	
From Warrick county.....	38 63	
From White county.....	55 00	
From Wabash county.....	8 70	
From Washington county.....	36 44	
From Whitley county.....	33 20	
From Wayne county.....	16 40	
		\$3,054 89
Total receipts.....		\$91,742 19

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

Payments.

November 4, 1875. Bills allowed and paid :

To Wm. E Wagoner, for provender	\$20 00
To Sallie Dollarhide, for services as cook.....	20 00
To B. and M. Association, for lumber.....	38 09
To John C. Guisey, for fresh fish.....	44 00
To Over & Krag, for groceries.....	55 71
To Church & Son, for meal and shorts.....	36 29
To G. G. Holman, for provisions.....	57 75
To Aaron Clem, for provisions.....	53 33
To Foster, Blackman & Foster, for lumber.....	14 65
To D. DeRuiter, for potatoes.....	67 08
To W. R. Holloway, for postage stamps.....	15 00
To P. Reinhart, for repairing locks.....	6 50
To Johnston Brothers, for tinware and repairs... ..	25 25
To Indianapolis Journal Co., for printing circulars.....	9 00
To Bowen, Stewart & Co., for books and stationery.....	47 76
To Merrill, Hubbard & Co, for books and stationery...	16 60
To Ind. Fertilizing Co., for soap	41 10
To Hildebrand & Fugate, for hardware.....	31 74
To John Hitchens, for smithing.. ..	8 00
To Sinker, Davis & Co., for repairing heating apparatus	21 56
To R. Frauer & Co., for repairing harness.....	16 15
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for bread and crackers.....	40 99
To M. A. Stowell, for repairing drum.....	4 00
To C. F. Smith, for hops	2 00
To John Johnson, for corn.	14 30
To Aaron Clem & Co., for provisions.....	66 92
To Browning & Sloan, for oil, paint and medicines.....	52 24
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for crackers	23 49
To Everson & Deitz, for provisions	71 86
To Merrill, Hubbard & Co, for school books.....	46 35
To Schwukle & Prange, for smithing	8 25
To C. B. Howland, for sundries	7 23
To Officers and teachers, for services.....	1,725 00
To Domestics and laborers, for services.....	511 00
To F. Goepper & Co., for clothing	110 00
To Indianapolis Gas & Coke Co., for gas	103 20
To Fred Hergt, for meat.	395 72
To The shops, for shoes and furnitures.....	195 73
To Wallace Foster, for clothing.	187 10
To John D. Ballard, for potatoes.....	180 00
To Murphy, Johnston & Co., for furnishing goods	348 14
To J. M. Rifner, for provisions.. ..	343 15
To A. & W. Reasner, for provisions.....	118 45
To Butsch & Dickson, C. & L. Co., for coal.....	398 01
To Browning & Sloan, for drugs and medicines.....	72 81
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	\$5,671 62

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

December 2, 1875. Bills allowed and paid:

To C. Mayer & Co., for clothes hampers.....	\$10 00
To G. G. Holman, for provisions.....	47 00
To Comingore & Co., for feathers.....	40 00
To Murphy, Johnson & Co., for dry goods.....	58 99
To Wingate & Wingate, for provisions.....	26 40
To A. & W. Reasner, for potatoes.....	20 25
To Indianapolis Brass and Supply Co., for steam pipe.	11 91
To Ind. Fertilizing Co., for soap.....	27 35
To Wm. Roduback, for hay.....	21 80
To Bruner & Kiner, for masonry.....	92 75
To Connor & Northup, for hominy.....	3 00
To C. Mayer & Co., for merchandise.....	9 00
To R. Girard, for cutting boys' hair.....	6 00
To Bank of Commerce, for revenue stamps.....	4 00
To Morris, Gorrell & Jones, for queensware.....	13 10
To Centripetal Power Co., for feed cutter.....	45 00
To W. D. Seaton, for hats.....	26 25
To Merrill, Hubbard & Co., for school books.....	34 07
To C. B. Howland, for sundries.....	14 11
To Officers and teachers, for services.....	1,674 99
To Frederic Hergt, for meat.....	451 66
To Domestics and laborers, for services.....	534 03
To Butsch, Dickson & Co., for coal.....	354 88
To Ind. Gas & Coke Co., for gas.....	153 30
To The shops, for shoes and furniture.....	447 66
To Foster, Blackman & Foster, for lumber.....	96 52
To Becker & Schwinge, for groceries.....	131 41
To J. C. Furgeson & Co., for meat.....	84 76
To Ratherback & Co., for hay.....	102 85
To J. M. Rifner, for provisions.....	341 74
	<hr/> \$4,884 78

January 6, 1876. Bills allowed and paid :

To E. C. Brundage, for carriage hire.....	\$2 50
To M. James, for services as Trustee.....	50 00
To J. R. Brown, for services as Trustee.....	50 00
To P. H. Jameson, for services as President of Board..	55 55
To Wallace Foster, for furnishing goods.....	25 00
To J. C. Bunnell, for corn.....	60 50
To J. C. Furgeson, for meat.....	16 75
To John Hitchens, for smithing.....	4 00
To Johnston Brothers, for tinware.....	61 55
To McLene & Northrop, for clock.....	12 00
To C. S. Scofield, for provisions.....	37 50
To Schwiekle & Prange, for smithing.....	17 90
To Conrad Neab, for hose.....	16 30
To Landes, Caldwell & Co., for fire buckets.....	15 60
To J. M. Richards, for brooms.....	25 00
To J. E. Hall, for provender.....	40 40

C HEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for bread and crackers.....	\$41 82
To Hildebrand & Fugate, for hardware.....	31 87
To Browning & Sloan, for medicines.....	52 75
To C. Vonnegut, for hardware.....	22 59
To American Annals for Deaf and Dumb.....	72 75
To Wm. Mulloh, for services.....	4 00
To C. F. Schmidt, for hops.....	2 40
To Wallace Foster, for furnishing goods.....	25 00
To Haugh & Co., for castings.....	14 55
To John R. Firmin, for fish.....	27 32
To Daggett & Co., for merchandise.....	17 15
To Wm. Langenskamp, for copper pipes.....	11 50
To R. Frauer & Co., for repairing harness.....	25 15
To Schweikle & Prange, for smithing.....	20 75
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for crackers.....	23 76
To C. B. Howland, for sundries.....	3 53
To Officers and teachers, for services.....	1,675 00
To Domestic and laborers, for services.....	544 00
To Frederic Hergt, for meat.....	498 22
To The shops, for furniture and repairs.....	227 35
To Indianapolis Coke & Gas Co., for gas.....	123 90
To H. Yorger, for stock hogs.....	125 30
To F. Goepper & Co., for clothing.....	127 00
To Butsch, Dickson & Co., for coal.....	576 18
To Church & Son, for flour.....	740 00
To A. Clem & Co., for provisions.....	118 34
To McCune & Son, for groceries.....	358 90
To J. M. Rifner, for provisions.....	392 26
To Water Works, for water.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,493 89

February 3, 1876, bills allowed and paid:

To Cleveland Manufacturing Co., for flue brushes.....	\$18 00
To P. H. Jameson, for services as President.....	13 88
To J. R. Brown, for services as Trustee.....	25 00
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	65 60
To Wm. Wagoner, for filling ice house.....	100 00
To S. H. Caldwell, for gas burners.....	2 00
To Wiman & Helfer, for repairing buggy.....	4 05
To Water Works, for water.....	25 00
To Merrill Hubbard, & Co., for books and stationery..	7 00
To Murphy, Johtnson & Co., for furnishing goods.....	77 53
To Browning & Sloan, for paints, etc.....	38 60
To Aaron Clem & Co., for provisions.....	77 62
To Ind. Fertilizing Co., for soap.....	35 70
To J. C. Fergeson & Co., for bacon and lard.....	83 23
To J. E. Hall, for meal.....	38 78
To Ed. Harting, for services.....	12 50
To W. R. Holloway, for postage stamps.....	26 60
To Aaron Clem & Co., for provisions.....	33 10

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

To Murphy, Johnston & Co., for furnishing goods.....	\$18 72
To John R. Firmin, for fish.....	23 00
To Morris, Gorrell & Jones, for queensware	5 35
To the Water Works, for water	25 00
To G. G. Holman, for provisions.....	21 25
To Walker Brothers, for fluter.....	6 60
To Adams, Mansur & Co., for rugs.....	4 50
To J. M. Richards, for brooms.....	25 00
To Hildebrand & Fugate, for Hardware.....	7 69
To Browning & Sloan, for glass.....	25 10
To Merrill, Hubbard & Co., for books and stationery..	25 20
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for crackers... ..	32 47
To C. Vonnegut, for hardware.....	33 88
To C. B. Howland, for sundries	8 69
To Officers and teachers, for services.....	1,675 00
To J. K. Tuthill, for automatic gas saver.....	85 00
To Indianapolis Gas and Coke Co., for gas.....	122 70
To J. M. Rifner, for provisions.....	331 70
To Frederic Hergt, for meat.....	447 30
To The shops, for shoes and repairs.....	202 95
To Domestic and laborers, for services.....	544 00
To Butsch & Dickson Coal and Lime Co., for coal.....	318 30
To John Hardin, for carpentering.....	75 00
	<hr/> \$4,748 59

March 2, 1876. Bills allowed and paid:

To P. H. Jameson, for services as President.....	\$13 88
To J. R. Brown, for services as Trustee.....	25 00
To M. James, for services as Trustee.....	50 00
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	66 66
To B. & M. Association, for lumber.....	14 41
To C. C. C. & I. R. R., for freight.....	2 49
To Fred. Weilburg, for milk cow.....	55 00
To Mary Johnson, for services.....	5 00
To Thomas Mac Intire, for traveling expenses.....	8 65
To Reuben Girard, for cutting hair.....	6 50
To G. G. Holman, for provisions.....	47 32
To J. C. Fergeson, for bacon and lard.....	55 50
To Bank of Commerce, for revenue stamps	4 00
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for crackers.....	23 48
To Indianapolis Journal Co., for paper.....	10 00
To The Water Works, for water.....	25 00
To Ed. Muelber, for garden seeds	13 75
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	86 60
To Wallace Foster, for clothes	15 00
To Schweikle & Prange, for smithing.....	20 65
To Johnston Brothers, for tinware.....	7 20
To Browning & Sloan, for drugs, medicines, etc.....	51 01
To J. E. Hall, for provender.....	49 86
To Wm. B. Burford, for stationery	40 45

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

To Conrad Neab, for plumbing.....	\$15 53
To Bowen, Stewart & Co., for school books.....	36 58
To W. J. Ripley, for provisions.....	2 35
To Thos Mac Intire, for services as Secretary.....	50 00
To Merrill, Hubbard & Co., for books and stationery...	18 59
To Officers and teachers, for services.....	1,675 00
To Butsch & Dickson C. & L. Co., for coal.....	259 37
To Domestics and laborers, for services.....	526 06
To The shops, for clothing.....	228 95
To Indianapolis Gas and Coke Co., for gas.....	112 50
To J. C. Furgeson & Co., for bacon and lard.....	133 84
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	416 94
To John Hardin, for carpentry.....	70 68
To Landis, Caldwell & Co., for groceries.....	464 47
To J. M. Rifner, for provisions.....	331 82
To Goepper & Co., for clothing.....	106 50
	<hr/> \$5,146 59

April 3, 1876. Bills allowed and paid:

To P. H. Jameson, for services as President.....	\$13 88
To J. R. Brown, for services as Trustee.....	25 00
To C. B. Martindale, for maps of Indiana.....	2 00
To C. F. Schmidt, for hops.....	2 40
To W. R. Holloway, for postage stamps.....	15 00
To J. S. Benson, for vinegar.....	27 60
To James McVey, for hay.....	55 08
To John Cadwallader, for photographing buildings....	35 00
To J. E. Hall, for meal &c.....	39 43
To Wooton Desk Co., for castings.....	3 00
To Everson & Deitz, for butter.....	75 14
To Eddy & West, for boys' clothes.....	72 25
To W. D. Seaton, for hats.....	33 00
To Indianapolis Gas and Coke Co., for gas.....	70 50
To the Water Works Co., for water.....	42 75
To Browning & Sloan, for medicines, etc.....	31 03
To Walker Brothers, for wringer.....	15 75
To Bowen, Stewart & Co., for stationery.....	23 06
To Hildebrand & Fugate, for hardware.....	24 95
To Sinker, Davis & Co., for repairs of machinery.....	9 92
To A. B. Gates & Co., for dried beef.....	6 00
To W. E. Lee & Son, for fresh fish.....	66 81
To Conrad Neab, for plumbing.....	55 25
To Aaron Clem & Co., for provisions.....	80 52
To C. B. Howland, for sundries.....	7 55
To Officers and teachers, for services.....	1,675 00
To Domestics and laborers, for services.....	541 10
To Church & Son, for flour.....	720 75
To Everson & Deitz, for provisions.....	134 41
To Butsch, Dickson & Co., for coal.....	256 03
To J. M. Rifner, for provisions.....	297 24

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

To Becker & Schwinge, for groceries.....	\$268 99	
To A. Clem & Co., for provisions.....	177 98	
To Indianapolis Gas & Coke Co., for gas.....	85 50	
To Murphy, Johnston & Co., for furnishing goods.....	303 03	
To The shops, for shoes and repairs..	218 80	
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	554 76	
		<hr/> \$6,066 46

May 4, 1876. Bills allowed and paid:

To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	\$60 62	
To P. H. Jameson, for services as President.....	13 88	
To R. Frauer & Co., for repairs of harness.....	15 80	
To J. M. Richards, for brooms.....	27 50	
To J. George Stiltz, for seeds.....	29 00	
To Clem Vonnegut, for hardware.....	27 98	
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for crackers.....	16 37	
To B. L. Case, for carpentry.....	23 75	
To J. R. Brown, for services as Trustee.....	25 00	
To Thos. Mac Intire, for traveling expenses.....	6 95	
To Geo. Huntington, for corn.....	36 23	
To Indianapolis Sentinel Co., four year's subscription..	40 00	
To James P. Burbank, for visible speech charts.....	14 41	
To Adams Express Co., for freight charges.....	1 50	
To Walker Brothers, for fluter irons.....	4 50	
To Morris, Gorrell & Jones, for queensware.....	7 58	
To Wallace Foster, for clothing.....	20 00	
To J. E. Hall, for provender.....	10 31	
To Schweikel & Prange, for smithing	40 15	
To Foster, Blackman & Foster, for lumber	48 73	
To Browning & Sloan, for drugs and paints.....	28 75	
To J. L. Bailer, for repairs of harness.....	5 80	
To Merrill' Hubbard & Co, for books and stationery...	3 10	
To C. B. Howland, for sundries.....	13 50	
To P. J. Reinhart, for repairing locks.....	3 10	
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	474 28	
To The shops, for clothing and repairs.....	203 85	
To Domestic and laborers, for services.....	539 00	
To Omer Tousey & Co., for soap.....	106 25	
To F. Gepper & Co., for clothing.....	375 00	
To Butsch & Dickson, for coal.....	388 37	
To Henry Yorger, for wood.....	229 50	
To Over & Krag, for groceries.....	378 35	
To J. M. Rifner, for provisions.....	223 10	
To Officers and teachers, for services	1,675 00	
		<hr/> \$5,116 21

June 1, 1876. Bills allowed and paid:

To J. B. Langborn, for reports.....	\$1 50
To J. H. Jameson, services as President.....	13 88
To M. James, services as Trustee.....	75 00

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

To John Hardin, for carpentry.....	\$73 56
To J. B. Thompson, soap.....	57 22
To W. R. Holloway, for postage stamps.....	15 00
To The Water Works, for water.....	19 80
To Indianapolis Gas and Coke Co., for gas.....	59 75
To Murphy, Johnston & Co., for furnishing goods.....	40 95
To Hildebrand & Fugate, for hardware.....	11 33
To C. Mayer & Co., for clothes baskets.....	21 12
To Speigel, Thoms & Co., for furniture.....	7 00
To G. G. Holman, for provisions.....	14 00
To Conrad Neab, for plumbing.....	24 25
To Parrott, Nickum & Co., for crackers.....	43 50
To F. S. Newcomer, for services.....	20 00
To H. Leiber & Co., for mouldings.....	11 40
To J. R. Brown, for services as Trustee.....	50 00
To J. Keith, for gas burners.....	1 75
To Nettie Boone, for services as domestic.....	9 96
To Reuben Girard, for cutting hair.....	6 50
To M. Lawrence, for services as nurse.....	15 00
To C. B. Howland, for railroad fare for pupils.....	279 03
To Reno & Blawvilt, for hack hire.....	12 70
To E. Thrasher, for boarding.....	49 00
To C. B. Howland, for sundries.....	45 95
To John Cadwallader, for picture of Institution.....	4 00
To E. A. Fay, for Annals of D. & D.....	72 75
To Domestic and laborers, for services.....	537 08
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	474 88
To The shops, for shoes and repairs.....	197 45
To J. C. Ferguson & Co., for bacon and lard.....	112 37
To Officers and teachers, for services.....	1,641 67
To J. M. Riffner, for provisions.....	197 07
To A. Clem & Co., for provisions.....	130 51
To Robertson & Perry, for groceries ..	189 85
To F. Goepper & Co., for clothing.....	247 00
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	\$4,783 78

July 6. 1876. Bills allowed and paid.

To John Hardin, for carpentry.....	\$70 75
To Browning & Sloan, for paints and oil.....	23 77
To R. Frauer & Co., for repairs of harness.....	2 05
To L. S. Ayres & Co., for dry goods.....	58 48
To Bowen, Stewart & Co., for school books.....	9 05
To Joseph Becker, for provisions.....	16 30
To F. Goepper & Co., for clothing.....	34 50
To Wm. Burford, for stationery.....	8 20
To John G. Hanning, for plumbing.....	6 00
To Indianapolis Gas and Coke Co., for gas.....	52 50
To G. G. Holman, for provisions.....	13 25
To G. W. Vanantwerp, for smithing.....	3 50
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	72 10

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

To Hildebrand & Fugate, for hardware.....	\$5 55
To Parrott, Nickam & Co., for crackers.....	24 30
To R. S. Schilling, for trunks.....	38 60
To Wm. I. Ripley, for provisions.....	51 35
To Wm. N. Burt, for butter.....	5 50
To Conrad Neab, for plumbing.....	6 60
To Samuel Raymond, for smithing.....	5 25
To Merrill, Hubbard & Co., for crayons.....	23 25
To A. Clem & Co., for provisions.....	50 37
To The Water Works, for water.....	22 05
To Schwickle & Prange, for smithing.....	10 05
To M. Wells, for dentistry.....	17 50
To Johnston Brothers, for copper pipe.....	4 20
To P. H. Jameson, for services as President.....	27 78
To J. R. Brown, for services as Trustee.....	25 00
To M. James, for services as Trustee.....	50 00
To Bank of Commerce, for revenue stamps.....	4 00
To Thos. Mac Intire, expenses of delegate convention..	73 10
To M. H. Wright, for sewer trap.....	60
To George Farley, for corn.....	24 72
To A. S. Clark, for tuition in visible speech.....	100 00
To Domestic and laborers, for services.....	494 32
To John Hardin, for carpentry.....	72 12
To Thomas Atkins, for painting.....	40 00
To Kate Hewitt, for services as housekeeper.....	37 50
To Edward Mullin, for seeds.....	1 45
To C. B. Howland, for sundries.....	3 43
To Domestic and laborers, for services.....	502 38
To The shops, for clothing and furniture.....	308 75
To J. E. Hall, for flour.....	176 05
To Wiles, Coffin & Smith, for groceries.....	184 59
To J. M. Rifner, for provisions.....	231 79
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	519 40
To Henry Yorger, for wood.....	238 50
To Officers and teachers, for services.....	3,750 52
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	\$7,501 02

September 8, 1876, Bills allowed and paid :

To P. H. Jameson, for services as President.....	\$13 88
To M. James, for services as Trustee.....	25 00
To J. R. Brown, for services as Trustee.....	25 00
To John Hardin, for carpentry.....	75 00
To Frank Eppert, for labor.....	27 00
To F. V. Cook, for labor.....	30 00
To Thos. Mac Intire, for Secretary of Board.....	50 00
To C. Freese, for locks.....	2 50
To J. G. Hanning, for plumbing.....	9 00
To Wilson, Hinkle & Co., for school books.....	20 42
To B. & M. Association, for lumber.....	45 15
To R. Frauer & Co., for harness.....	15 40

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

To Johnston Brothers, for slating.....	\$79 68
To John Knight, for steam fitting.....	41 08
To Indianapolis Gas & Coke Co., for gas.....	28 00
To The Water Works, for water.....	30 90
To Schweikle & Prange, for wagon work and smithing.	41 50
To Church & Son, for corn meal.....	21 75
To G. G. Holman, for provisions.....	63 00
To W. I. Ripley, for provisions.....	74 29
To J. P. Rhinehart, for repairing locks.....	7 35
To J. E. Hall, for flour.....	25 00
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	22 03
To Mary Corbit, for services.....	5 60
To H. Daumont & Co., for clocks.....	11 00
To R. S. Foster & Co., for cement	60 25
To Indianapolis Journal Co., for printing.....	7 50
To W. R. Holloway, for postage stamps.....	15 00
To E. Thacher, for services and traveling expenses	50 00
To Thomas Atkinson, for painting.....	18 00
To G. W. Vanantwerp, for shoeing.....	12 75
To C. F. Schmidt, for hops and malt.....	2 44
To J. Althouse, for bread knife.....	3 00
To Evening News, for advertising.....	11 00
To W. R. Holloway, for postal cards.....	10 00
To Officers and teachers, for services.....	1,466 66
To Hildebrand & Fugate, for Hardware	84 77
To Adams, Mansur & Co., for furnishing goods.....	279 23
To Foster, Blackman & Foster, for lumber.....	174 95
To H. B. McCune & Co., for groceries.....	134 35
To Butsch, Dickson & Co., for coal	470 95
To The shops, for repairing and furniture	184 00
To C. E. Dickinson & Co., for school furniture.....	85 70
To Thomas Atkinson, for painting... ..	141 50
To John A. Buchman, for carpentry.....	65 00
To Domestics and laborers, for services.....	558 00
To Milton Poudier, for meat.....	199 28
To W. S. Wooton, for safe.....	105 00
To Conrad Neab, for plumbing	117 35
To J. M. Rifner, for groceries ..	111 65
To S. Deringer, for plastering and whitewashing.....	695 68
To A. Bruner, for masonry.....	145 00
To Murphy, Johnston & Co, for furnishing goods.....	356 54
To Wilson, Hinkle & Co., publishing primary reader..	195 95
To Browning & Sloan, for paints and glass.....	94 40
To Byram, Cornelius & Co., for furnishing goods.....	334 41
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	\$6,971 19

October 7, 1876. Bills allowed and paid:

To C. C. C. & I. R. R., for charges on cane	\$1 13
To P. H. Jameson, for services as President.....	13 88
To M. James, for services as Trustee.....	25 00
To J. R. Brown, for services as Trustee.....	25 00

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

To Gibson & Co., for flour ..	\$11 50	
To J. C. Furgeson & Co., for bacon and lard..	58 30	
To C. C. Campbell, for map and gazetteer.....	15 00	
To Hidden & Lounsberg, for furniture.....	70 00	
To C. Vonnegut, for hardware.....	43 16	
To John Hardin, for carpentry.....	63 47	
To Indianapolis Gas and Coke Co., for gas.....	12 75	
To J. L. Houdyshell, for labor.....	28 00	
To Lawrence & Miller, for vinegar.....	21 10	
To The Water Works, for water.....	70 80	
To J. M. Richards, for brooms.....	26 50	
To Browning & Sloan, for medicines.....	60 20	
To Singer Manufacturing Co., for sewing machine	56 20	
To W. J. Ripley, for provisions.....	51 10	
To Conrad Neab, for plumbing.....	34 55	
To Comingore & Co., for feathers.....	36 00	
To Hildebrand & Fugate, for hardware.....	23 79	
To J. E. Hall, for provender	9 82	
To J. M. Riffner, for provisions	79 89	
To Wm. Langenkamp, for copper coil	4 00	
To R. Frazer & Co., for repair of Harness.....	9 90	
To J. F. Carey, for barrels.....	5 60	
To J. B. Thompson, for soap.....	21 52	
To E. C. Stone, for manipulators.....	2 40	
To H. Hockensmith, for potatoes.....	22 05	
To H. Yorger, for cow	44 00	
To J. Church, for hogs.....	25 80	
To J. W. Vestel, for seeds.....	5 60	
To H. Knippenberg & Co., for saw.....	4 25	
To C. B. Howland, for sundries.....	3 20	
To J. Burdick, for services as cook.....	20 00	
To Wm. N. Burt, for butter.....	7 60	
To Officers and teachers, for services.....	1,529 00	
To T. A. Lewis, for flour.....	575 00	
To L. M. Fitzhugh & Co., for groceries.....	200 96	
To Milton Pouder, for meat.....	117 57	
To O. Tousey & Co., for soap	185 75	
To A. A. Helfer, for re-fitting buggy.....	111 25	
To Domestic and laborers, for services.....	567 83	
To Merrill, Hubbard & Co., for school books.....	179 27	
To Spiegel, Thomas & Co., for chairs.....	102 16	
To Severin, Ostermeyer & Co., for groceries.....	200 75	
To Haskit & Hetselgesser, for medicines	103 78	
To The shops, for work done.....	91 10	
To F. T. Holland & Co., for groceries.....	656 20	
To Morris, Gorrel & Jones, for queensware.....	289 39	
To Johnston Brothers, for tinware and reps.....	245 48	
		\$6,168 64
Total payments.....		\$63,553 77
Balance in Treasury		\$28,188 42

II. ON ACCOUNT OF SEWERS.

Receipts.

From appropriation.....	\$3,000 00
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Payments.

November, 1875. Bills allowed and paid :

To Sentinel Co, for advertising.....	\$6 70	
To Journal Co, for advertising.....	5 75	
To Indianapolis Cement & Pipe Co., for cement pipe...	269 98	
To B. H. Deitz, for services as engineer.....	60 00	
To Bruner & Riner, on account contract for construction of sewers.....	2,366 89	
To Indianapolis Car Works, for castings for man-holes	42 12	
To Bruner & Riner, for balance of contract	241 66	
	<hr/>	\$2,993 10
Balance unexpended, in Treasury.....		\$6 90

III. ON ACCOUNT OF SHOPS, FARM AND GARDEN.

Receipts.

From balance on hand, unexpended, Nov. 1, 1875.....	\$219 60
From sale of manufactories of the shoe shop.....	1,610 45
From sale of manufactories of the cabinet shop	912 10
From work done in the sewing room.....	388 69
From work done in the chair shop.....	1,006 11
From sale of surplus articles of the farm and garden.....	1,160 95
	<hr/>
	\$5,297 90

Payments.

November 4, 1875. Bills allowed and paid :

To Herman Richter, for services as foreman	\$75 00
To James Weaver, for services as foreman.....	75 00
To John Hardin, for services as foreman	66 36
To Kate Gorman, for services as seamstress.....	25 00
To John Hack, for services as gardener	53 95
To Clem. Vonnegut, for hardware	55 37
To H. Beaumhoefer & Co., for cane.....	15 12
	<hr/>
	\$365 80

December, 2, 1875. Bills allowed and paid :

To Deitz & Reasner, for leather and findings	\$227 16
To Kate Gorman, for services as seamstress.....	25 00
To Christ. Rimseer, for labor.....	27 00
To John Hack, for services as gardener.....	27 50
To John Hardin, for services as foreman.....	75 00
To James Weaver, for services as foreman.....	75 00
To Herman Richter, for services as foreman	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$531 66

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

January 6, 1876. Bills allowed and paid :

To James Weaver, for services as foreman	\$75 00	
To H. Richter, for services as foreman... ..	75 00	
To John Hardin, for services as foreman.....	75 00	
To John Hack, for services as gardener... ..	55 00	
To Kate Gorman, for services as seamstress.....	25 00	
To Pupils of chair shop, for overwork.....	23 77	
To Rothsom & Schwab, for flower pots.....	14 00	
		<hr/> \$342 77

February 3, 1876. Bills allowed and paid :

To American Rattan Co., for cane.... ..	\$214 00	
To Boys of chair shop, for over work.....	6 16	
To Kate Gorman, for services as seamstress.....	25 00	
To John Hack, for services as gardener.....	55 00	
To James Weaver, for services as foreman.....	75 00	
To H. Richter, for services as foreman.....	75 00	
		<hr/> \$450 16

March 2, 1876. Bills allowed and paid:

To H. Richter, for services as foreman.....	\$75 00	
To Kate Gorman, for services as seamstress.....	25 00	
To James Weaver, for services as foreman.....	75 00	
To John Hack, for services as gardener.....	55 00	
To H. Richter, for tools.....	11 80	
		<hr/> \$241 80

April 6, 1876. Bills allowed and paid:

To H. Richter, for services as foreman	\$75 00	
To James Weaver, for services as foreman.....	75 00	
To John Hardin, for services as foreman.....	28 83	
To John Hack, for services as gardener.	55 00	
To Kate Gorman, for services as seamstress.....	25 00	
To Boys of chair shop, for overwork... ..	19 92	
To Deitz & Reasner, for leather and findings	155 39	
To American Rattan Co., for cane.....	214 00	
		<hr/> \$648 14

May 4, 1876. Bills allowed and paid :

To H. Richter, for services as foreman	\$75 00	
To James Weaver, for services as foreman	75 00	
To John Hardin, for services.....	72 12	
To John Hack, for services as gardener	55 00	
To Kate Gorman, for services as seamstress.....	25 00	
To Boys of chair shop, for overwork.....	7 23	
To J. W. Vestal, for garden seed	1 50	
To Kingan & Co., for stock hogs.....	109 20	
		<hr/> \$420 05

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS—Continued.

June 1, 1876. Bills allowed and paid :

To James Weaver, for services as foreman.....	\$75 00	
To H. Richter, for services as foreman.....	75 00	
To John Hack, for services as gardneer.....	55 00	
To Kate Gorman, for services as seamstress.....	25 00	
To Deitz & Reasner, for leather and findings.....	166 36	
To C. Vonnegut, for hardware.....	12 47	
		<hr/>
		\$408 83

July 6, 1876. Bills allowed and paid :

To John Hack, for garden seeds.....	\$7 80	
To H. Richter, for services as foreman.....	75 00	
To James Weaver, for services as foreman.....	75 00	
To John Hack, for services as gardener.....	55 00	
To Kate Gorman, for services as seamstress.....	25 00	
To C. Vonnegut, for tools.....	71 94	
To American Rattan Co., for cane.....	214 00	
To Boys of chair shop, for over-work.....	7 80	
To Deitz & Reasner, for leather and findings.....	347 91	
		<hr/>
		\$877 79

September 8, 1876. Bills allowed and paid :

To H. Richter, for services as foreman.....	\$75 00	
To James Weaver, for services as foreman of shoe shop.	75 00	
To John Hack, for services as gardener.....	55 00	
To H. Richter, for services as foreman of cabinet shop.	75 00	
To James Weaver, for services as foreman of shoe shop.	75 00	
To Deitz & Reasner, for leather and findings.....	42 32	
To John Head, for stock hogs.....	50 00	
To Henry Yorger, for stock hogs.....	51 75	
		<hr/>
		\$502 07

October 7, 1876. Bills allowed and paid :

To Deitz & Reasner, for leather and findings.....	\$102 62	
To H. Richter, for services as foreman of cabinet shop.	72 12	
To James Weaver, for services as foreman of shoe shop.	72 12	
To Kate Gorman, for services as seamstress.....	25 00	
To Foster, Blackman & Foster, for lumber.....	143 00	
		<hr/>
		\$414 86
Total payments.....		<hr/>
		\$5,203 93
Balance on hand.....		<hr/>
		\$93 97

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

I. The Institution is open to all the Deaf and Dumb of the State, between the ages of ten and twenty-one years, for admission as pupils, *free of charge* for boarding and tuition, upon compliance with the rules.

II. Pupils will be admitted on the following conditions: 1st, The pupil, well provided with clothes, is to be brought to the Institution punctually at the commencement of each session, unless detained at home by his or her sickness. 2d, The pupil is to remain in the school until the last Wednesday in June of each year. 3d, No parent or guardian shall be allowed to take a pupil out of the school in session time, without assigning satisfactory reasons.

III. The annual sessions of the school commence on the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and close on the last Wednesday of June. *Every pupil is to come promptly on or before the first day of the session, and is to remain until the last day of the same. The only exceptions allowed are cases of sickness.*

IV. The Institution will provide for each State pupil regularly admitted, boarding, lodging, washing, superintendence of conduct, manners and morals, medical attendance, instructions, school books, slates, and all other incidental expenses of the school room, without charge, but will not pay the traveling expenses of pupils in coming to or returning from the Institution, nor supply them with clothing, except in extreme cases of destitution.

V. Those who are unable to pay for the necessary clothing, or whose parents neglect to supply them, it is made the duty of the Superintendent to furnish in accordance with the following legislative enactment:

“That when the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb are not otherwise supplied with clothing, they shall be furnished by the Superintendent, who shall make out an account therefor, in each case, against the respective counties from which said pupils were sent, in an amount not exceeding forty dollars per annum for every such pupil, which account will be signed by the Superintendent, and attested by the seal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Treasurer of State shall charge the account thus certified, to the county from which the pupil was sent, and credit the amount to the current expense fund of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

“SEC. 3. When such account shall be received by the Treasurer of the proper county, to whom it shall be immediately sent upon its reception by the Treasurer of State from the Superintendent, such County Treasurer shall cause the same to be paid out of the County Treasury to the Treasurer of the State. And such County Treasurer shall collect the amount of such account from the estate of such pupil, if he have any, by suits, if necessary, in the name of the county.”

VI. Each applicant for admission should come well supplied with clothing, and on all articles on which it is possible to mark the name of the pupil, it should be written with indellible ink. In all cases, except those clothed by the county, besides the ordinary supply of clothing, the applicant should deposit with the Superintendent a sum not less than five dollars, to defray incidental expenses, repairs of shoes, etc., any part of which remaining unexpended at the close of the session, will be returned. Each pupil should be supplied with a trunk.

VII. The Institution is not an asylum, but a school of learning; hence no one can be admitted or retained as a pupil who, from sickness or from other cause is unable to pursue his or her studies successfully.

VIII. The course of study in the primary department embraces Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, and ordinarily requires seven years to complete it. All the pupils

who wish it, and who will avail themselves of it, are allowed the full benefit of this course of study.

IX. For the benefit of those who wish to qualify themselves for teaching or for other intellectual pursuits, the trustees have established a High Class, and adopted a course of three years' study in the sciences. From among those who complete the primary course of study, the Superintendent may select each year the most promising pupils and admit them as members of this class.

X. It is the intention of the Trustees to render the pupils self-supporting, so far as practicable, and that every pupil, on leaving the Institution, shall be proficient in some useful occupation or trade, so as to be able to produce a livelihood without reliance on the charities of others. In accordance with this design, all the scholars will be required to labor a portion of each day, the girls performing the lighter kinds of housework and various kinds of needlework—as plain sewing, or ornamental work, and dress making; and the boys at various trades, the necessary work about the Institution, and in the cultivation of the farm and garden.

XI. All business letters or letters of inquiry in regard to pupils in the Institution, or those whom it may be designed to place there, should be addressed to THOMAS MAC INTIRE, *Superintendent Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis, Ind.*






















XII. Those persons bringing pupils to, or taking them away, can not be furnished with board and lodging at the Institution.

XIII. Applicants for admission should be between ten and twenty-one years of age.
















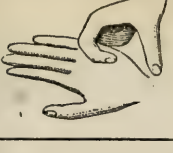








XIV. No pupil, unless under extraordinary circumstances, can be received at any other time than at the commencement of the session.

XV. The pupils are desired and expected to spend the vacation at home.

ALPHABET.

	<i>a</i> <i>A</i>		<i>g</i> <i>G</i>		<i>n</i> <i>N</i>		<i>u</i> <i>U</i>
	<i>b</i> <i>B</i>		<i>h</i> <i>H</i>		<i>o</i> <i>O</i>		<i>v</i> <i>V</i>
	<i>c</i> <i>C</i>		<i>i</i> <i>I</i>		<i>p</i> <i>P</i>		<i>w</i> <i>W</i>
	<i>d</i> <i>D</i>		<i>j</i> <i>J</i>		<i>q</i> <i>Q</i>		<i>x</i> <i>X</i>
	<i>e</i> <i>E</i>		<i>k</i> <i>K</i>		<i>r</i> <i>R</i>		<i>y</i> <i>Y</i>
	<i>f</i> <i>F</i>		<i>l</i> <i>L</i>		<i>s</i> <i>S</i>		<i>z</i> <i>Z</i>
			<i>m</i> <i>M</i>		<i>t</i> <i>T</i>		

ALPHABET.

	B	C	D	F	G	H	J
							
K	L	M	N	P	Q	Q	R
							
S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	Z
							

Thirtieth Annual Report

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

INDIANA INSTITUTE

FOR THE

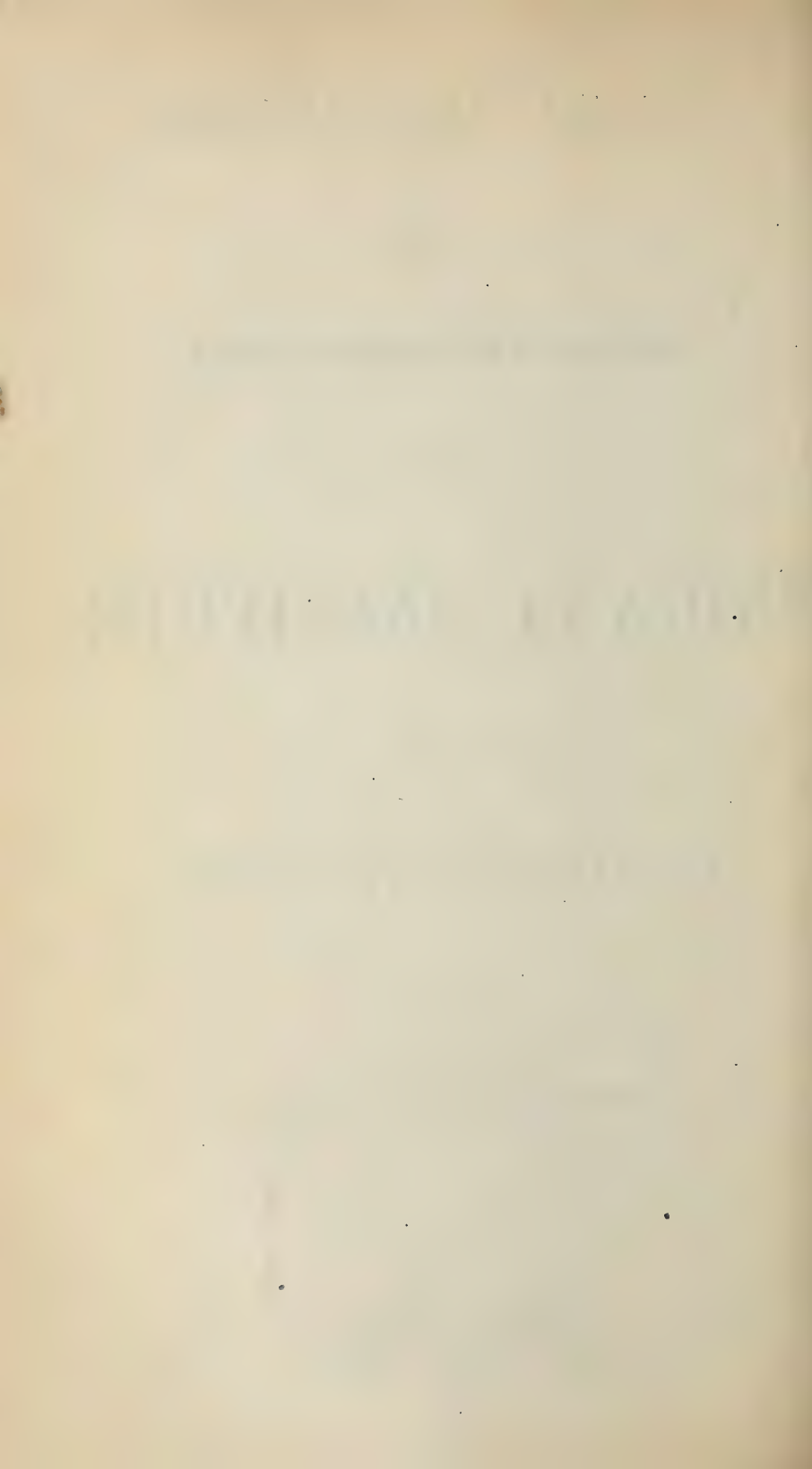
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1876.



OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

P. H. JAMESON, President.
CORTEZ EWING.
DANIEL MOWRER.

SECRETARY.

H. W. BALLARD.

SUPERINTENDENT.

W. H. CHURCHMAN.

TEACHERS IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

J. F. McELROY.	MISS H. A. DAGGETT.
MISS S. A. SCOFIELD.	MRS. C. C. WYNN.
MISS E. GREEN.	

TEACHERS IN MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

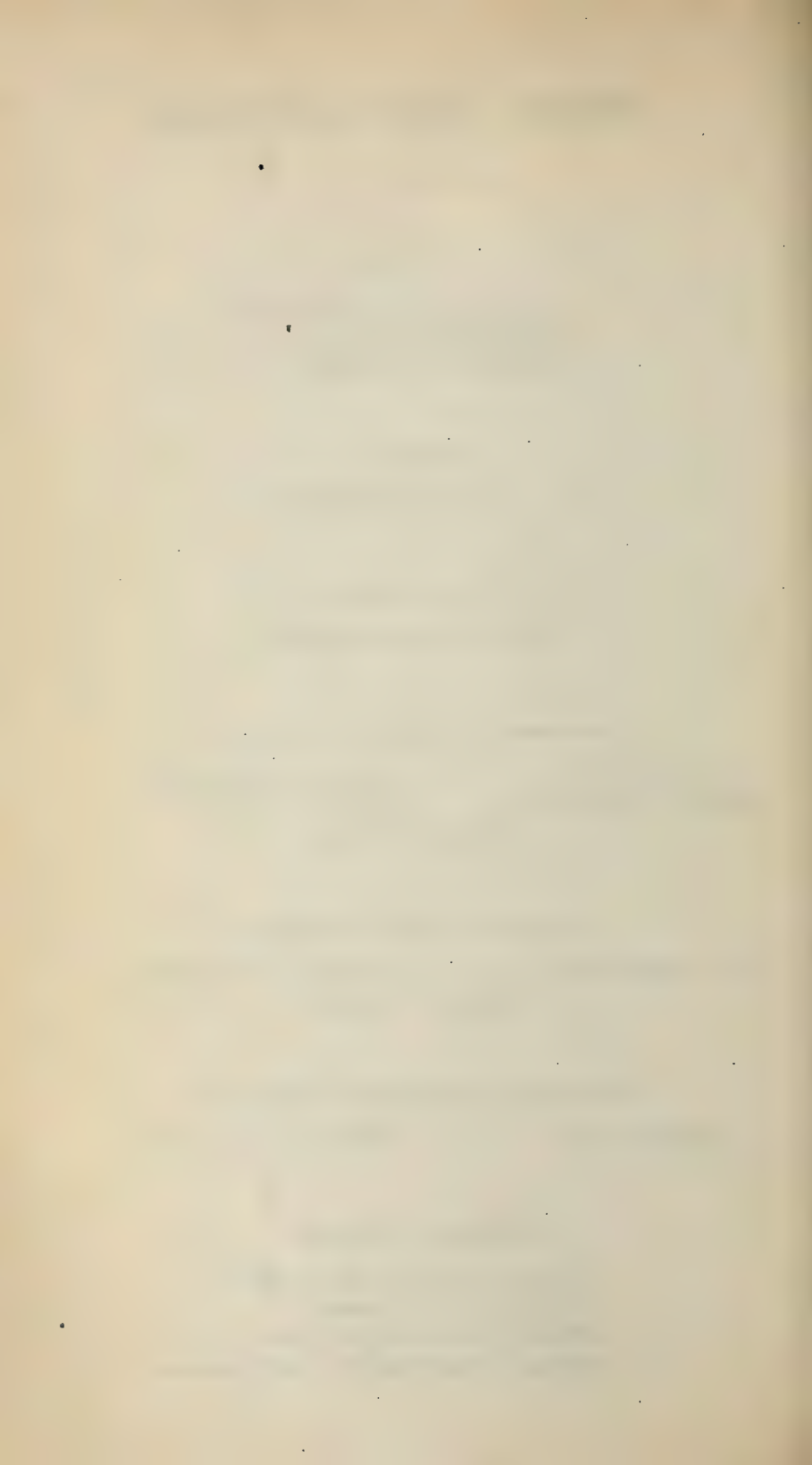
R. A. NEWLAND.	MISS H. A. HANVEY.
MISS S. F. BRIGGS.	

TEACHERS IN HANDICRAFT DEPARTMENT.

J. M. RICHARD.	MRS. S. J. BALLARD.
----------------	---------------------

HOUSEHOLD OFFICERS.

J. M. KITCHEN, M. D., Physician.
H. W. BALLARD, Steward.
MRS. M. F. SPROULE, Matron.
MRS. S. J. BALLARD, Girl's Governess.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of the State of Indiana :

The undersigned, Trustees of the Indiana Instituted for the Education of the Blind, have the honor to submit to your Excellency, and through you to the General Assembly of the State, the Thirtieth Annual Report upon the condition of the trust confided to them, the same being for the year ending on October 31st, 1876.

We have great pleasure in being able to state that the Institution has passed successfully through another year of unabated usefulness without the occurrence of any untoward circumstance. The health of the household has been unusually good, and the tone of the school has been excellent, as to the deportment of the pupils, as well as their progress in the several departments of instruction, no case of discipline having been brought before our Board during the year.

We regard the Institution as being well officered in all of its departments. Of our eminent Superintendent, so widely known abroad and in our own State, as standing among the highest in the specialty to which he has devoted his life, it would seem almost superfluous for us to say anything in the way of commendation. With large experience and unimpaired vigor, he continues to discharge in the most acceptable manner the responsible duties of his post. The other resident officers and teachers have likewise continued faithful to their several trusts, and given renewed evidence of their fitness for the position assigned them.

The respective communications of our Secretary and Superintendent, herewith submitted as parts of this report, contain full details of the workings of the Institution during the year, financial and otherwise ; and to these papers we would respectfully refer

your Excellency and the members of the Legislature for all needed information concerning the present condition and future needs of the Institution.

We cordially endorse each of the recommendations contained in the Superintendent's report, and ask at the hands of the incoming Legislature the several appropriations suggested therein.

In conclusion, we would bespeak for the Institution under our charge, a continuance of that flattering care on the part of the General Assembly that has hitherto been so liberally extended to it, in obedience to the dictates of humanity and the enlightened requirement of our State constitution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. JAMESON,
CORTEZ EWING,
DANIEL MOWRER,

Trustees.

Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1876.

APPENDIX A.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with the regulations of the Institute, I have the honor to submit the following classification of expenses for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1876, together with a statement of warrants drawn for the payment of the various allowances made by you :

On account of salaries of Trustees and their Secretary..	\$880 57
On account of salaries of Superintendent and subordinate officers.....	7,300 00
On account of wages of employes	4,539 50
On account of groceries and provisions.....	9,351 84
On account of stable expenses, including vehicles and repairs	692 43
On account of fuel and light.....	2,945 24
On account of drugs, medicine and medical attendance	424 20
On account of clothing and traveling expenses of pupils	1,600 40
On account of school apparatus and musical instruments	398 00
On account of books, stationery and printing.....	418 50
On account of house furnishing supplies.....	844 90
On account of heating laundry, cooking, bathing and lighting fixtures.. ..	724 32
On account of construction and repairs.....	891 71
On account of postage, telegraphage and revenue stamps	96 85
On account of water rent.....	223 11
Total	\$31,331 57

WARRANTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1875.			
November 3...	1	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	\$138 80
"	2	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	303 00
"	3	Niblock, Merrifield & Co., coal.....	156 58
"	4	Galloway & Carey, covering steam pipes.....	132 30
"	5	Mary Brown, laundry work.....	104 00
"	6	Wiles Bro. & Co., groceries.....	60 04
"	7	Crossland & Sawyer, groceries.....	31 85
"	8	W. V. R. Peck, provisions.....	31 47
"	9	Taggart Bro.'s, bread.....	129 04
"	10	D. Coulter, plumbing.....	88 15
"	11	Close & Wasson, dry goods.....	58 43
"	12	Becker & Schwinge, groceries.....	47 60
"	13	John Dury, pupils clothing.....	18 90
"	14	McQuat, Foote & Co., tinware, etc.....	34 00
"	15	W. I. Ripley, groceries and provisions.....	186 46
"	16	G. G. Holman, provisions.....	66 69
"	17	H. H. Lee, groceries.....	52 65
"	18	John A. Reaume, pupils clothing.....	28 25
"	19	Hibben, Pattison & Co., dry goods.....	31 79
"	20	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	66 25
"	21	Lawrence & Brasier, meat.....	224 95
"	22	Speigel & Thoms, house furnishing goods.....	16 00
"	23	Hildebrand & Fugate, hardware.....	22 20
"	24	Landis, Caldwell & Co., groceries.....	41 30
"	25	Hutchings & Son., butter.....	33 25
"	26	Everson & Deitz, butter.....	33 80
"	27	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	58 80
"	28	William L. Pyle, milk.....	33 48
"	29	The Water Works Co., water rent.....	26 78
"	30	Tousey & Wiggins, lard.....	54 56
"	31	J. Guion, wood.....	315 00
"	32	John Bates, vinegar.....	20 25
"	33	Indianapolis Supply Co., heating apparatus.....	67 21
"	34	Jacob Diefenbach, carpenter work and lumber.....	17 46
"	35	F. Goepfer & Co., pupils clothing.....	81 05
"	36	Brosier & Custer, provisions.....	112 42
December 1...	37	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	108 19
"	38	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	301 55
"	39	Albert Stewart, salary as teacher.....	162 50
"	40	R. A. Newland, salary as teacher.....	250 00
"	41	Mrs. S. J. Ballard, salary as girls' governess.....	100 00
"	42	Mrs. C. C. Wynn, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	43	Miss S. A. Scofield, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	44	Miss H. A. Daggett, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	45	Miss E. Green, salary as teacher.....	62 50
"	46	Miss H. A. Hanvey, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	47	Miss S. T. Briggs, salary as teacher.....	50 00
"	48	American Printing House for Blind, raised books.....	114 50
"	49	Haugh & Co., repairs.....	22 80
"	50	William L. Pyle, milk.....	39 60
"	51	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	79 80
"	52	The Water Works Co., water rent.....	30 17
"	53	Drew & Waddell, carriage repairs.....	19 00
"	54	Wiles Bro. & Co., groceries.....	54 19
"	55	B. Bannwarth, pupils clothing.....	17 45
"	56	W. H. Ballard, marketing.....	57 65
"	57	Close & Wasson, dry goods.....	36 81
"	58	Niblock, Merrifield & Co., coal.....	179 75
"	59	W. V. R. Peck, provisions.....	22 08
"	60	Holland Bro.'s, provisions.....	24 20
"	61	W. I. Ripley, groceries and provisions.....	125 82
"	62	William Spotts, provender.....	30 20
"	63	Taggart Bro.'s, bread.....	126 77
"	64	Lawrence & Brasier, meat.....	210 70
"	65	H. H. Lee, groceries.....	47 65
"	66	Becker & Schwinge, groceries.....	99 70
"	67	Bowen, Stewart & Co., books and stationery.....	25 50
"	68	J. W. Adams & Co., pupils clothing.....	34 50
"	69	F. Goepfer & Co., pupils clothing.....	43 31
"	70	Mary Brown, laundry work.....	120 00
"	71	Hutchings & Son., butter.....	51 48
"	72	The Peerless Wringer Co., repairing wringer.....	20 00

Warrants Issued During the Year—Continued.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1876.			
January 5.....	73	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	\$149 40
"	74	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	301 00
"	75	The Water Works Co., water rent.....	24 98
"	76	Albert Gall, house furnishing goods.....	46 52
"	77	Pettis, Dickson & Co., dry goods.....	118 28
"	78	Becker & Schwinge, groceries.....	55 85
"	79	Landis, Caldwell & Co., groceries.....	53 22
"	80	Hutchings & Son, provisions.....	63 47
"	81	Henry Lawrence, meat.....	251 65
"	82	Niblock, Merrifield & Co., coal.....	282 95
"	83	Wm. Haerle, pupils' clothing.....	22 90
"	84	Taggart Bros., bread.....	122 63
"	85	Haskit & Hetselgesser, medicines, etc.....	81 70
"	86	W. I. Ripley, groceries and provisions.....	69 28
"	87	B. Bannwarth, pupils' clothing.....	18 55
"	88	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	57 21
"	89	Everson & Deltz, butter.....	16 34
"	90	Close & Wasson, house furnishing goods.....	19 66
"	91	John Dury, pupils' clothing.....	16 90
"	92	W. V. R. Peck, provisions and provender.....	61 68
"	93	McOuat, Foote & Co., tinware, etc.....	14 45
"	94	Wiles, Bro. & Co., groceries.....	37 40
"	95	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	106 50
"	96	Speigel, Thoms & Co., house furnishing.....	38 15
"	97	Brosier & Custer, provisions.....	100 77
"	98	Mary Brown, laundry work.....	118 75
"	99	William L. Pyle, milk.....	40 92
"	100	Mrs. M. F. Sproule, salary as Matron.....	100 00
"	101	J. M. Kitchen, salary as Physician.....	75 00
"	102	H. W. Ballard, salary as Steward.....	200 00
"	103	W. H. Churchman, salary as Superintendent.....	500 00
"	104	H. W. Ballard, salary as Secretary of the Board.....	25 00
"	105	Daniel Mowrer, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
"	106	Cortez Ewing, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
"	107	P. H. Jameson, salary as President of the Board.....	55 56
February 2	108	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	67 85
"	109	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	301 00
"	110	Albert Stewart, salary as teacher.....	162 50
"	111	R. A. Newland, salary as teacher.....	250 00
"	112	Mrs. S. J. Ballard, salary as Girls' Governess.....	100 00
"	113	Miss H. A. Daggett, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	114	Miss S. A. Scofield, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	115	Mrs. C. C. Wynn, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	116	Miss E. Green, salary as teacher.....	62 50
"	117	Miss H. A. Hanvey, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	118	Miss S. F. Briggs, salary as teacher.....	50 00
"	119	Wm. L. Pyle, milk.....	40 92
"	120	The Water Works Co. water rent.....	17 00
"	121	H. H. Lee, groceries.....	49 00
"	122	Crossland & Sawyer, groceries.....	28 25
"	123	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	66 32
"	124	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	84 30
"	125	Wm. Spotts, provender.....	18 00
"	126	W. V. R. Peck, provisions.....	19 25
"	127	Becker & Schwinge, groceries.....	78 60
"	128	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	19 31
"	129	Hibben, Pattison & Co., pupils' clothing.....	14 13
"	130	L. S. Ayres & Co., dry goods.....	23 71
"	131	John A. Reaume, pupils' clothing.....	17 35
"	132	J. W. Adams & Co., pupils' clothing.....	22 90
"	133	Jacob Diefenback, carpenter work, etc.....	20 64
"	134	Wm. H. Clark & Co., tuning organ.....	25 00
"	135	Hutchings & Son, provisions.....	59 83
"	136	Aaron Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	97 25
"	137	Mrs. Mary A. Brown, laundry work.....	130 00
"	138	Niblock, Merrifield & Co., coal.....	237 07
"	139	Bowen, Stewart & Co., books and stationery....	24 75
"	140	Lewis & Lewis, meat.....	214 05
"	141	Taggart Bros., bread.....	119 42
"	142	F. Goepfer & Co., pupils' clothing.....	61 70
March 1.....	143	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	105 24
"	144	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	301 00

Warrants Issued During the Year—Continued.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1876.			
March 1.....	145	Jacob Diefenback, carpenter work and lumber.....	\$24 82
".....	146	Brosier & Custer, but er.....	59 17
".....	147	Niblock, Merrifield & Co., coal.....	176 02
".....	148	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	62 25
".....	149	Landis, O'Connor & Co., groceries.....	35 19
".....	150	The Water Works Co., water rent.....	13 82
".....	151	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	50 72
".....	152	Everson & Deitz, butter.....	72 17
".....	153	Wm. L. Pyle, milk.....	38 28
".....	154	Pettis, Dickson & Co., dry goods.....	47 99
".....	155	Backer & Sc winge, groceries.....	73 65
".....	156	Taggart Bros., bread.....	93 01
".....	157	H. W. Ballard, mapketing.....	48 83
".....	158	Richard Essigke, meat.....	182 95
".....	159	Close & Wasson, house furnishing.....	31 60
".....	160	W. V. R. Peck, provisions.....	40 55
".....	161	Mrs. Mary A. Brown, laundry work.....	120 00
".....	162	Aaron Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	74 78
".....	163	Wm. Spotts, provender.....	19 40
".....	164	B. Bannwarth, pupils' clothing.....	19 90
April 5.....	165	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	67 29
".....	166	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	300 65
".....	167	P. H. Jameson, salary as President of the Board.....	41 67
".....	168	Daniel Mowrer, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
".....	169	Cortez Ewing, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
".....	170	H. W. Ballard, salary as Secretary of the Board.....	25 00
".....	171	W. H. Churchman, salary as Superintendent.....	500 00
".....	172	J. M. Kitchen, salary as Physician.....	75 00
".....	173	H. W. Ballard, salary as Steward.....	200 00
".....	174	Mrs. S. F. Spronle, salary as Matron.....	100 00
".....	175	The Water Works Co., water rent.....	12 16
".....	176	Wm. L. Pyle, milk.....	40 92
".....	177	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	51 75
".....	178	J. C. Ferguson & Co., lard.....	45 75
".....	179	Hildebrand & Fugate, hardware.....	19 52
".....	180	Everson & Deitz, provisions.....	143 90
".....	181	Partison & Finley, house furnishing.....	37 45
".....	182	Richard Essigke, meat.....	198 73
".....	183	McQuat, Foote & Co., tiuware, etc.....	10 55
".....	184	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	58 41
".....	185	H. H. Lee, groceries.....	38 30
".....	186	F. Goepper & Co., pu' ils' clothing.....	109 05
".....	187	J. W. Adams & Co., pupils' clothing.....	19 45
".....	188	John Dury, pupils' clothing.....	13 90
".....	189	Becker & Schwinge, groceries.....	84 25
".....	190	Haskit & Hetselgesser, drugs, medicines, etc.....	63 05
".....	191	Taggart Bros., bread.....	133 91
".....	192	T. F. Holland & Co., groceries.....	53 91
".....	193	John A. Reaume, pupils' clothing.....	33 78
".....	194	Pettis, Dickson & Co., dry goods.....	56 65
".....	195	Niblock, Merrifield & Co., coal.....	296 29
".....	196	B. Bannwarth, pupils' clothing.....	18 70
".....	197	Mrs. Mary A. Brown, laundry work.....	120 00
".....	198	Aaron Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	109 81
".....	199	Jacob Diefenback, carpenter and lumber.....	15 00
May 3.....	200	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	140 79
".....	201	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	301 00
".....	202	Albert Stewart, salary as teacher.....	162 50
".....	203	R. A. Newland, salary as teacher.....	250 00
".....	204	Mrs. S. J. Ballard, salary as Girls' Governess.....	100 00
".....	205	Miss S. A. Scofield, s lary as teacher.....	100 00
".....	206	Miss H. A. Daggett, salary as teacher.....	100 00
".....	207	Miss C. C. Wynn, salary as teacher.....	100 00
".....	208	Miss E. Green, salary as teacher.....	62 50
".....	209	Miss H. A. Ha vey, salary as teacher.....	100 00
".....	210	Miss S. F. Briggs, salary as teacher.....	50 00
".....	211	W. B. Wait, paper.....	31 00
".....	212	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	42 50
".....	213	The Water Works Co., water rent.....	13 67
".....	214	Mrs. Mary A. Brown, laundry work.....	119 10
".....	215	Pettis, Dickson & Co., dry goods.....	21 15
".....	216	L. S. Ayres & Co., dry goods.....	31 48

Warrants Issued During the Year.—Continued.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1875.			
May 3.....	217	W. V. R. Peck, provisions.....	\$35 09
"	218	F. Goepper & Co., pupils clothing.....	46 90
"	219	Hildebrand & Fugate, hardware.....	19 50
"	220	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	64 45
"	221	Becker & Schwinge, groceries.....	66 30
"	222	Drew & Waddell, carriage repairs.....	62 70
"	223	William L. Pyle, milk.....	39 60
"	224	Taggart Bro.'s, bread.....	111 24
"	225	Everson & Deitz, butter.....	133 30
"	226	Richard Essigke, meat.....	173 90
"	227	Niblock, Merrifield & Co., coal.....	108 35
"	228	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	81 70
"	229	Aaron Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	66 77
June 2.....	230	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	98 15
"	231	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	301 00
"	232	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	34 00
"	233	The Water Works Co., water rent.....	27 55
"	234	William L. Pyle, milk.....	33 45
"	235	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	21 35
"	236	Brosier & Custer, butter.....	57 66
"	237	Mrs. Mary A. Brown, laundry work.....	120 00
"	238	George Jackson, butter.....	39 90
"	239	Haskit & Hetselgesser, drugs, medicine, etc.....	24 44
"	240	Becker & Schwinge, groceries.....	83 75
"	241	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	84 17
"	242	Niblock, Merrifield & Co., coal.....	102 14
"	243	Andrew Wallace, groceries.....	73 45
"	244	Everson & Deitz, butter.....	18 00
"	245	William Spotts, provender.....	18 45
"	246	McQuat, Foote & Co., tinware and repairs.....	15 05
"	247	Aaron Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	33 83
"	248	Richard Essigke, meat.....	173 75
"	249	Taggart Bro.'s, bread.....	122 19
"	250	B. Bannwarth, pupils clothing.....	23 60
"	251	Bowen, Stewart & Co., books and stationery.....	35 00
July 5.....	252	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	143 86
"	253	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	803 70
"	254	P. H. Jameson, salary as President of the Board.....	41 67
"	255	Cotley Ewing, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
"	256	Daniel Mowrer, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
"	257	H. W. Ballard, salary as Secretary of the Board.....	25 00
"	258	W. H. Churchman, salary as Superintendent.....	500 00
"	259	J. M. Kitchen, salary as Physician.....	75 00
"	260	H. W. Ballard, salary as Steward.....	200 00
"	261	Mrs. M. F. Sproule, salary as Matron.....	100 00
"	262	Mrs. S. J. Ballard, salary as Girls' Governess.....	100 00
"	263	Albert Stewart, salary as teacher.....	162 50
"	264	R. A. Newland, salary as teacher.....	250 00
"	265	Miss H. A. Daggett, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	266	Miss S. A. Scofield, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	267	Mrs. C. C. Wynn, salary as teacher.....	100 00
"	268	Miss E. Green, salary as teacher.....	62 50
"	269	Miss H. A. Hanvey, salary as teacher.....	100 05
"	270	Miss S. F. Briggs, salary as teacher.....	50 00
"	271	The Water Works Co., water rent.....	15 17
"	272	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	27 50
"	273	W. E. Read, tuning pianos, etc.....	28 00
"	274	John A. Reaume, pupils clothing.....	33 45
"	275	J. W. Adams & Co., pupils clothing.....	43 40
"	276	F. Goepper & Co., pupils clothing.....	59 40
"	277	Aaron Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	44 67
"	278	W. V. R. Peck, provisions.....	27 72
"	279	Pettis, Dickson & Co., dry goods.....	33 97
"	280	Everson & Deitz, butter.....	43 36
"	281	H. H. Lee, groceries.....	39 30
"	282	Becker & Schwinge, groceries.....	55 85
"	283	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	82 00
"	284	Niblock, Merrifield & Co., coal.....	28 26
"	285	Richard Essigke, meat.....	168 20
"	286	Taggart Bro.'s, bread.....	111 79
"	287	Landis, O'Connor & Co., groceries.....	66 62
"	288	Smith & Pott, provisions.....	16 29

Warrants Issued During the Year.—Continued.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1875.			
July 5.....	289	William L. Pyle, milk.....	\$31 68
"	290	George Jackson, butter.....	72 00
"	291	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	29 70
"	292	Mrs. Mary A. Brown, laundry work.....	119 25
"	293	W. H. Ballard, traveling expenses of pupils.....	75 05
"	294	W. A. Bradshaw & Son, sheet music.....	16 26
"	295	T. V. Cook, centennial banner.....	30 00
"	296	Peerless Wringer Co., wringers.....	90 00
August 2.....	297	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	104 47
"	298	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	308 80
"	299	Jacob Diefenbach, carpenter work and lumber.....	45 12
"	300	Aaron Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	31 95
"	301	Linder, Davis & Co., heating fixtures.....	103 16
"	302	Indianapolis Sentinel Co., papers and stationery.....	35 50
"	303	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	34 35
"	304	Niblock, Merrifield & Co., coal.....	16 80
"	305	Becker & Schwing, groceries.....	15 60
"	306	Mrs. Mary A. Brown, laundry work.....	80 00
"	307	Taggart Bro.'s, bread.....	21 55
"	308	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	66 65
"	309	Richard Essigke, meat.....	79 60
"	310	Greenrod & Hicky, stone work.....	208 30
"	311	Ford & Noel, provender.....	17 75
"	312	Everson & Deitz, butter.....	45 42
"	313	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	20 00
"	314	Robertson & Perry, groceries.....	27 83
"	315	Albert Gall, house furnishing.....	130 88
"	316	Robert Evans, repairs.....	48 14
"	317	William L. Pyle, milk.....	22 32
"	318	Hagar & Co., piano.....	200 00
September 6.....	319	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	76 39
"	320	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	252 40
"	321	William L. Pyle, milk.....	22 32
"	322	Taggart Bro.'s, bread.....	24 65
"	323	Jacob Diefenbach, carpenter work and lumber.....	61 73
"	324	D. Coulter, plumbing.....	18 30
"	325	McOuat, Foote & Co., tinware and repairs.....	23 27
"	326	Everson & Deitz, provisions.....	48 04
"	327	Speigel, Thoms & Co., house furnishing.....	69 60
"	328	W. V. R. Peck, provisions.....	27 33
"	329	Richard Essigke, meat.....	70 60
"	330	William H. Guion, wood.....	285 00
"	331	E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., scale repairs.....	26 50
"	332	Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	30 00
"	333	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	21 25
"	334	The Water Works Co., water rent.....	12 00
"	335	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	75 80
"	336	A. A. Helfer, carriage repairs.....	105 00
"	337	Aaron Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	33 10
"	338	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	34 65
"	339	Haskit & Hetselgesser, drugs, medicines, etc.....	29 88
"	340	Mrs. Mary A. Brown, laundry work.....	80 00
October 4.....	341	H. W. Ballard, current expenses.....	95 45
"	342	H. W. Ballard, wages of employes.....	252 00
"	343	P. H. Jamieson, salary as President of the Board.....	41 67
"	344	Daniel Mowrer, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
"	345	Cortez Ewing, salary as Trustee.....	75 00
"	346	H. W. Ballard salary as Secretary of the Board.....	25 00
"	347	W. H. Churchman, salary as Superintendent.....	500 00
"	348	J. M. Kitchen, salary as Physician.....	75 00
"	349	H. W. Ballard, salary as Steward.....	200 00
"	350	Mrs. M. F. Sproule, salary as Matron.....	100 00
"	351	Mrs. Mary A. Brown, laundry work.....	79 25
"	352	John P. Morton & Co., school apparatus.....	52 50
"	353	Everson & Deitz, butter.....	51 09
"	354	A. W. Snow, house furnishing goods.....	21 00
"	355	Drew & Waddell, carriage.....	275 00
"	356	Indianapolis Gas Co., gas.....	27 25
"	357	C. Schrader & Bro., house furnishing.....	38 86
"	358	Pettis, Dickson & Co., dry goods.....	50 45
"	359	Close & Wasson, house furnishing.....	33 55
"	360	Am. Printing House for Blind, raised books.....	28 25

Warrants Issued During the Year—Concluded.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM ISSUED AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1876.			
October 4.....	361	H. W. Ballard, marketing.....	73 70
"	362	Taggart Brot., bread.....	41 15
"	363	Henry Schwinge, groceries.....	32 70
"	364	Ford & Noel, provender.....	19 28
"	365	Hild-braud & Fugate, hardware.....	21 28
"	366	Wm. L. Pyle, milk.....	24 48
"	367	Landis, O'Connor & Co., groceries.....	75 57
"	368	Richard Essigke, meat.....	98 50
"	369	Butsch, Dickson C. and L. Co., coal.....	48 03
"	370	John Knight, heating fixtures.....	78 18
"	371	M. Garver & Co., ice.....	22 45
"	372	Stevens, Mayne & Co., butter.....	35 40
"	373	Aaron Clem & Co., groceries and provisions.....	26 38
"	374	Jacob Diefenback, carpenter work and lumber.....	106 87
		Total.....	\$31,331 67

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. BALLARD,

Secretary

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1876.

APPENDIX B.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN :—The following summary is respectfully submitted as the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Institution under your control :

Since the date of our last report little or nothing has occurred outside the routine of former years. With a few exceptions, such as may always be looked for in an establishment like ours, the health of our numerous household has been excellent, and the progress of the pupils in their several departments of instruction and training, commensurate with that of any previous period in our history ; while our corps of teachers, and other assistant officers, upon whom the onerous details of the conduct of the Institution mainly devolve, have abated nothing in the zeal and fidelity with which they have heretofore been credited.

ASSISTANT OFFICERS.

In our corps of Assistant Officers two changes have occurred since the date of our preceding report, as follows :

1. In November of last year Mr. William L. Thornburgh, who had been for several years associated with Mr. J. M. Richard in the conduct of the male branch of the handicraft department, where he had performed most acceptable service, was removed by death and the entire charge of the shops was given to Mr. Richard alone.

2. During the summer vacation, Mr. Albert Stewart, one of the teachers in the literary department, declining a reappointment

for the current session, the vacancy thus occurring was filled by the engagement of Mr. James F. McElroy as his successor.

With these changes our present organization is as follows :

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Teachers.—J. F. McElroy, Miss S. A. Scofield, Miss H. A. Daggett, Mrs. C. C. Wynn and Miss E. Green.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Teachers.—R. A. Newland, Miss H. A. Hanvey and Miss S. F. Briggs.

HANDICRAFT DEPARTMENT.

Instructors.—J. M. Richard and Mrs. S. J. Ballard.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Steward—H. W. Ballard.

Matron—Mrs. M. F. Sproule.

Girls' Governess—Mrs. S. J. Ballard.

Attending Physician—J. M. Kitchen, M. D.

PUPILS.

The number of pupils enrolled during the last school year, which closed on June 27th, was one hundred and six ; forty-eight males, and fifty eight females. Their respective names and places of residence will be found in the appended catalogue marked "C," while the following abstract of the same shows the number in attendance from each of the counties of the State represented in the Institution.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bartholomew	2	1	3
Benton	1	1	2
Blackford .....	.....	1	1
Boone .....	.....	4	4
Brown .....	.....	1	1

NUMBER OF PUPILS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cass	1	3	4
Clark .....	.....	1	1
Clinton	1	.....	1
Dearborn	1	1	2
Decatur	1	.....	1
Delaware .....	.....	1	1
Elkhart	2	.....	2
Floyd	2	1	3
Franklin	2	2	4
Fulton .....	.....	1	1
Gibson .....	.....	2	2
Grant .....	.....	1	1
Green .....	.....	1	1
Hamilton	2	.....	2
Harrison	1	.....	1
Howard	1	.....	1
Jackson	2	1	3
Jay .....	.....	1	1
Jefferson	1	.....	1
Jennings .....	.....	2	2
Johnson	2	.....	2
Knox	1	1	2
Kosciusko .....	.....	1	1
La Grange .....	.....	1	1
Laporte	2	.....	2
Madison .....	.....	1	1
Marion	5	6	11
Marshall .....	.....	3	3
Miami .....	.....	2	2
Montgomery	1	1	2
Newton	1	.....	1
Noble	1	1	2
Owen	2	2	4
Putnam .....	.....	1	1
Ripley	1	1	2
Rush	1	.....	1
Scott .....	.....	1	1
Shelby	2	2	4
Steuben	1	.....	1

NUMBER OF PUPILS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tippecanoe.....	.....	2	2
Vanderburgh .....	.....	3	3
Vermillion	1	.....	1
Warrick	3	.....	3
Washington .....	.....	1	1
Wayne	1	2	3
Wells.....	2	.....	2
White	1	.....	1
Total	48	58	106

Thirteen of last year's pupils having left on or before the close of the school, either on account of completing their course of instruction or for other causes, the number remaining upon the roll at the commencement of the present session was ninety-three. To this number seventeen new pupils have been added, making one hundred and ten that should be in attendance at the date of this report. But on account of sickness and other causes, five of the class of last year have not yet returned; so that the actual number now present is only one hundred and five.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

In both divisions of this department, literary and musical, the usual programme of studies and exercises has been followed without material variation, and it is only necessary to say, that the progress of the school as a whole has been such as reflects credit upon both teachers and scholars.

HANDICRAFT DEPARTMENT.

In this department, as in that devoted to the mental and moral training of the youths intrusted to our care, the usual progress has been made since the date of our last report, and there seems to be nothing to which the special attention of your Board need be directed at this time. Reminding you, that the plan adopted some

years ago for the conduct of the *male* branch of our mechanical department, is such as to relieve the institution of any direct interest in, or responsibility for, its pecuniary results, and therefore, that we have no exhibit to make upon this subject, we present below, the usual abstracts from the books of the teacher in charge of the instruction of the *female* branch.

WORK DONE BY FEMALE PUPILS DURING THE YEAR.

Pieces of bead work.....	2,435
Bed spreads.....	25
Bed quilts pieced.....	4
Chemises	4
Drawers.....	11
Handkerchiefs hemmed.....	288
Napkins.....	93
Night dresses.....	12
Pillow cases.....	121
Sheets.....	96
Skirts.....	4
Table cloths.....	20
Towels	133

WORSTED WORK.

Ball covers crocheted.....	14
Hairpin-box covers crocheted.....	36
Mats crocheted.....	46

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF BEAD WORK.

Credit.

By receipts for manufactured articles during the year.....	\$172 13
By value of manufactured articles on hand at close of year..	251 45
By value of materials on hand at close of year.....	197 04
	<hr/>
	\$620 62
	<hr/>

Debit.

To value of manufactured articles on hand at beginning of year.....	\$189 00
To value of materials on hand at beginning of year.....	181 32

To amount paid for materials during the year.....	\$81 83
To amount paid pupils for over work during the year.....	82 55
To balance in favor of department.....	85 92
	<hr/>
	\$620 62
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INDIGENT GRADUATES' FUND.

In my last Annual Report to your Board, reference was made to the establishment of a small fund for the benefit of indigent graduates of the Institution, which fund originated in a bequest from Mrs. Nancy Fitzpatrick, late of Delaware county, Indiana, but was augmented by the transfer of several prior donations and bequests that had been placed to the account of another fund, together with some accrued interest, until it had reached the sum of eight hundred and twenty dollars and eighteen cents, as shown in the report mentioned. During the past year, this fund drew interest to the amount of eighty-two dollars and two cents, and disbursements were made from it for the benefit of three of the recent graduates of our handicraft department who were thereby assisted in the procurement of the necessary tools for commencing work on their own account.

The following statement shows the status of the fund at the date of this report.

Superintendent in account with Indigent Graduates' Fund.

DR.

To amount brought forward from last report,	
November 1, 1875	\$820 18
To 10 per cent interest on the above, to date.....	82 02
	<hr/>
	\$902 20

CR.

By cost of broom tools furnished D. Lawrence	\$12 50
By cost of broom tools furnished W. Taylor.....	25 00
By cost of broom tools furnished T. J. Olinger..	36 15
	<hr/>
	\$73 65
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Balance on hand at this date.....	\$828 55
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Allow me before leaving this subject to remind you of the great good that may eventually flow from the increase of this charitable fund and also to express the hope that many other benevolent minded persons may be prompted to contribute from their abundance to a degree that shall enable us to gladden the hearts of all needy persons who may hereafter pass from under the fostering care of the Institution, to commence the work of self-maintenance. Surely it would be difficult to find a more humane object upon which to bestow a small sum in the direction of practical benevolence.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Under this head, permit me to recur once more to the oft explained necessity of an enlargement of our main building, in order to meet the growing demands of our State population. This necessity has existed for some time past and every year's delay makes it more urgent. There are to a certainty, scores of blind youth scattered throughout the commonwealth who are, under the constitution and laws of our State, entitled to the privilege of education, but who are practically denied their just rights in this regard, through our failure to provide accomodation for them in this Institution, the only establishment in the State, to which they can look for the educational training that is justly due them.

It is the boast of Indianians that we have the largest common school fund in the union, which means, of course, that our State is amply provided with means for the education of the children of all its citizens. But, be it remembered, those who are smitten with blindness, or in any other way unfitted for attendance at the common schools, have no part or parcel in the benefits to be derived from this munificent fund. For such unfortunates special provision must be made by the people's representatives, and it is meet that this provision should at least be commensurate with that secured to those who are in the enjoyment of all their senses. This is a truth that no one will venture to gainsay.

The conviction is entertained that your Board can not fail to agree with me as to the propriety of urging the importance of this matter upon the Legislature at its next session. In case that body should judge that the means at its disposal will not justify the necessary expenditure in the present financial stress of the country, I beg leave to reiterate here a recommendation made in a former

report, to the effect that you ask authority to dispose of the unused portion of the grounds belonging to the Institute, and apply the proceeds of the sale thereof to the much needed enlargement of our building accommodations. It is thought, that in this way the desired object could be effected without burthening the State Treasury with a direct appropriation.

Additional to the improvement above referred to, I would again direct your attention to some other needs of like nature set forth in former reports, to-wit, the reconstruction, upon a more suitable sight, of our now dilapidated stable building, and a renewal of the roof of the work shop, together with the re-fencing of our north block, or such portion thereof as may be permanently retained in the event of the proposed sale.

But, rather than occupy space here with a further discussion of these topics, permit me to dismiss them with a reference of your Board to those of our previous reports in which they have been considered at some length particularly numbers twenty-six and twenty-seven.

FINANCES.

The total resources of the Institute for the fiscal year just closed, made up of a balance of seventy-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$78.49), brought forward from the year preceding, and the annual appropriation of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars, (\$32,500), for current support, amounted to the sum of thirty-two thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$32,578.49); while our disbursements during the same period, as shown in the report of your Secretary, submitted simultaneously herewith, amounted to but thirty-one thousand, three hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$31,331.57), thus leaving an unexpended balance in the hands of the State Treasurer at this date, of one thousand, two hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-two cents, (\$1,246.92). Adding to the above-mentioned balance the remaining five-twelfths of the legislative appropriation of thirty two thousand, five hundred dollars, (\$32,500.00), for current support of the Institute from April 1, 1876, to March 31, 1877, inclusive, to-wit: thirteen thousand, five hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents, (\$13,541.67), gives us the sum of fourteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents, (\$14,788.59), for the support of the Institution until

the first of April next, at which time, according to past custom, the appropriation of the next legislature will become available.

For defraying the running expenses of the Institute during the term of two years, commencing on April 1, 1877, and ending on March 31, 1879, the usual appropriation of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$32,500) for each year, or sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000) for the two years, will be sufficient; but in addition to this amount, the further sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) will be needed for re-building the stable, re-roofing the work shop, renewing the fencing of the north block, and current repairs upon the premises generally; and should the Legislature decide to make a direct appropriation for enlarging the main building as heretofore recommended, a still further sum of sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000) will be needed for this purpose, including the necessary heating fixtures, furniture, etc.

Recommending, in conclusion, that you ask at the hands of the next Legislature the several appropriations above indicated, and thanking you for your continued confidence and support in the discharge of the onerous duties entrusted to me, all of the foregoing is

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CHURCHMAN,

Superintendent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1, 1876.

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

- Benham's Western Musical Review, Indianapolis.
- Dwight's Journal of Music, Boston, Mass.
- Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, O.
- Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill.
- Weekly Courier, Madison, Indiana.
- Logansport Pharos, Logansport, Indiana.
- The Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, O.
- The Home Visitor, Chicago, Ill.
- The Goodson Gazette, Stanton, Virginia.
- The Philomathean Argus, Ohio Institute for the Blind.

APPENDIX D.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

In attendance during the School Year ending June 28, 1876.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.
<i>Males.</i>			
1	Ballou, Frank A.....	Laporte county.....	Sickness.
2	Beard, Reed	White county	Congenital.
3	Beckner, William H.....	Rush county.....	Cataract.
4	Bomegardener, Daniel.....	Elkhart county.....	Scrofula.
5	Bone, William J.....	Benton county.....	Congenital.
6	Boyd, Edward.....	Owen county.....	Inflammation.
7	Brundkamp, Wm. E.....	Montgomery county.....	Inflammation.
8	Brinkman, William.....	Marion county.....	Inflammation.
9	Carpenter, Charles.....	Wells county.....	Inflammation.
10	Chard, Levi.....	Steuben county.....	Spotted fever.
11	Cook, Enoch.....	Hamilton county.....	Scrofula.
12	Cooksey, Samuel L.....	Owen county.....	Ophthalmia.
13	Cotner, Jacob.....	Bartholomew county.....	Spotted fever.
14	Daly, William H.....	Jackson county.....	Congestion of brain
15	Elmore, John E.....	Clinton county.....	Congenital.
16	Foster, Henry S.....	Warrick county.....	Inflammation.
17	Freeman, Thomas F.....	Jackson county.....	Congenital.
18	Fuller, James O.....	Marion county.....	Inflammation.
19	Gaddy, Albert H.....	Jefferson county.....	Cataract.
20	Hebble, George M.....	Marion county.....	Congenital.
21	Hosmer, William S.....	Cass county.....	Ophthalmia.
22	Johnson, James.....	Wells county.....	Accident.
23	Kelley, William H.....	Johnson county.....	Cataract.
24	Law, George W.....	Warrick county.....	Congenital.
25	Lawrence, David.....	Franklin county.....	Congenital.
26	Lee, G. W. B.....	Warrick county.....	Accident.
27	Main, Lewis A.....	Ripley county.....	Spotted fever.
28	Marshall, Oliver.....	Newton county.....	Brain fever.
29	McGiffir, Charles.....	Floyd county.....	Cataract.
30	McGiffin, John L.....	Floyd county.....	Congenital.
31	Medler, Charles E.....	Hamilton county.....	Sore eyes.
32	Morrison, William J.....	Laporte county.....	Ophthalmia.
33	Morrison, Jonathan J.....	Shelby county.....	Accident.
34	Olinger, Thomas J.....	Howard county.....	Brain fever.
35	Redington, Franklin G.....	Wayne county.....	Brain fever.
36	Reed, Jesse S.....	Bartholomew county.....	Whooping cough.
37	Sayce, Arthur.....	Marion county.....	Unknown.
38	Snapp, Jacob R.....	Knox county.....	Ophthalmia.
39	Spurrer, Jesse A.....	Shelby county.....	Accident.
40	Stewart, Clarence.....	Johnson county.....	Congenital.
41	Taylor, William.....	Dearborn county.....	Accident.
42	Trussell, Colbert.....	Noble county.....	Accident.
43	Tucker, Francis M.....	Franklin county.....	Congenital.
44	Vanness, Harry D.....	Marion county.....	Sickness.
45	Walter, John F.....	Vermillion county.....	Accident.
46	Wilcox, Jerome A.....	Elkhart county.....	Accident.
47	Wildman, James A.....	Decatur county.....	Sickness.
48	Wolfe, Thomas J.....	Harrison county.....	Scrofula.

Catalogue of Pupils in Attendance—Continued.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.
<i>Females.</i>			
49	Albercombie, Mary.....	Franklin county.....	[measles. Scarlet fever and
50	Ammon, Mary E.....	Wayne county.....	Measles.
51	Baker, Jane.....	Cass county.....	Congenital.
52	Bennett, Dora M.....	Montgomery county.....	Scrofula.
53	Bone, Almada.....	Benton county.....	Congenital.
54	Bruner, Martha J.....	Cass county.....	Ophthalmia.
55	Christy, Aggie.....	Dearborn county.....	Unknown.
56	Clark, Emma.....	Vanderburgh county.....	Scrofula.
57	Cooksey, Elizabeth A.....	Owen county.....	Ophthalmia.
58	Cooksey, Sarah E.....	Owen county.....	Ophthalmia.
59	Cooper, Mary A.....	Knox county.....	Whooping cough.
60	Cotton, Georgia A.....	Marion county.....	Inflammation.
61	Crain, Margaret.....	Miami County.....	Brain fever.
62	Dinkelacker, Christine.....	Wayne county.....	Brain fever.
63	Dixon, Catherine.....	Gibson county.....	Congenital.
64	Duck, Mary D.....	LaGrange county.....	Scrofula.
65	Dyson, Martha J.....	Boone county.....	Ophthalmia.
66	Ellis, Adna C.....	Greene county.....	Scrofula.
67	Fleming, Nancy E.....	Jennings county.....	Smallpox.
68	Gasper, Margaret.....	Marion county.....	Ophthalmia.
69	Hardesty, Ellen E.....	Boone county.....	Granulation.
70	Hatley, Alice.....	Marion county.....	Poison.
71	Hiatt, Carrie B.....	Jay county.....	Measles.
72	Hill, Jane.....	Shelby county.....	Measles.
73	Kiger, Julia L.....	Blackford county.....	Scrofula.
74	Lipsey, Elizabeth.....	Grant county.....	Spotted fever.
75	Lock, Katie O.....	Kosciusko county.....	Scrofula.
76	McComesky, Catherine.....	Noble county.....	Inflammation.
77	McFarland, Laura A.....	Fulton county.....	Scrofula.
78	McGowan, Mary.....	Jennings county.....	Cataract.
79	McKinsey, Sarah E.....	Boone county.....	Congenital.
80	Meloy, Leonora E.....	Shelby county.....	Scrofula.
81	Miller, Linna G.....	Putnam county.....	Congenital.
82	Moore, Emma D.....	Marshall county.....	Spotted fever.
83	Morrison, Alma P.....	Boone county.....	Erysipelas.
84	Morrow, Nancy E.....	Clark county.....	Measles.
85	Nelson, Ellefare E.....	Madison county.....	Cataract.
86	O'Brien, Della.....	Miami county.....	Sore eyes.
87	Rawlinson, Mattie B.....	Marion county.....	Congenital.
88	Ream, Melinda J.....	Marshall county.....	Unknown.
89	Reed, Martha A.....	Bartholomew county.....	Ophthalmia.
90	Roth, Rosa J.....	Tippecanoe county.....	Accident.
91	Royal, Celestia.....	Tippecanoe county.....	Measles.
92	Rust, Ora N.....	Vanderburgh county.....	Scrofula.
93	Satler, Barbe C.....	Marion county.....	Amaurosis.
94	Schofield, Jane.....	Floyd county.....	Amaurosis.
95	Sherrow, Mary.....	Delaware county.....	Poisoned.
96	Shreve, Jessie.....	Marion county.....	Scrofula.
97	Spohr, Eckley O.....	Gibson county.....	Congenital.
98	Stewart, Charlotte L.....	Washington county.....	Congenital.
99	Stumbaugh, Mary A.....	Cass county.....	Congenital.
100	Truelock, Melissa A.....	Scott county.....	Erysipelas.
101	Webb, Clara M.....	Marshall county.....	Typhoid fever.
102	Whitson, Barbara A.....	Jackson county.....	Congenital.
103	Wilkinson, Ida C.....	Brown county.....	Unknown.
104	Winter, Matilda E.....	Ripley county.....	Scrofula.
105	Woods, Isabella.....	Franklin county.....	Scrofula.
106	Young, Sarah.....	Vanderburgh county.....	Measles.

APPENDIX E.

TO THE PUBLIC.

INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This Institution is located at Indianapolis, the capitol of the State, occupying a healthful and beautiful site in the northern part of the city.

It is strictly an educational establishment, having for its object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of both sexes residing in the State, and is, therefore, neither an asylum for the *aged* and *helpless*, nor a hospital for the treatment of disease.

We are almost daily in receipt of applications for persons who wish to be treated for the cure of blindness, and we here take occasion to explain, for the benefit of such, that we have no surgical or medical department connected with our Institution.

For the information of applicants and other interested parties, the following compilation is made from the regulations of the Institution, viz:

1. The school year commences on the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June following, making a continuous session of forty weeks, and leaving a vacation of twelve weeks during the warm season.

2. As a rule, applicants who are under nine or over twenty-one years of age are not admitted; but exceptions are sometimes made in peculiar cases, at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

3. No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly admitted into the Institution, and in case any pupil shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

4. No charge is made for the boarding or instruction of pupils from the State of Indiana, but those from without the State are charged at the rate of \$200 per session of forty weeks, payable in advance, i. e., one-half at the beginning, and the other half at the middle of the session.

5. All are required to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, embracing suitable articles for both summer and winter wear, in such quantity as to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

6. Each article of clothing shall be distinctly marked with the owner's name, in order to prevent confusion or loss, and must be sent in good condition, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacations.

7. In cases where the parents or guardians of pupils, from the State of Indiana, are unable through indigence to supply them with the necessary clothing, the same is, by law, provided by the Institution, and the amount of its cost collected from the respective counties in which such pupils reside; like provision is also made for defraying the traveling expenses of indigent pupils to and from the Institution.

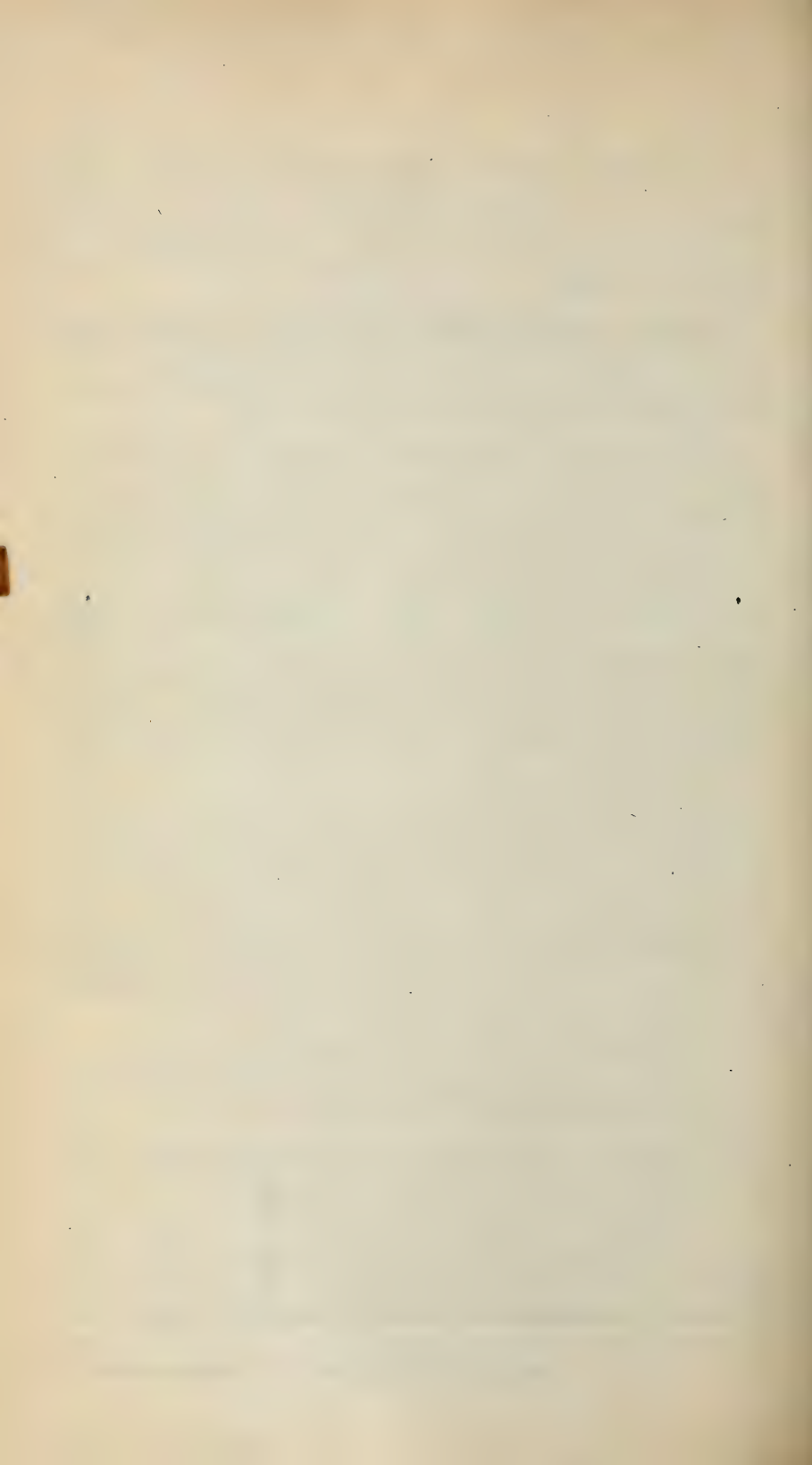
8. It is positively required that every pupil shall be removed from the the Institution during the annual vacation of the school, as well as at any other time when such removal may be deemed necessary by the proper officers thereof; and in case of the failure of the friends of any pupil to comply with this requisition, provision is made by law for the sending of such pupil to the trustee of the township in which he or she resides, to be by him provided for at the expense of the county.

9. Persons bringing pupils to the Institution, or visiting them while here, can not be accommodated with boarding and lodging during their stay in the city.

10. All letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institution, in order to insure their prompt delivery.

11. Persons wishing to procure the admission of pupils, should apply to the Superintendent, by letter or otherwise, for printed instructions as to the manner of procedure, and no pupil should be sent to the Institution until such instructions shall have been complied with.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, Superintendent.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

INDIANA

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,

FOR THE

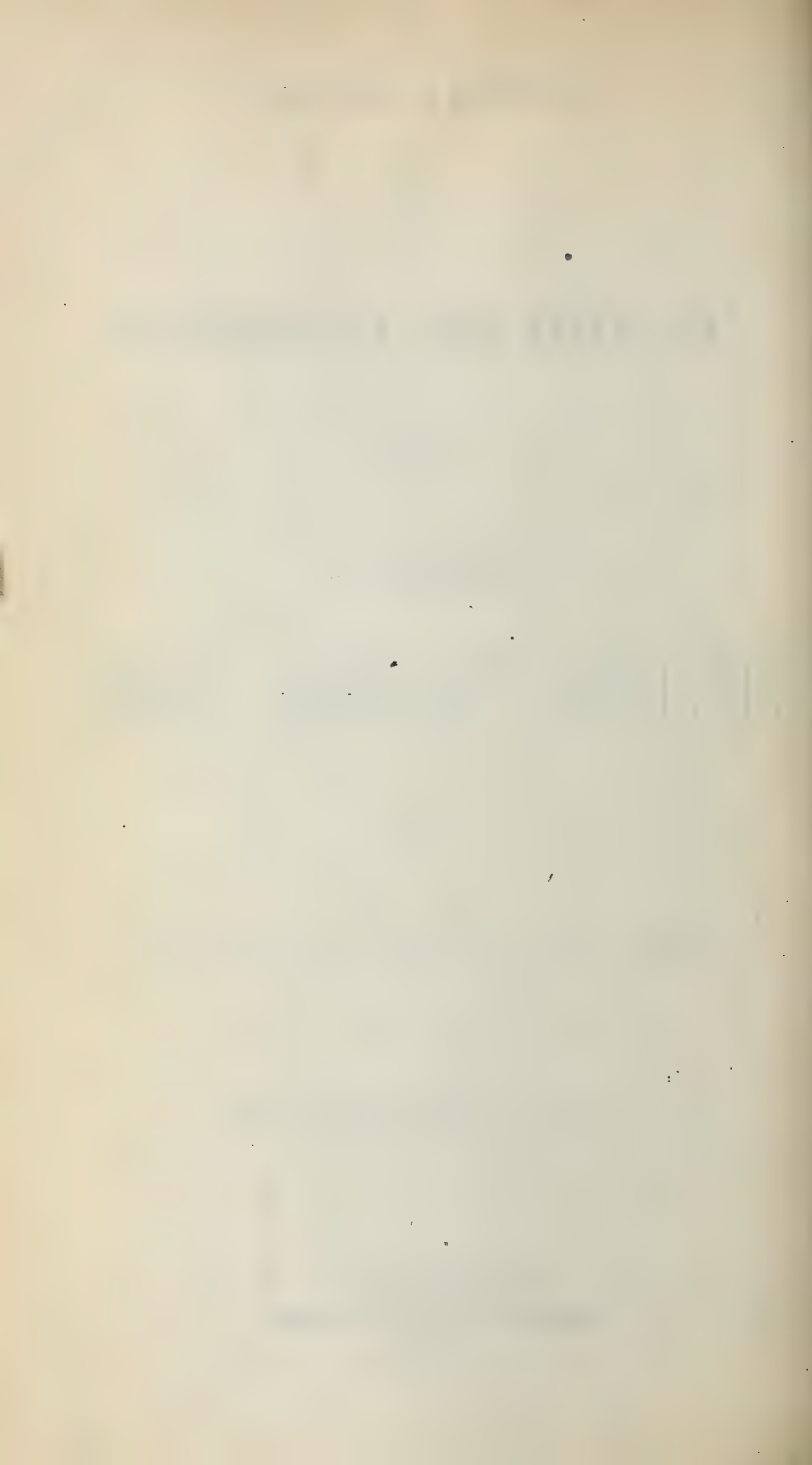
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1876.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1876.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

HON. T. A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana :

SIR:—The Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home would most respectfully present this as their annual report, for the year ending October 31, 1876.

It is very gratifying to them to be able to report the continued prosperity of this Institution in all its departments. The general health for the year has been the very best. There has been but small amount of sickness, and that of a very mild character, for which they feel very grateful.

The educational department was never in a better condition, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Brewington and a corps of excellent teachers, it has gradually advanced in efficiency until we are free to say there is few, if any, superior to it among our city schools in the State.

The parental training as introduced by the Superintendent, Dr. M. M. Wishard, and his estimable lady has worked remarkably well. The training is more like a well regulated family than an orphanage.

The uniform kindness practiced by all connected with the Institution has had the effect to control all the discordant elements brought together in similar institutions and to make them one of the most happy families to be met with in this, or any other part, of our beloved country.

It will not be necessary to say much in connection with its financial condition but to simply refer you to the report of the Superintendent. It owes no debts and has a small balance on hand to its credit. The Trustees would urge the suggestions in the

Superintendent's report, that the amount appropriated be so divided that one-twelfth can be drawn for each month of the financial year. This would enable the Board to make all necessary improvements so that the State's property may be kept in good repair.

The care and economy pursued by the Superintendent is worthy of all praise in his management of the finances of the Institution.

The amount of thirty-eight thousand dollars per annum will be required for the next two years, which they trust will be appropriated.

It is important that the Home have at least thirty acres more land, partly for cultivation and partly for pasturage. This would relieve them of an annual rental, and they could raise more vegetables, thereby reducing the cash outlay for provisions. The cost would not exceed two thousand dollars and would seem to be proper, taking into consideration the fact that the fifty acres of land now owned and occupied by the Home was donated to the State for the purpose for which it is now used.

The Trustees desire to say that the demands on the Home are as great as at any time since its organization. It is full all the time to its utmost limit, and most generally from twenty to thirty applicants ahead. Homes are provided as rapidly as it is possible to get good ones, for those who should be sent out. The larger inmates are made as useful as possible in performing the labor necessary in carrying on the Institution, thereby saving the expense that would be entailed by hiring the necessary help.

The Trustees unite with the Superintendent in requesting a joint committee of the General Assembly to be appointed, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination of the financial condition of the Institution, and report the same to their respective Houses.

In conclusion, permit the Board to tender their kind regards to yourself for the very many acts of kindness shown to the Institution over which they have charge, and to the personal kindness shown to each member of our Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE SANDFORD,
ELLISON WILLIAMS,
WM. HANNAMAN,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., Oct. 31, 1876.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting the following summary as my official report for the year just closed, which is the ninth annual report of this Institution, I am constrained to acknowledge, with thankfulness, my dependence upon the guiding hand of Divine Providence for whatever measure of prosperity may have attended my labors, as well as that of the able corps of assistants who have given me their entire co-operation in the various departments of the work.

No previous year has been marked with better results, or borne more fruit for good, than the last, and taking the future on trust, and looking at it in the light of past experience, there would seem to be no ground for apprehending less prosperity in the future for the interesting trust committed to you by the General Assembly of the State.

There is a genuine satisfaction to me in the fact that a condition of perfect harmony exists throughout the entire management of the Institution, beginning with the Board of Trustees and extending throughout its various departments, demonstrating clearly the proverb, that "in union there is strength," and, with this state of things, with God's blessing, there can not fail to be a good degree of success attending our labors.

HEALTH OF THE INMATES.

The health of the inmates was never better. We have been comparatively free from all contagious diseases; malarious and miasmatic

diseases have been very slight. The mortality list for the year numbers but one—one-half less than any previous year. This condition of things is certainly remarkable, considering the number of inmates constantly in attendance, and demonstrates clearly the wisdom of our sanitary and hygienic regime.

Epidemics are to be dreaded in all such institutions, hence our close observance of the rules governing health, such as a system of scrupulous cleanliness, regularity of habits as to sleeping, eating, exercise, etc. These have been the great promoters of health and physical growth in our Institution.

NUMBER OF INMATES.

My last report shows the number remaining to have been two hundred and ninety-five, (295). There has been admitted during the year, fifty-seven, (57), making the number cared for during the year, three hundred and fifty-two, (352); fifty-seven have been discharged, and one has died, leaving the number remaining at this date, two hundred and ninety-four, (294).

It may be necessary to say, by way of explanation, that the reason for the numbers of admissions and discharges being so nearly equal is, that the Institution has been full to its utmost capacity during the entire year, and that room for admissions could only be made by creating vacancies, either by returning children to parents or friends, or by securing homes for them. The latter resource is not promising, especially at this season of the year. Very few applications for children by parties wanting a child to adopt are made during the fall or winter months. We are therefore compelled to refuse all applications for the admission of children for the present, except as we can provide for the more destitute cases, by returning those no longer needing the benefits of the Home to friends.

We regret very much our inability to provide for a greater number of the pressing cases which come under our notice. Nearly every mail brings new applications, and as winter approaches the numbers increase. Many mothers who have hitherto provided for their children are now forced, by reason of the hard times and the scarcity of money, the decreasing demands for labor, to bring their children to the Home.

We aim to give all the counties in the State an equal number, as required by law, when demands are made upon us. Thus far no

county, asking for a representative, has been refused, but for the future we can only provide for such cases by returning children to their homes in counties having a greater number than they are entitled to.

FARM PRODUCTS.

The result of our farming operations, as heretofore, have been very satisfactory. The yield of potatoes was largely in excess of last year. Fifteen hundred bushels is a fair estimate of the crop this year, and of other vegetables correspondingly increased. I may say here, what I have said in previous reports, that but for the products of the farm we could not subsist upon the allowance of two dollars per week for each inmate and person connected with the Home. With a good crop each year and with economy we have been able to live comfortably within the amount appropriated.

It has been my aim to teach the boys habits of industry and self-reliance and that all legitimate labor is honorable. To this end it is my custom to set them the example by going out with them to the field and by working with them, thus showing them practically, what we try to teach them, that labor is honorable, and that "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," is a law that God intended should apply to all classes alike.

Nearly all the labor expended in the cultivation of the farm is furnished by the larger boys, and generally very cheerfully performed. We have, perhaps, hired a little more during the present fall in taking care of our root crops, than hertofore, owing to the fact that there has been a smaller proportion of large boys, and a larger proportion of small boys in the Institution during the last year than for any like period in its history.

Our aim has been during the last year, and particularly since we have been pressed for room, to give preference to that class of applicants too young in any way to provide for themselves, and also, that class of children provided for in the law as the class first entitled to admission, namely: those with no surviving parent. We think this the wiser course, and the more just, and shall continue to act upon this rule, notwithstanding the anathemas of a few irate individuals.

I want just here, to correct a very erroneous impression which seems to prevail generally among the parents and friends of a number of the children in the Home, and indeed a majority of the people of the State, in reference to the authority of the Trustees to

place children in homes permanently, who have been brought to the Home by parents or guardians.

The impression seems to be general, that when a child is brought to the Home and has its name entered upon our register that it must remain until it becomes sixteen years of age, and that no one has any authority to place it out of the Institution.

I would say to all such as entertain this idea, this was not the object or intent of the founders of the Institution, by no means. The great object to be attained in its organization was to provide for the largest number possible, of the helpless, fatherless orphans throughout the State, entitled to the benefits of the Home, with the room and means at our command. This can only be done by admitting them into the Institution, and, by a course of training fit them for taking places in the families of those desiring a child to adopt.

There are many homes in the country that have been saddened by death coming in and calling away a beloved child, and whose parent heart refuses to be comforted until the vacant place has been filled by the presence of some little one which will, in a measure, take the vacant place. Such parents usually seek out an orphan child from some such institution, with a view to filling a place in their hearts and homes which death has so ruthlessly made. What mother who has been compelled by adverse circumstances to give up her child to an Orphan's Home, can refuse to allow her child to thus be permanently provided for, and in a much better manner for the child than she can ever hope to provide for it?

Another objection to keeping children here for a definite length of time, is, that it tends to limit its benefits to a very small number as compared with the number of destitute orphans in the State. It will be seen that only about three hundred children could be provided for every eight or ten years were we required to keep them to the age of sixteen years. Whereas, under our present regulations more than twice that number have received and enjoyed the benefits of the Institution.

I would say, further, in reference to the indenturing of children, that we do not allow a child to go out of the Home without first knowing that it will be as well, if not better, cared for, in all respects, than we can do for it. We make it our business to so ascertain the standing and moral character of each applicant for a child, as to be positively certain that it will receive such mental and moral training that, with diligence on its part, the child can

not fail to make a good and useful member of society when it shall take its place in the world.

SCHOOLS.

The school, in its different departments, has never been in better condition than at present. The teachers are efficient, faithful, and devoted to the interests of the children. Only one change has occurred in teachers since my last report, Miss E. L. Parker retiring to give place to Miss Emma Gray, one of our Home girls, who had been in training for a teacher, and who gives fair promise of usefulness in this direction.

It has been our custom to promote the girls to positions as teachers and governesses, where they show themselves worthy and manifest dispositions to be efficient and faithful in the little duties required of them while receiving the benefits of the Home. We find by holding out these inducements it serves as a stimulus and prompts them to faithfulness and self-reliance. It also gives us a reserve force to draw from to fill vacancies, which are of frequent occurrence, in the different departments of the work. Chaplain Brewington continues to have the general supervision of the schools and will speak of their efficiency in his report, which will accompany this.

GOVERNMENT AND MORAL TRAINING.

The government of the children is, as far as possible, parental. We, who have the charge of them try to teach them by examples and by free intercourse with them that the formation of correct habits is one of the essential duties of youth. Profane and vulgar or obscene language are strictly forbidden; any one found guilty of such habits are admonished against any further practice of the kind, and if repeated after such admonition more severe measures are resorted to, and usually with the desired effect. We have not been forced to the expedient of expulsion as yet—this would, however, be resorted to were it necessary to secure perfect and absolute obedience to all reasonable rules and requirements.

We find boys much harder to govern than girls. They are not naturally more wicked, I do not believe, but their associations are different, more boisterous, less refinement among them. Those who come to us, as a rule, have been educated upon the streets of the

smaller towns and villages; many of them have never had the influence of a father, and have never known what obedience was—often-times have never heard the name of God, or of the Lord Jesus, except a profane use, know nothing of Him as a creator or loving savior. It is a blessed privilege to open up before such minds the possibility of becoming His children, which in our weakness we try to do.

I am frequently requested to forward to parties a copy of our rules and regulations governing the Home. I would say, for the information of all such persons, we have no written rules—as well might a family attempt the government of their household by written rules. We try to govern by the rules of kindness, by appealing to the better principles of the children, by showing them the difference between right and wrong, and the effect of disobedience. These generally have the desired effect.

Parents may rest assured that their children will be kindly treated. No one is employed as a teacher or governess, who does not have the good of the children at heart.

Chaplain Brewington will speak of the religious instruction and its progress, as this comes more immediately under his care and supervision.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

We have made some improvements and repairs during the year which were necessary and were recommended in my last report, namely: We have had a steam washing machine of our own conception added to our laundry, which gives good satisfaction. Breckenridge & Co., of Knightstown done the work at a cost of nearly one-half less than the same machinery could have been bought for.

A stone wall has been built around the bank at the springs greatly improving the water. This was also recommended in my last report. Other repairs and improvements of less magnitude have been made from time to time, as the necessities of the case required, but need not be specially referred to here. I may say, however, that these have all been paid for out of the current expense fund, and that the close of the year finds us without a dollar of debt, a condition of things we are very thankful for, and for which we have been economising.

There are other repairs which are much needed and will of necessity have to be made during the coming year, and that ought to

have been made during the past fall, but I did not think it wise to pay for out of the current expense fund. I refer to the fencing of that portion of the farm lying west of the turnpike. It will be impossible to protect another crop without renewing all of this fence.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I desire to call your attention to the present law under which we make our drafts upon the Treasury, which act provides that the sum of two dollars per week for each inmate and person connected with the said Home, shall be paid on the order of the Superintendent, indorsed by the Governor, for the current expenses of the Home, out of any moneys appropriated for the said Home. (See Acts of Regular and Special Session 1869, Sec. 2, Page 119.) Now it will be seen, by reference to the report of receipts and expenditures herewith submitted, that out of an appropriation of thirty-eight thousand dollars for each year, that there is a balance in the Treasury which properly belongs to us of two years' savings, amounting to nearly six thousand dollars, which, if we could get we would be able to make all necessary repairs and improvements without calling upon the Governor for extra aid, as has been done on two or three occasions within the last two years.

I would recommend that in the appropriations for the coming two years a similar amount for each year be made, namely, thirty-eight thousand dollars, and that the law be so amended that we shall be authorized to draw one-twelfth part of the whole amount each month. Governor Hendricks has already signified a willingness to have this defect remedied.

FINALLY.

As has been my custom in years past I desire to renew my request, in good faith, that a Special Joint Committee of both Houses of the General Assembly, composed of both political parties, be raised, whose duty it shall be to examine my books and accounts to the intent that whatever of error may appear may be corrected.

This can be done in a very short time, and will afford me very great satisfaction. By comparing the books and vouchers with each monthly statement, any error will become apparent. Thus showing the Legislature, and through them the people of the State, in what

manner the money expended for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Orphans has been applied.

This course has been pursued by the last three sessions of the General Assembly and has given satisfaction to them and also to myself, as well as to the Board of Trustees, which has abundantly compensated for the time required in the discharge of the duty.

And now, gentlemen, permit me to return to you, each member of the Board, personally, the thanks of a heart too full for utterance. Language would fail me were I to attempt to name the very many acts of kindness and confidence I have received from you. No single incident has occurred during the entire term of our official relations that has caused me to doubt for one moment, that I had your esteem and confidence, while many things have occurred which has convinced me most fully that I had your merited confidence and co-operation in the management of this Institution. These pleasant recollections will mark a green spot in my memory often to be referred to with pleasure.

I desire, through you, to convey to the Governor and his private secretary, Mr. Downey, expressions of esteem and thankfulness, for their uniform kind and courteous treatment in all of my business relations with them. Respectfully submitted,

M. M. WISHARD,

Superintendent.

CHAPLAIN' SREPORT.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,
KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., October 31, 1876.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN :—The closing of another year, in the work and history of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, reminds me of the duty of rendering an account of my stewardship to those who are the legally appointed guardians of this Institution.

As this report is intended to accompany that given in detail by the Superintendent, it only remains for me to speak of that department of the work, coming under my more immediate care and supervision—the educational and religious instruction of the children.

The schools, which were in session at the time of my last annual report, were continued, as usual, until the 15th of June, when they were closed for the summer vacation. The teachers named in the last report remained at their posts, working diligently and efficiently during the school year.

Two hundred and forty pupils attended the schools last year. A large majority of these, we are happy to say, made a praiseworthy effort to improve, so that the aggregate results of the year were satisfactory to those who were deeply interested in the welfare of the children.

The fall session of the schools was begun September 4, with the following teachers in charge :

Room No. 1, Miss Emma Grey.

Room No. 2, Miss Dell Foxworthy.

Room No. 3, Miss Esther Starr.

Room No. 4, Miss S. M. Bonfoy.

In this department of work in the Institution, as well as in others, the most rigid economy is practiced in the purchase of supplies. Had we the means at our command, more money could be expended advantageously for the purchase of suitable supplies for the efficient carrying forward the important work of educating the children.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

It has been the constant aim of those in authority to employ such assistants in the various departments of labor, as would be of special advantage in the work of moral and religious instruction. As a consequence, there has been perfect harmony and unanimity of feeling and effort in this important work. And, accompanied by the divine blessing, we rejoice in the evidence seen, that this labor has not been in vain. And while it has been no easy task to direct the steps of wayward and disobedient ones, we are enabled to rejoice in the fact that a large measure of success has seemed to attend our efforts. It would indeed be unreasonable to expect, with such a variety of character, as must necessarily be found where so many are associated together, that all would attain the highest standard of moral excellence; yet it is gratifying to observe in so many evidences of marked improvement in their moral and spiritual condition.

The religious services of the Home remain about the same as they formerly have been. Believing as we do, that "the entrance of God's Word giveth light," an earnest effort is made to make the children familiar with the teaching of the Holy Scriptures. The practice of the plain precepts of the Word of God is constantly enjoined upon all in the Sabbath School, by the preaching of the Word, and in all the religious exercises of the Institution.

While some are heedless, I am glad to report that many are thoughtful, giving evidence of a desire to live according to the teaching and direction of the Divine Word.

Quite a large number, during the year, have professed faith in Christ, and are endeavoring to walk in the way of holiness.

Looking unto the Father above, infinite in wisdom, the helper of all who seek his guidance, this report is respectfully submitted.

R. F. BREWINGTON,

Chaplain.

LIST OF VOUCHERS.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., October 31, 1876.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following statement, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year ending October 31, 1876, for the current expenses of this Institution, to which I ask your careful examination:

RECEIPTS.

To amount on hand October 31, 1875..... \$1,130 69

1875.

November 26.	To amount received from sale of hogs..	122 20
December 2.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for November expenses.....	2,562 00
December 7.	To amount received from Treasurer for clothing.....	1,000 00

1876.

January	3.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for December expenses.....	2,612 00
February	1.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for January expenses.....	2,612 00
March	1.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for February expenses.....	2,528 00
April	3.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for March expense	2,528 00

May	1.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for April expenses.....	\$2,538 00
June	3.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for May expenses.....	2,595 00
July	3.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for June expenses.....	2,520 00
July	7.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for insurance.....	400 00
August	1.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for July expenses.....	2,604 00
September	4.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for August expenses.....	2,630 00
October	4.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for September expenses	2,528 00
		To amount refunded by London Insurance Company.....	200 00
November	2.	To amount received from Treasurer of State for October expenses	2,604 00
			<hr/>
			\$33,703 89

Expenditures for November, 1875.

No. of Voucher.		
1.	L. I. Mossler & Bro., clothing.....	\$842 50
2.	Conduitt, Cook & Co., groceries	380 54
3.	Murphy, Johnston & Co., dry goods.....	94 77
4.	Glazier & Morris, oats and hay	87 36
5.	J. C. Burton & Co., shoes	41 00
6.	L. M. Fitzhugh & Co., tea.....	22 50
7.	Berry Brothers, gasoline	82 00
8.	O. A. Walling, beef and lard	329 25
9.	Henley & Aydlott, flour	226 54
10.	Wilson, Hinckle & Co., school books.....	61 80
11.	Susan Fussell, maintenance 12 persons.....	91 32
12.	Fred. Leasure, butter and eggs.....	57 55
13.	Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs	56 27
14.	C. S. Hubbard & Co., groceries	52 00
15.	J. B. Edwards & Co., drugs.....	49 73
16.	James Mills, agent, freights.....	46 41
17.	Allen T. Kirk, carpenter	42 80
18.	Milton Peden, stove	41 50

No. of
Voucher.

19. E. G. Mostler, cobbling.....	\$40 15
20. Benajah Parker, hay.....	30 00
21. Williams & Kerwood, dry goods.....	25 76
22. Thomas Clair, soft soap.....	16 43
23. James Nolan, labor.....	15 00
24. Ball & Culbertson, hardware	13 75
25. James Pitts, turkeys.....	13 10
26. Carthage T. P. Co., toll tickets	10 63
27. Joseph Hare, butter	8 62
28. Yohn & Porter, stationery	6 80
29. John F. Bell, P. M., postage stamps.....	3 90
30. Davy & Sheelds, livery bill.....	3 50
31. Pay roll, employes	483 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,276 48</u>

Expenditures for the month of December, 1875.

1. T. F. Holland & Co., groceries.....	\$253 01
2. Murphy, Johnston & Co., dry goods.....	89 85
3. Gordon, Davis & Co., matting.....	128 55
4. J. C. Burton & Co., shoes.....	68 25
5. David E. Stout, caps.....	64 00
6. J. Chambers, notions.....	46 45
7. L. M. Fitzhugh & Co., tea.....	43 35
8. Yohn & Porter, school books.....	32 90
9. Henley & Aydlott, flour and feed.....	280 50
10. Susan Fussell, maintenance twelve persons, etc....	258 03
11. O. A. Walling, beef and lard.....	222 22
12. John Morris & Son, groceries.....	173 90
13. Breckenridge & Co., repairing, hydraulic, etc.....	131 22
14. E. G. Mostler, cobbling.....	88 85
15. Joseph M. Pitts, turkeys.....	50 38
16. Williams & Kerwood, dry goods.....	49 41
17. Allen T. Kirk, carpenter.....	40 50
18. Thomas Clair, soft soap.....	30 12
19. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	30 55
20. Peckering & Patterson drugs.....	28 63
21. Peter Watts, lumber.....	24 25

No. of
Voucher.

22. H. and W. N. Bell & Co., hardware.....	\$23 63
23. M. M. Wishard, cash.....	22 35
24. Edward Buscher, butter and eggs.....	21 78
25. Albert Maple, corn.....	14 00
26. James Mills, agent, freights.....	11 42
27. Festus Hall, molasses.....	10 00
28. Brown & Weesner, blacksmithing.....	8 70
29. John F. Bell, P. M., postage.....	6 21
30. Pay roll, employees.....	495 00

\$2,747 20
Expenditures for January, 1876.

1. T. F. Holland & Co., groceries.....	\$373 20
2. Murphy, Johhston & Co., dry goods	84 62
3. Yohn & Porter, books, etc.....	14 85
4. Berry Brothers, gasoline	76 29
5. O. A. Walling, fresh beef.....	341 59
6. Henley & Ayclott, flour	157 50
7. E. G. Mostler, cobbling.....	76 70
8. Susan Fussell, maintenance 12 persons	95 00
9. C. S. Hubbard & Co., groceries.....	67 00
10. Breckenridge & Co., tin work, repairing, etc.	40 58
11. Mrs. Thos. Clair, soft soap.....	36 75
12. Allen T. Kirk, carpenter.	31 50
13. Edward Buscher, butter and eggs	18 25
14. John Roberts, soft soap	19 20
15. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs	18 25
16. James Mills, agent, freights	29 97
17. J. M. Pitts, straw.....	15 50
18. M. M. Wishard, cash account.....	12 05
19. C. A. Humphreys, drugs.....	11 75
20. H. & W. N. Bell & Co., hardware.....	10 65
21. Henry Vestal, washing machine	10 00
22. Heaton & Applegate, lumber.....	9 20
23. Carthage T. P. Co., toll tickets.....	7 50
24. Davey & Shields, livery bill	6 50
25. John F. Bell, P. M., stamps.....	6 50

No. of
Voucher.

26. Milton Peden, stove drum	\$5 00
27. John Allen, blacksmithing.....	3 00
28. Pay roll, employes	485 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,065 40
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Expenditures for February, 1876.

1. Conduitt, McKnight & Co., groceries.....	\$225 49
2. Murphy, Johnston & Co., dry goods	223 81
3. Morris, Gorrell & Jones, queensware.....	115 13
4. J. C. Burton & Co., shoes.....	56 75
5. Glazier & Morris, oats.....	39 33
6. L. M. Fitzhugh & Co., teas.....	28 00
7. Yohn & Porter, stationery.....	7 20
8. Berry Brothers, gasoline	76 47
9. O. A. Walling, beef and lard.....	314 87
10. Henley & Aydlott, flour	261 00
11. Susan Fussell, bal. maintenance twelve persons	105 43
12. Haufler & McNurney, cobbling.....	73 25
13. Wait M. Heaton, groceries	62 17
14. R. B. Breckenridge & Co., repairing, tinning, etc...	53 69
15. Union Burial Case Co., lumber	44 52
16. Allen T. Kirk, carpenter	43 25
17. Edward Buscher, butter, eggs, etc.....	40 25
18. Mrs. Thos. Clair, soft soap.....	29 50
19. James Mills, agent, freight.....	23 21
20. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	20 30
21. J. B. Edwards & Co., drugs.....	19 25
22. Brown & Weesner, blacksmithing.....	11 15
23. David Hare, butter... ..	10 00
24. M. M. Wishard, cash account.....	10 00
25. John F. Bell, P. M., stamps.....	7 60
26. Davy & Shields, livery bill.....	4 00
27. J. W. Farquhar, repairing sewing machine.....	3 00
28. Pay roll, employes.....	485 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,394 62
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*Expenditures for March, 1876.*No. of
Voucher.

1. Conduitt, McKnight & Co., groceries	\$290 04
2. Murphy, Johnston & Co., dry goods.....	102 27
3. J. C. Burton & Co., shoes.....	48 35
4. Glazier & Morris, coal	36 30
5. Yohn & Porter, books	27 90
6. Morris, Gorrell & Jones, lamp chimneys.....	10 85
7. O. A. Walling, beef and lard.....	379 54
8. Church Wilkman, flour and feed	215 16
9. Susan Fussell, balance maintenance 12 persons	90 53
10. E. G. Mostler, cobbling.....	80 00
11. James Mills, agent, freight.....	60 86
12. John Morris & Son, groceries.....	57 21
13. I. W. Stewart, pasture.....	50 00
14. Allen T. Kirk, carpenter	39 00
15. Edward Buscher, butter and eggs	23 94
16. Mrs. Nancy Clair, soft soap.....	20 50
17. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	15 28
18. H. & W. N. Bell & Co., hardware	15 05
19. John Weaver, drugs.....	14 30
20. D. L. Hertage, coffin.....	14 10
21. St. Louis Woven Wire Mattress Co., asylum bed ...	12 50
21. M. M. Wishard, cash account	12 10
23. Ball & Culbertson, hardware.....	12 00
24. Carthage T. P. Co., toll tickets	11 50
25. John F. Bell, P. M., postage stamps	11 26
26. Brown & Weesner, blacksmithing	9 00
27. The American Ins. Co., 3d installment insurance ...	8 30
28. J. W. Farquhar, treadle for sewing machine	5 00
29. Dovey & Brother, window fixtures	2 86
30. Pay roll, employes.....	484 00

\$2,159 80

Expenditures for April, 1876.

No. of Voucher.		
1.	Sinker, Davis & Co., engine and boiler.....	\$552 49
2.	Conduitt, McKnight & Co., groceries.....	323 39
3.	Murphy, Johnston & Co., dry goods.....	185 00
4.	L. I. Mossler & Bro., clothing.....	187 75
5.	J. C. Burton & Co., shoes.....	58 50
6.	Glazier & Morris, oats, hay, etc.....	43 76
7.	Albert Neely & Co., phosphate lime.....	33 50
8.	L. M. Fitzhugh & Co., tea.....	22 50
9.	C. Dickson & Co., garden seeds.....	17 85
10.	Yohn & Porter, stationery	2 00
11.	O. A. Walling, beef and lard.....	339 53
12.	Church, Wilkinson & Co., flour.....	199 75
13.	R. B. Breckenridge & Co., plumbing, etc.....	18 79
14.	Susan Fussell, balance maintenance twelve persons.	93 85
15.	John F. Barnes, difference in horses.....	60 00
16.	E. G. Mostler, cobbling.....	52 00
17.	C. S. Hubbard & Co., groceries.....	46 53
18.	James Nolan, labor.....	40 50
19.	Allen T. Kirk, carpenter.....	36 00
20.	James Mills, agent, freights.....	33 02
21.	J. B. Edwards & Co., drugs.....	31 25
22.	Nancy Clair, soft soap.....	26 37
23.	H. and W. N. Bell & Co., hardware.	25 55
24.	Peter Watts, lumber, brick, etc.....	23 40
25.	Edward Buscher, butter and eggs.....	22 03
26.	Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	20 75
27.	M. M. Wishard, cash account.....	17 65
28.	Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	14 10
29.	H. and W. N. Bell & Co., hardware.....	12 30
30.	J. M. Pitts, syrup	10 00
31.	J. F. Bell, P. M., postage stamps.....	6 49
32.	Davy & Shields, livery bill.....	5 00
33.	Pay roll, employes.....	485 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,046 60

Expenditures for May, 1876.

No. of Voucher.		
1.	Conduitt, McKnight & Co., groceries	\$295 09
2.	Murphy, Johnston & Co., dry goods	160 30
3.	Spiegel & Thoms, upholstering.....	22 75
4.	C. Dickson & Co., garden seeds.....	17 50
5.	L. I. Mossler & Bro., clothing	16 50
6.	Glazier & Morris, corn.....	13 75
7.	Yohn & Porter, books, etc.....	4 50
8.	J. W. Vestal, plants, flowers, etc.....	41 50
9.	Berry Brothers, gasoline	39 14
10.	O. A. Walling, beef and lard.....	351 85
11.	Church, Wilkinson & Co., flour and feed.....	204 62
12.	Breckenridge & Co, steam washer.....	179 07
13.	Bowman & Bro., building.....	135 00
14.	J. W. Wright, whitewashing.....	108 50
15.	Susan Fussell, bal. maintenance twelve persons.....	89 17
16.	Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	70 83
17.	E. G. Mostler, dry goods.....	65 25
18.	James Nolan, labor.....	57 75
19.	J. G. Crozier, music lessons.....	45 00
20.	James Mills, agent, freights.....	42 50
21.	Allen T. Kirk, carpenter.....	40 50
22.	John Morris & Son, groceries.....	39 85
23.	Mrs. H. Roberts, house cleaning.....	30 00
24.	Edward Buscher, butter and eggs.....	28 79
25.	Peter Watts, tile and lime.....	25 40
26.	C. A. Humphreys, drugs.....	24 65
27.	Mary Atherton, house cleaning	22 00
28.	M. M. Wishard, cash account.....	20 55
29.	Mrs. Thos. Clair, soft soap.....	19 25
30.	Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	17 35
31.	Brown and Weesner, blacksmithing	12 30
32.	David Hare, hay.....	11 43
33.	Ball & Culbertson, hardware.....	7 65
34.	John F. Bell, P. M., envelopes, stamps, etc.....	6 68
35.	Pay roll, employes.....	482 00
36.	Fahnley & McCrea, straw goods.....	30 90

 \$2,773 87

*Expenditures for June, 1876.*No. of
Voucher.

1. Conduitt, McKnight & Co., groceries.....	\$224 12
2. Murphy, Johnston & Co., dry goods.....	188 93
3. The People's Store, matting.....	164 35
4. Glazier & Morris, coke.....	154 00
5. J. C. Burton & Co., shoes.....	121 75
6. H. Rickard & Co., straw hats.....	85 49
7. L. M. Fitzhugh & Co., tea	44 20
8. L. I. Mossler & Bro., linen coats.....	12 75
9. Wooton Desk Co., repairing desk	5 00
10. R. B. Breckenridge & Co., stone work tile, etc.....	273 29
11. O. A. Walling, fresh beef.....	262 99
12. Church, Wilkinson & Co., flour.....	149 55
13. L. B. J. Wishard, balance on salary.....	100 00
14. Susan Fussell, balance maintenance twelve persons.	92 71
15. S. & H. Weil, groceries.....	83 88
16. C. S. Hubbard & Co., bacon.....	81 60
17. D. L. Heritage, furniture.....	74 50
18. James Nolan, labor and soap.....	59 00
19. P. C. & St. Louis R'y, freights.....	57 37
20. Mike Nelson, ditching.....	37 50
21. Allen T. Kirk, carpenter.....	36 00
22. H. H. Temple, ice.....	26 15
23. James Mills, shoes.....	28 60
24. E. G. Mostler, cobbling.....	25 00
25. Nancy Clair, soft soap.....	24 00
26. Lawrence Johnston, butter.....	22 00
27. Edward Buscher, butter and eggs.....	19 30
28. H. and W. N. Bell & Co., hardware.....	19 05
29. Peter Watts, tile.....	18 65
30. Miss S. M. Bonfay, one-half months salary teacher	15 00
31. Miss E. L. Parker, one-half months salary teacher.	13 00
32. Miss Esther Starr, one-half months salary teacher..	13 00
33. Carthage T. P. Co., toll tickets.....	13 13
34. Brown & Weesner, blacksmithing	11 25
35. Wm. Ware & Bro., one barrel vinegar.....	10 30
36. M. M. Wishard, cash account.....	10 00
37. John F. Bell, P. M., stamped envelopes.....	6 40
38. Pay roll, employes.....	395 00

\$2,978 81

*Expenditures for July, 1876.*No. of
Voucher.

1. T. F. Holland & Co., groceries	\$208 58
2. Gordon & Davis, matting	110 20
3. Glazier & Morris, coke.....	77 00
4. Murphy, Johnston & Co., dry goods.....	55 31
5. L. M. Fitzhugh & Co., tea	17 29
6. O. A. Walling, beef and lard	213 63
7. Morgan & Wagoner, insurance.....	200 00
8. VanSickle & Davenport, repairing carriage	128 00
9. Geo. B. Ramsey, wood and hauling	111 50
10. Breckenridge & Co., force pump and hose.....	98 58
11. Susan Fussell, balance maintenance 12 persons.....	95 63
12. Wait M. Heaton, groceries	61 68
13. Church, Wilkinson & Co., flour.....	49 37
14. H. M. Temple, ice.....	45 74
15. Allen T. Kirk, carpenter	45 25
16. James Mills, agent, freights.....	41 92
17. Mike Divir, labor	33 00
18. Peckering & Patterson, drugs ..	31 40
19. James Nolan, labor.....	29 25
20. Nancy Clair, soft soap	28 75
21. Brown & Weesner, blacksmithing	22 85
22. John H. Brandow, garden plants	20 85
23. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	20 37
24. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	17 75
25. Deem, Reddick & Co., lumber.....	13 31
26. Edward Buscher, butter and eggs	12 05
27. E. G. Mostler, cobbling	9 50
28. James R. Hall, hay.....	8 00
29. Mrs. Wm. Alexander, weaving carpet.....	5 50
30. John F. Bell, P. M., envelopes.....	4 50
31. Pay roll, employes.....	364 00

\$2,180 76

*Expenditures for August, 1876.*No. of
Voucher.

1. Glazier & Morris, coal.....	\$343 26
2. Conduitt, McKnight & Co., groceries.....	193 45
3. Murphy, Johnston & Co., dry goods.....	42 70
4. Gordon & Davis, window shades.....	31 00
5. Berry Brothers, gasoline.....	57 67
6. Yohn & Porter, stationery.....	12 70
7. O. A. Walling, beef and lard.....	220 29
8. James Mills, agent, freight.....	175 09
9. Breckenridge & Co., steam washer.....	181 40
10. Church, Wilkinson & Co., flour and feed.....	132 00
11. Susan Fussell, balance maintenance twelve persons..	99 48
12. Peter Watts, brick and lumber.....	97 51
13. Mike Nelson, clearing ground.....	52 75
14. Nancy Clair, soft soap.....	47 25
15. John W. Wright, whitewashing.....	46 08
16. H. H. Temple, ice.....	41 82
17. Allen T. Kirk, carpenter.....	40 00
18. C. S. Hubbard & Co., groceries.....	36 11
19. Mike Devie, mowing.....	29 25
20. James Nolan, labor.....	28 88
21. Carthage T. P. Co., toll tickets.....	25 15
22. J. B. Edwards & Co., drugs.....	12 19
23. Mary Huffington, house cleaning.....	12 00
24. E. G. Mostler, cobbling.....	10 00
25. Edward Buscher, butter and eggs.....	9 20
26. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs.....	20 13
27. M. M. Wishard, cash account.....	8 80
28. Brown & Weesner, blacksmithing.....	8 85
29. Reynolds & Reynolds, letter-heads.....	6 00
30. John F. Bell, P. M., envelopes.....	3 40
31. The London Assurance Co., premium.....	200 00
32. Pay roll, employes.....	344 00

\$2,569 06

*Expenditures for September, 1876.*No. of
Voucher,

1. Conduitt, McKnight & Co., groceries	\$239 16
2. Glazier & Morris, coal.....	198 37
3. Hibben, Pattison & Co., dry goods.....	64 00
4. Yohn & Porter, books and stationery	29 47
5. Berry Brothers, wire rope	17 50
6. O. A. Walling, fresh beef.....	320 41
7. Morgan & Wagoner, insurance.....	200 00
8. Geo. Ramsey, wood	175 00
9. Church, Wilkenson & Co., flour and feed	117 85
10. James Mills, agent, freights.....	113 64
11. Fred Garbald, hauling coal.....	104 00
12. Susan Fussell, balance maintenance 12 persons	83 00
13. Breckenridge & Co., repairing stove, etc.....	69 98
14. Deem, Reddick & Co., sash and glass.....	50 84
15. I. W. Stewart, balance on pasture.....	50 00
16. John Morris & Son, groceries	40 81
17. Nancy Clair, soft soap.....	40 35
18. James Nolan, labor	38 35
19. Allen T. Kirk, carpenter	37 50
20. C. A. Humphreys, drugs	28 65
21. D. L. Heritage, chairs.....	27 27
22. Benajah Parker, canned grapes.....	25 10
23. J. W. Vestal, flower pots, labor, etc.....	23 50
24. Lawrence Johnson, butter and eggs	18 65
25. Edward Buscher, butter and eggs.....	13 32
26. John F. Bell, P. M., envelopes and stamps	13 14
27. Edward G. Mostler, cobbling	11 50
28. Harden & Mayer, harness work	10 50
29. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods	10 27
30. Sarah J. Alexander, weaving carpet.....	10 00
31. H. & W. N. Bell & Co., hardware	9 95
32. Ball & Culbertson, hardware	7 90
33. Brown & Weesner, blacksmithing	2 70
34. Dovey & Brother, flower pots	2 50
35. Pay roll, employes	459 00

\$2,664 08

*Expenditures for October, 1876.*No. of
Voucher.

1. Conduitt, McKnight & Co., groceries.....	\$257 89
2. Davis & Sanders, matting.....	60 00
3. Murphy, Johnston & Co., dry goods.....	41 95
4. Browning & Sloan, surgical instruments.....	18 50
5. Yohn & Porter, stationery.....	5 20
6. Jesse Commons, wood.....	567 00
7. O. A. Walling, beef and lard.....	305 42
8. Church, Wilkinson & Co., flour and feed.....	141 13
9. Susan Fussell, balance maintenance twelve persons.	94 22
10. Edward Buscher, oats, hay, etc... ..	89 29
11. George B. Ramsey, wood.....	61 25
12. S. & H. Weil, groceries.....	39 22
13. Peter Watts, lumber.....	36 85
14. Allen T. Kirk, carpenter.....	36 00
15. R. B. Breckenridge & Co., tin work, stove, etc.....	33 87
16. James Nolan, labor.....	31 50
17. Mike Divine, labor.....	30 00
18. Wilson, Hinkle & Co., school books.....	25 71
19. Milton Peden, stove and cans.....	20 00
20. Nancy Clair, soft soap.....	18 87
21. Lawrence Johnson, butter	18 66
22. F. Crouch, kroust barrel.....	16 50
23. James Mills, agent, freights.....	14 04
24. Williams & Hatfield, dry goods.....	13 95
25. Wilson Hobbe, M. D., surgical services.....	13 00
26. Brown & Weesner, blacksmithing.....	12 85
27. Hitchcock & Walden, Sunday school papers.....	12 80
28. John Weaver, drugs	12 58
29. E. G. Mostler, cobbling.....	10 00
30. M. M. Wishard, cash account.....	8 05
31. Benajah Parker, apples.....	7 80
32. John F. Bell, P. M., postage.....	5 10
33. George Pitts, beans.....	5 00
34. John A. Deem, printing blanks.....	4 00
35. Pay roll, employes.....	464 00

\$2,532 20

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

To cash on hand October 31, 1875	\$1,130 69
To cash received for extra clothing.....	1,000 00
To cash received for insurance	400 00
To cash refunded by London Insurance Co.	200 00
To cash received by sale of hogs	122 20
To cash received for current expenses proper	30,851 00
	<hr/> \$33,703 89

Expenditures.

By current expenses November, 1875.....	\$3,276 48
By current expenses December, 1875.....	2,747 20
By current expenses January, 1876	2,065 40
By current expenses February, 1876.....	2,394 62
By current expenses March, 1876	2,159 80
By current expenses April, 1876	3,046 60
By current expenses May, 1876.....	2,773 87
By current expenses June, 1876.....	2,978 81
By current expenses July, 1876	2,180 76
By current expenses August, 1876	2,569 06
By current expenses September, 1876.....	2,664 08
By current expenses October, 1876.....	2,532 20
	<hr/> \$31,388 88

Balance on hand.....	<hr/> \$2,315 01
Amount received from Treasurer of State for current expenses.....	\$32,251 00
Amount received from Treasurer of State for officers' salaries.....	2,960 00
	<hr/>
Total amount received from State Treasury.....	<hr/> \$35,211 00

It will be seen that the amount of cash on hand is larger than in former years. This is mainly owing to the fact that our fall purchase of clothing has not yet been made. It will require about one thousand dollars to furnish comfortable winter clothing for the children, which amount deducted from the amount on hand, will bring it down to about the usual balance of former years.

With the desire that you will give this statement of receipts and expenditures a critical comparison with my books and vouchers,

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. M. WISHARD,

Superintendent.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INDIANA REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

FOR

WOMEN AND GIRLS.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1876.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1877.

PHILIP H. KATZ, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Professor of Medicine and Pathology

Department of Medicine, University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

1911

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. H. KAPPES, President, Indianapolis.
FRANKLIN G. ARMSTRONG, Camden.
JOHN A. FINCH, Indianapolis.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

LEWIS JORDAN, Indianapolis.
Mrs. RHODA M. COFFIN, Richmond.
Mrs. EMILY A. ROACHE, Indianapolis.

SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANTS.

Mrs. SARAH J. SMITH, Superintendent.
JAMES SMITH, Steward.
Mrs. ELMINA L. JOHNSON, Matron and Assistant
Superintendent.
Miss MARTHA PRAY, Teacher.
Mrs. C. C. WOOD, Housekeeper.
Miss MARY DAVIDSON, Industrial Teacher.
Mrs. FRANCES A. TALBOTT, Laundry Teacher.
ROBERT GRAY, Engineer.
THOMAS BARNETT, Watchman.

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. THEOPHILUS PARVIN, Indianapolis.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA
REFORMATORY INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 30, 1876.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Governor of Indiana :

SIR :—The Board of Managers of this Institution respectfully report for the year ending December 31, 1876, as follows :

No change has occurred in the constitution of the Board. Mr. Kappes has continued to act as president. Stated meetings have been held on the first Thursday of each month, when the business requiring attention has been carefully transacted. Special meetings have been held as necessity required. The number of subordinate officers and employes, including a lady having charge of the laundry, is nine. Dr. Theophilus Parvin has been physician. A copy of reports made to the Board by the Superintendent, Steward and Physician is appended and submitted herewith.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

We beg leave to enumerate in detail the improvements undertaken and perfected since the last appropriation by the Legislature and, in order to be clearly understood, it will be necessary, first, to describe the condition of the building and the appearance of the grounds in the beginning of the year 1875. The lot upon which the Reformatory buildings stand has the form of a parallelogram,

extending north and south 992 feet and east and west 619 feet, containing about twelve acres. In the early part of the year 1875, the appearance of the ground may be described as follows:

The southwest angle, including about one-half the lot, was high and conformed to the general surface of the surrounding country. The remainder, viz. the greater portion lying east of the house, was very low and formed the bed of a sluggish little stream called "Crooked Run." As the name implies, this run wandered at its own will through all this low ground and the smallest rain caused such an overflow as to cover the entire surface. Crooked Run served and still serves as a drain for some three thousand acres of land lying east of the Reformatory.

Previous to the erection of the Reformatory building, a dam had been constructed across the run for the purpose of making an ice pond in this marshy ground. It soon became necessary, however, to discharge the sewer pipes of the Reformatory into this swamp, and then arose a difficulty, which can be readily imagined. The stench therefrom was matter of complaint throughout all the neighborhood, and was believed to be a prolific source of disease, particularly of chills and fever. Bluffs, in some places twenty feet in height, separated the high from the low ground. It was evident that considerable improvement would be needed. A committee from the last Legislature visited the Institution, and considering the necessity of the case, recommended to that body that a liberal appropriation be made for the purpose of grading and draining these grounds, and for other much needed improvements. The appropriation was made. To guard against mistakes in the general plans of operations, the managers sought advice from the visiting legislative committee, from Mr. Cleveland of Chicago, and from Mr. Chislett, superintendent of Crown Hill Cemetery, both eminent landscape engineers. Prominent citizens of the city and the State were also consulted, and Mr. Wm. Henry Morrison, civil engineer, was entrusted with the drafting of the plan carefully prepared in accordance with the suggestions of these gentlemen. This plan was then submitted to your Excellency for examination and having received your hearty approval, the work of improvement was commenced in April, 1875. After the north part of the lot was partially graded, we invited the Superintendent of Crown Hill Cemetery to visit the place and give us the benefit of his opinion. Mr. Chislett thoroughly approved what had already been done, and made some valuable suggestions which have been carried out in

accordance with the original plan. The thanks of the Board are due to this gentleman in a special manner for his advice with regard to filling up the southern portion of the lot and sodding the slopes, by which means the State is now in possession of a beautiful piece of ground, well preserved from the danger of being washed away.

In 1874, the city had graded and graveled Michigan street, north of the Reformatory, and the State ground was in places fifteen or twenty feet lower than this street; hence, it became an absolute necessity to extend the street embankment into the State ground in order to make the slopes more gradual, and in order to afford solid foundation for an iron fence.

The eastern side of the lot being, as described, very low, swampy, and cut through in several places by Crooked Run, we were compelled to construct an embankment of earth about one-half the length of the lot in order to keep out the water and to give firm foundation for a wooden picket fence six feet high. By means of this embankment, the course of Crooked Run was changed to a line nearly parallel with Michigan street, and reduced to one-third of its former length through the Reformatory grounds. The bed of this stream is now ten feet in width, with sloping banks three or four feet in height, thus affording free exit to the water and effectually preventing overflow. This stream, which two years ago was impregnated with all kinds of filth, is now perfectly clear and pure.

Through the south portion of the lot ran a ravine, from five to six feet deep. This has been filled by taking down a knoll in the southeast corner. When the city commenced the grading of Randolph street, in the fall of 1875, a large quantity of earth was obtained, at a merely nominal price, and used for the filling up of unsightly holes, where clay had been removed to make brick for the Reformatory building. The grade, as now completed, leaves the Reformatory building standing upon a slight eminence, the ground sloping away in such a manner that no water can stand anywhere near it. In order to preserve these various slopes from being washed down and destroyed, they were covered with fresh sod, at the very moderate expense of six cents per square yard. Where the ground was level, grass seed was sown.

In the improvement of Randolph street by the city, in the year 1875, a portion of the contract price was estimated by the City Civil Engineer to be chargeable to the State, and it was therefore paid. Crooked Run passes out of the Reformatory grounds under Randolph street, nearly at its junction with Michigan street, having a

depth of, perhaps, twenty feet. A stone culvert had to be built here, in order to preserve the grade, and to serve as a foundation for the iron fence, which was to be continued over the Run, and along the whole line of Randolph street.

The grading of the ground completed, appropriate walks and drives were laid out as approaches from the public streets to the building. When the original plan for the grading was drafted, Randolph street was wholly impassable, and existed only in name. A gully, seventy-five feet in width, and twenty or twenty-five feet in depth, ran through it nearly at its connection with Michigan street. There was little prospect, at that time, that the city would undertake the improvement of Randolph street. Michigan was the only graded and graveled street in the whole neighborhood, and the managers had therefore, no alternative but to connect Michigan street with the building by a suitable road. This road was constructed in a directly straight line over the Run, the earth for that purpose having been taken from the adjacent bluffs. This road is now valuable, more especially for bringing in supplies, such as coal, wood, flour and other articles, which have to be unloaded at the rear of the building, and thus the western entrance can be kept clean. The entrance at the intersection of Vermont and Randolph streets was not included in the original plan, but Randolph street having been improved, the additional cost of an opening there was so small in comparison with the convenience, that it was agreed to place a gate there. The roads south of the building have been laid out with reference to tasteful appearance, convenience, and safety in case of fire. At the intersection of Sturm and Randolph streets, a road leads directly east until it strikes a circular road, which is laid out just in front of the main building. The diameter of the circle thus enclosed is about two hundred feet. East and west of the building are curved roads, each of which strikes the circle in front, and also the straight road leading from Vermont street directly across the grounds east and west to the stable.

After examining carefully into the various methods for making roads, and estimating the expense and durability of each, the Board of Managers, with the concurrence of your Excellency, gave preference to the block pavement, constructed of wood prepared by a peculiar chemical process, which promises a degree of durability and smoothness superior to any other kind of road. The American Wood Preserving Company, a wealthy and responsible corporation

of Cleveland, Ohio, furnished the blocks, and have given to the State a written guarantee for fifteen years. The Managers were influenced in their choice of this pavement by three considerations:

1st. Its cost was only thirty-three and one-third per cent. higher than that of a gravel road, and very much pleasanter for travel.

2d. It would be permanent and not require a yearly patching up.

3d. And specially, it would afford a constantly dry surface, even in wet weather, upon which the girls of the Reformatory could take the daily exercise in the open air, so much needed for their health.

On the south and east lines of the lot, not bordering upon any streets, a wooden picket fence six feet in height has been erected, with eight-inch cedar posts. On the north and west lines, bordering on Michigan and Randolph streets, a heavy iron fence has been placed of the same height as that on the other two sides. The fence posts are set in the best of concrete, and are supported by braces so as to give greater resistance. Our first intention was to have continued the wooden fence along the whole boundary line. Acting upon the advice of your Excellency, however, it was finally decided that an iron fence along the improved streets would be more in keeping with the general appearance of the place.

Four rain-water cisterns have been constructed, two on either side of the building, a little north, with a capacity of more than one hundred thousand gallons. Cement pipes are so placed as to convey the water from all the various roofs into two filters, one on each side. Each of these filters discharges itself into the nearest cistern, which, when full, is discharged into another cistern, and this last, in case of an overflow, empties into the main artery of the sewer. By the advice of the Chief of the Fire Department of the city, two of the cisterns are kept constantly full from the hydrant, to be ready in case of fire. Pipes are laid for conveying the water from these cisterns to the engine house, in such a manner, that each can be used separately or all together, at the will of the engineer. We were obliged to purchase a Dean steam pump to draw the water from these cisterns to the engine room. In addition to this very large supply of water from the cisterns, the institution consumes water from the City Water Works amounting to \$60 or \$70 per month. This expense might be avoided by boring for water to a depth, which would yield an unfailing supply. This water, then,

could be raised by the steam pump into a tank in the fourth story, and thence be distributed as might be required. The cost of such an arrangement would probably not be more than one-half the price paid yearly for the use of the city water. Another argument in favor of a well on the grounds is, that the City Water Works have not power, at that distance from the city, to throw water higher than the third story.

It soon became evident to the present management that there existed very serious defects in the system of sewerage which had been adopted in the erection of the house. Complaints were made by the Superintendent and other officers of the Institution that, notwithstanding their utmost efforts, a disagreeable odor was prevalent through the entire building to such an extent that, in the opinion of the Physician, Dr. Th. Parvin, it must necessarily be injurious to health. Upon a careful examination of the premises, and with the assistance of competent men, it was ascertained that the pipes used to convey away the waste water were entirely too small, having a diameter of only two inches. These pipes were laid in a ditch beneath the floor of the building over one hundred feet in length, with a fall of only one-half inch from the point of reception to the point of discharge. These pipes would, of course, get constantly filled up, and no device could possibly free them from the pestilential odor emitted. A remedy must be applied, which consisted, in our judgment, in removing these small pipes and connecting the chief sources of discharge directly with the main sewer by means of eight-inch cement pipes, laid into the earth, outside of the building. The main house sewer, which was designed to carry away the waste water from two laundry rooms and the contents of twelve water-closets, had a diameter of only four inches and a fall of only one and one-half inches to one hundred feet. Not all the power of the hydrant could flood this pipe sufficiently to remove the deadly, sickening effluvia. The house Physician and all others were interested to procure an abatement of this terrible nuisance. To accomplish this object, this four-inch pipe was removed and a larger one substituted, with a diameter of eight inches. The trench in which the pipe was to be laid was then dug deeper, so as to insure a fall of eighteen inches for a distance of seventy-five feet. The trench is so constructed as to present a concave surface towards the pipe, and is covered with hydraulic cement, so that in case any foul matter should escape from the pipe the trench can be flooded with water. To insure a more

perfect success for all these arrangements, we built a large catch-basin north of the building, and gave it such a position that the overflow from the cisterns on the east side might empty into it. An eighteen-inch sewer, connecting with this catch-basin, was then laid in the earth below freezing point of sufficient length to carry the accumulated water and refuse matter entirely beyond the Reformatory grounds into Crooked Run. These sewer pipes are designed to be flooded with water every week. All minor connections with this main sewer are provided with "stench traps," which effectually prevent the return of any noxious gases into the building.

As a means of draining the south part of the lot, the grading has been so arranged that the accumulated water, which might tear away the slopes, is collected at a point upon the outer periphery of the circle, south of the building, where it is received in a catch-basin and conveyed away to Crooked Run by means of common tiling, laid in the earth below freezing point.

The plan for heating the building was found to be practically a failure—a large amount of fuel being consumed with very inadequate results. The heat was generated in the boiler house and conducted through pipes laid in brick viaducts, under the basement floors to several "coils" or "steam chests" in the basement, where, *theoretically*, the air should become heated and forced through warm air ducts to all the rooms above. *Practically*, the heat was very unequally distributed, and a large proportion of it entirely wasted. The rooms situated directly above the steam chests were intolerably warm, while those at a greater distance, and the most important rooms in the building, particularly the workroom on the prison side and the chapel, had a temperature so low, that in cold weather they could not be made available. The viaducts under the floor and the warm air ducts with the steam chests were literally infested with insects of every description. An improved system of heating had to be adopted, this indirect method being now everywhere discarded. The steam coils were taken from the basement and judiciously distributed throughout the building, wherever heat was required. The subterranean viaducts were all filled up, and the steam pipes suspended from the ceilings of the basement, thus securing the greatest amount of economy, and a more perfect distribution of heat. The apparatus being all there, no expense was incurred in this change, except for the labor. The former warm air ducts are left undisturbed and now serve the purpose of ventiducts to change the air every hour, if needful. The entire building

can now be heated, in its remotest corner, to a temperature of 75° Fahrenheit, when the outside atmosphere is ten degrees below zero.

At the urgent request of the Superintendent and Matron, brick pavements have been laid in the rear courts of both the penal and reformatory departments—the first in order to give the prisoners air and exercise, the last to afford the little children a retired place for play. By the same request, brick walks have been laid in the front courts to facilitate good order and neatness, and preserve the grass.

The chimney was found to be of insufficient height to carry away the smoke; therefore an addition of thirty feet was made.

In the drying-room of the laundry in the penal department, a brick wall was built to afford greater security against the escape of prisoners.

Additional facilities for washing were afforded in the laundry rooms of both the penal and reformatory department, by the setting of several additional stationary wash tubs with the necessary pipes for bringing in the water and providing for its escape.

On the recommendation of the Steward, the wood work on the outside of the building was painted, as it was weather-beaten, and in danger of being permanently injured; also, at the wish of the ladies of the visiting Board, and of the Superintendent, the walls of the three halls in the front building were painted and varnished and the ceilings calcimined.

The wooden stable, which formerly stood north of the building near the engine house, has been removed to the eastern part of the lot, and enlarged, so as to afford place for the three vehicles and the animals belonging to the Institution. Space is also given for the necessary provender.

Some little work is yet needed in the way of setting out trees and shrubs for shade and ornamentation, and in bowldering the gutters on Michigan and Randolph streets to prevent the rain from washing away the earth. It is hoped that the General Assembly will make such an appropriation that this can be done without unnecessary delay.

Ample space has been provided for a vegetable garden, and the Managers have the opinion that nearly all the girls of the Reformatory might be profitably employed in this garden for a portion of the time during the summer season. This kind of employment would be advantageous to the Institution—would insure to each young girl a degree of healthful exercise, with much practical knowledge, which might be of use in after life.

The number of pupils to be taught in the Reformatory, required the furnishing of an additional school-room. We therefore bought desks of a suitable pattern and other necessary appliances for teaching the common branches of education successfully.

Some one hundred and fifty or more additional common chairs were purchased for the use of the Institution, also a number of additional iron bedsteads and some other articles.

A new carriage was purchased for the use of the Superintendent and other officers.

The improvements, as above described, have all been carried on under the direct personal supervision of the Board of Managers, at a great sacrifice of both time and patience. No pains have been spared to complete them successfully and in the most economical way possible. The lot upon which the Reformatory stands, formerly a barren and unsightly waste, now presents a very beautiful aspect, and the building with its grounds compares favorably with other institutions belonging to the State, and is in harmony with the immediate surroundings.

We wish, in a particular manner, to call the attention of your Excellency to the improved sanitary condition of the place. The closest inspection of the building in any of its various departments will fail to discover there, or anywhere upon the lot, any source of malaria or disease. In this respect we congratulate ourselves on having attained perfect success, and the more so, because it has involved so great labor, care, responsibility and expense.

The school belonging to the Institution, under the care of an experienced teacher, has been very admirably conducted. The task of manipulating this class of mind is a very difficult one, yet the success attained has been equal to that of most graded schools. One teacher could not possibly perform the entire work of imparting instruction, hence the plan was adopted of employing some of the older girls, such as had made sufficient attainments, to teach the younger pupils in the elementary branches, under direction of the principal teacher. This monitorial system has not been without its advantages in the way of economy and in requiring a more accurate knowledge on the part of these older girls; still, we think, that the employment of an additional teacher would be attended with more favorable results. The system adopted here includes only the branches of a common English education, but these are thoroughly and systematically taught.

Since the inmates of the Reformatory are, by unfortunate circumstances, deprived of the genial influences and advantages of a judicious home training, the managers have felt a special interest in providing for them suitable instruction in the ordinary industries of domestic life. With the expiration of their stay in the Reformatory they will be again thrown upon the world for self support, and it is a matter of great importance that they go out well qualified to bear an honorable part in some of the various occupations which women are called upon to fill. It can hardly be expected that the majority will ever reach very high positions in social life, but all can be taught to make themselves useful in some appropriate sphere. We regard a knowledge of cooking, house-keeping, sewing, washing, ironing, mending, etc., as indispensable for all. A teacher has been employed constantly in the sewing department, and the girls are taught to fashion and make all ordinary articles composing their own wardrobe. Considerable difficulty is at present experienced in the attempt to regulate the domestic labor, from the fact that the house was not originally arranged with a view to training the girls in this department. The cooking for the Reformatory is now done by a certain number of girls in one large kitchen. This number is changed from time to time, still the opportunity for the older girls to be thoroughly instructed in this branch of labor is not such as would be desirable. It has been a favorite idea with the managers that the artificial modes of life, rendered necessary by the collecting of so many young persons under one roof, might be in some measure improved by arranging in some portion of the building a model kitchen, and furnishing the same with the ordinary utensils for performing domestic labor in a careful and tidy manner, such as is required in well regulated households. All the older girls, then, before leaving the Institution, might receive from the housekeeper regular training in the art of preparing plain food economically and palatably, and thus be prepared for future life, whether their station be high or low.

A constant difficulty in managing institutions of this kind is to find employment for those in confinement. It is better by every consideration that such persons should be occupied. Unoccupied, they are discontented and are inclined to be turbulent. They do not readily yield to moral influences and can not be made better and prepared for restoration to liberty if they have not constant occupation. The best prisons are self-supporting and they are best because of this assistance of labor. These are axioms of prison government,

and we mention them simply to emphasize in this way mention of the chief difficulty we encounter. Our chief difficulty has been to find suitable work. The work that women can do when free, is limited. The world does not lie open to her as to man. When in confinement the range of work is much lessened. We have three guides in the work of selection: 1. The work must be such that the woman will go back to society prepared to live honestly—the work must be such that she may continue at it when discharged. 2. The work must not degrade the woman. It must be work fit for women to do. 3. It must, as far as possible, be a kind of work that will not interfere with the honest working women of Indianapolis. 4. The work must be profitable to the Institution. Under these rules, it was thought impolitic to begin again the experiment of caning chairs. It was tried once and resulted unsatisfactorily.

The making of paper boxes has been discussed and a member of the Board made careful and extensive inquiries concerning it. It seems an admirable work, but we could not find any demand here for such boxes. There is only a demand in manufacturing cities. In time this demand may be created and our successors may be able to introduce it. Sewing is taught as a matter of education, but it is not easy to procure work of this kind sufficient to give employment to many. Our clothiers supply themselves in the east and say they buy cheaper than they could possibly manufacture. This sort of work is almost all that a great many of the women—being enfeebled—can do; but it has not been a source of any considerable profit. A great deal of knitting has been done, but this has not been of much profit. If there was a connection between this Institution and the other institutions of the State and especially the prisons of the State, a great deal of work might advantageously be done here, for which the State now pays full prices. The Superintendent has made frequent efforts to make some arrangement with the Wardens of the Prisons North and South, but has not succeeded.

From the beginning of the Institution the principal work has been washing. The women were unskilled in the finer arts of the laundry, and only the most moderate prices could be obtained for such work as they could do. There were objections to this work as it was being done. It did not especially fit any woman to earn her living when discharged. It constantly interfered with the work of poor women in this city, who must do this work or starve. Dissatisfied with washing as it had been done, the Board requested one of the members to investigate the laundry business as done, at its best.

The information was easily had, that, from the city of Indianapolis alone, an average of five hundred dozen of collars and cuffs were sent to Troy, New York, every week. Perhaps an equal number are sent from the other cities of the State. The member went first to Cincinnati, and was told with confidence, by laundry men there, that they could equal Troy work. A careful inspection did not warrant the claim. But, as an experiment, one of the most competent laundry women in the city was engaged to come up and teach the women of the Institution how to do the best work. She came, and very soon a very great change for the better was apparent; but there was not enough improvement to warrant a comparison with Troy work, or even an increase in prices. It was then determined to send to headquarters—to Troy—for teachers for the laundry, and the same member of the Board went to Troy and spent several days in the laundries there. He could not see, nor is it there claimed, that Troy has better water, better muscle, better soap, or any single advantage but one—knowledge. They understand the business at Troy, and this makes Troy laundries the very best in the world. Geneva made the best watches of the world for many years for exactly the same reason. A competent man was engaged to employ two competent women and bring them to our Institution, and he was directed to see that every improvement was supplied to the laundry. He engaged two bright young women, who thoroughly understood the business, and came out. He got what was necessary in the laundry, and then taught the secret of making starch. It was already known how to wash well. One of the women taught the secret of starching clothes; the other taught how the iron was applied;—the three together teaching the marvelous art of making linen appear like a thing of beauty—the despair of the housewife. The man remained ten days; the women remained six weeks, at the end of which time they said they could teach no more—their pupils were their equals. It should be said that, under the stimulus of slight rewards and the promise that if the experiment should prove successful, they might earn something by extra work, the women had gone at it with the greatest patience and enthusiasm. The result is entirely satisfactory, and the women in confinement now do as fine laundry work, especially of collars, cuffs and shirts, as can be done at Troy or anywhere in the world. The Troy workers (they are all women), earn from \$12.00 to \$25.00 per week. The women, when discharged from the Institution can do equally well here.

The same experiment was tried, and with equal success, on the Reformatory side. It had before been required that no girl would be discharged before her time had expired who could not do plain cooking well, and especially do the best sort of bread-making and be able to creditably make herself a dress. To these requirements it was added that she must also be able to do laundry work in the new style. It is hoped in a short time that arrangements can be made to secure to the Institution a large share of the work that is now sent out of the State.

An effort was made to introduce as a permanent industry the stitching of buckskin gloves. A company was organized in Indianapolis with the understanding that the women and girls of the Institution should do the stitching. A competent young lady was brought out from Plymouth, New Hampshire, the headquarters for superior glove making in the United States. The women and girls were eager to learn, and thought it the easiest work that had been given them, though it was much harder than ordinary sewing. It enabled them to keep themselves neat and cleanly dressed, and this and the novelty of the work made it attractive. The glove company lacked vitality, and the experiment with it did not long continue. Afterward, work was done for Plymouth manufacturers, but no remunerative contract could be made on account of the cost of transportation. If the Institution had a working fund of from \$1,000 to \$3,000 the work could be done here and be made profitable. If this is not provided, it is proposed to attempt the glove work again for Plymouth parties at the best rate that can be had, more for the purpose of furnishing employment than the expectation of profit.

This Institution can hardly be longer called an experiment. It is a triumphant success. If the Legislature will so amend the law as to exclude children under twelve years of age, a very great hindrance will be removed. The change from one large family of one hundred and fifty girls, all sitting at one table, eating food cooked on a range, to a number of families, each with its own cooking facilities, will be made as soon as a building appropriation is made that will enable proper buildings to be erected in connection with the present structure. These are comparatively matter of detail. As an experiment of separating women, convicted of crime, in an institution totally removed from a prison for men, this is a demonstrated success. Every consideration looking to the reforming

influences is favorable to this. A short time ago the Warden of one of the largest prisons in the country said to a newspaper that as long as he had been at that prison, (then ten years,) no woman in confinement had ever been visited by her husband. Very few husbands would write even. Here the result has been just the opposite; no woman has come whose husband has failed to visit her. The Superintendent has, in cases, had to invite the visit, but it has always been made. Thus the sense of utter desolation and abandonment by friends, that blasts the life of women-convicts in other prisons, is here not felt. The women show the difference in their faces and manner, and recognize it gratefully in their willingness to work. Visitors, accustomed to the saddened, hardened, hopeless faces of women-convicts, never fail to quickly notice the change from this in our Institution. It is our boast that this is so. It is a shame that such difference should exist anywhere.

There is something in the nature of men—cowardice, sensitiveness, dread of degradation, or what it may be—that holds them back from public recognition before men of connection with a woman disgraced and branded by society. A woman is a stranger to this feeling. She clings the closer oftentimes when one near her is branded. Faithful-hearted, they attend fathers, husbands, brothers, in whatever sorrows and degradation they suffer. The brand of the convict is as a magnet and holds them yet closer. All this is utterly different in men. The Almighty so made men and women, and society,—law-makers—the enacting body should so recognize the difference. A husband will visit his wife when in a woman's prison, under charge of women. He knows, feels a strengthening consciousness that at such place he will be respected, and almost praised as if for doing a manly act. At a prison for men and women, under charge of men, he would feel very different, so different, indeed, that he would not go at all. Herein is proof of the necessity for just such an institution in every State.

The transactions of the Institution with the State Treasury during the year may be briefly exhibited as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance January 1, 1876, for improvements.....	\$7,916 99
Balance January 1, 1876, for current expenses.....	13,468 68
For current expenses for year 1876.....	27,500 00
Salaries of Managers accrued	533 32
Total.....	<u>\$49,418 99</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of improvements.....	\$7,916 99
On account of current expenses	36,385 74
On account of salaries	533 32
Total.....	<u>\$44,836 05</u>
Unexpended balance for current expenses.....	4,582 94
	<u><u>\$49,418 99</u></u>

The balance for permanent improvements remaining unexpended at the beginning of the year, as above shown, was \$7,916.99. This has been applied on contracts as follows:

January.	6.	To J. J. Palmer, for block pavement.....	\$1,000 00
	11.	To Elijah W. Smith, for grading roads and drives.....	351 17
	20.	To The Indiana Bridge, Roof and Bolt Company, for iron fence.....	1,400 00
	20.	To J. J. Palmer, for block pavement.....	1,000 00
	25.	To the Indiana Cement Pipe Company, for sewer.....	500 00
	29.	To Charles Doherty, for plumbing	394 00
February	7.	To E. W. Smith, for grading grounds.....	28 71
	7.	To William H. Morrison, for engineering.....	20 00
	11.	To John J. Palmer, for block pavement.....	1,000 00
March	8.	To John J. Palmer, for block pavement.....	500 00
	9.	To William Kown, for sodding grounds.....	51 84
	25.	To The Indiana Bridge, Roof and Bolt Company, for iron fence	200 00
April	22.	To The Indiana Bridge, Roof and Bolt Company, for iron fence.....	150 00
	28.	To John J. Palmer, for block pavement.....	1,000 00
Decemb'r	12.	To The Indiana Bridge, Roof and Bolt Company's assignee, for iron fence.....	321 27
		Total.....	<u><u>\$7,916 99</u></u>

Payments of these allowances have been made by certificates, requisitions and warrants, as before. The aggregate of disbursements on this account shown by the last report, was \$117,461.49. Adding the amount above given, the total expenditure at this date, by virtue of the several appropriations, is made \$125,378.48.

The several bills of account for expenditures necessary to the proper maintenance and comfort of the officers and inmates of the institution, and for the discharge of other claims against the State for services rendered and for goods and materials furnished for its use and benefit during each month, have been examined and allowed by the Board at its next meeting thereafter. A copy of each record

of allowance has been certified and delivered to the Superintendent, and upon that she has made requisition for the Auditor's warrant for the exact amount necessary to pay the bills included therein. The amount of these allowances during the year is \$36,385.74, as above shown. The account of current expenses prepared by the Steward, a copy of which is submitted herewith, exhibits the several amounts received and paid by the Superintendent during the year.

The collections made from counties by the Treasurer of State on account of this Institution have reached the sum of \$20,218.22. Earnings of the prisoners have been paid into the Treasury in the sum of \$1,036.88. The accounts against counties for the six months ending December 1, 1876, are in process of collection, and amount to \$6,147.74. These items constitute a credit in favor of the institution of \$27,402.84, upon which no drafts have yet been made.

As required by section thirty-one of the act of May 13, 1869, the Board has estimated and determined "the actual expense per annum of clothing and subsisting an infant committed to the Reformatory Department of the Institution," and has fixed the amount thereof at \$146.

The influence of the Board of Managers has been constantly exerted to support the authority of the Superintendent throughout the whole Institution. Every employe is regarded as subject to her direction and the inmates are required to render perfect obedience, both to the Superintendent and other officers. Very few cases of insubordination have come to our knowledge, and these have been of such a character, that they could easily be managed by the proper officers. Moral and religious instruction is given to all classes regularly, both in the Prison and Reformatory, and this, of course, is chiefly to be relied upon as a means of reformation. Very few women and girls are so thoroughly hardened, that they do not feel the influence of correct moral and religious teaching.

In the penal department, the inmates are all well cared for and are under good control.

The above detailed report of improvements and other matters connected with the State Reformatory and Prison is respectfully submitted for the approval of your Excellency; and in closing, we beg leave to make the following

RECOMMENDATIONS.

There are, at present in the Reformatory quite a number of small children. It surely can not have been the intention of the Legislature to make this a State Orphan Asylum. Not knowing, however, whether we had authority to reject any on account of their tender years, we sought advice from the Attorney General of the State, and were informed by him, in writing, that no discretionary power rested with us. All must be received who were regularly committed.

We recommend that the law be so amended that only girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen years shall be received.

We recommend that such an appropriation be made for working capital, that certain special industrial pursuits may be carried on more economically and advantageously to the State.

We recommend, also, that an appropriation be made sufficient to cover the expense for paving the gutters along the Reformatory grounds bordering on Randolph and Michigan streets, for the better protection of the same; also, for the setting out of trees and shrubs to serve the purpose of shade and ornamentation; also, for the boring of a well and placing a tank in the fourth story as protection in case of fire, and as a more economical arrangement for the State.

We will here mention that the building is not insured. Whether or not any steps shall be taken in this direction may be worthy the consideration of your Excellency.

Very respectfully,

J. H. KAPPES,

F. G. ARMSTRONG,

JOHN A. FINCH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers Prison :

It is gratifying to be able to present the report of our three years' prison labor as a marked success under the vigilant care of Mrs. E. L. Johnson, who has ever sought to better the life and character of the vicious and depraved. A woman's prison is not intended to make a prisoner dread it less, but the necessary punishment such as will elevate and not demoralize. With little exception, kindness has proved effectual, although discipline has at all times been firmly enforced, and it is matter of surprise how little punishment is needed, especially where a change of heart has taken place, and we are gratified by many apparently hopeless cases now doing well and cheered with the open homes and helping hands to remove the stone of prejudice from the grave of fallen woman's buried hopes. We are disappointed in the labor of the prisoners not being so remunerative as we anticipated ; but, as employment is an absolute necessity to reformation, they have been kept regularly at work. The reduction in numbers the past year from forty to thirty is rather striking, whether from decrease of crime or laxity of the law.

REFORMATORY.

The unfinished state of the grounds and the necessary change in the heating apparatus made it needful to employ a number of workmen in and around the building, which, for a time, seriously interfered with the reformation of the girls, making them restless and unhappy, and more keenly feeling the restraints thrown around them, causing much trouble and anxiety. Yet, as these difficulties passed away, we find much to encourage in the arduous work of rescuing

children from a life of idleness, vice and immorality into which many have already entered, though so young in years. And it is really a question of grave importance how far they are responsible for the evil propensities they evidently inherit, and we feel that the State has made no wiser provision than a home for such as these, who would ultimately become a burden and pest to society. "Is it not expensive to care for such children?" asked an Englishman of a Swede. "Yes," was the prompt reply, "expensive, but not dear. We Swedes are not rich enough to allow them to grow in ignorance, misery and crime, to become a curse to society and a disgrace to their sex." Which fact makes a reformatory as a preventive measure almost beyond calculation.

All the girls are taught the art of house-keeping, with washing and ironing as a specialty, cutting and fitting their own clothing, cleanliness, neatness and order, every thing that will prepare them to fill the long felt want, "good servants," or active home life.

The school under the successful superintendence of Miss M. M. Pray, is attended half the day by all the girls, the progress good, and her valuable influence will be of lasting benefit. A monthly entertainment, given by the older girls, is productive of much good, many of them displaying talent that we think betokens lives of usefulness.

There are one hundred and fifty girls, representing forty counties, showing the appreciation of the Institution in its three years operation; but we would suggest to parties sending children, that the age of ten is quite too young, unless guilty of crime. A necessity is felt, with the increase of numbers, for some better means of giving them regular, useful and profitable employment than our present arrangements will admit of.

Twenty-five girls have been restored to their friends the past year, and, with little exception, are doing well. Three ran away, and nothing is known of their whereabouts.

It is with gratitude to our Heavenly Father that no death has to be recorded; the kind, constant and sympathetic attentions of Dr. T. Parvin greatly valued. Our Sabbath service continues to be conducted by Mr. W. Morrow, and is looked forward to with peculiar pleasure, the delineation of the simple plan of salvation so adapted to the poor, burdened sinner, is often accepted with a readiness that would put to blush those more highly favored, and we

can not doubt the lessons taught will prove a rich blessing in future years.

Many thanks to all the officers, who have so earnestly and cheerfully devoted themselves to the work, and without whose co-operation it could not succeed. Accept my thanks for all the kindness and deep interest in the management of the Institution and welfare of its inmates.

Respectfully submitted.

S. J. SMITH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S TABLES.

PENAL DEPARTMENT.

Counties from which Prisoners are sent:

Clarke, one; Clay, one; Grant, one; Greene, one; Huntington, two; Jackson, one; Jennings, one; Lawrence, one; Marion, nine; Montgomery, one; Parke, one; Posey, one; Shelby, one; Vanderburgh, four; Vigo, two; Washington, one; White, one. Total, thirty.

Terms of Sentence:

For life, six; for fourteen years, one; for six years, one; for five years, one; for four years, one; for three years, one; for two years, sixteen; for one year, three.

Education:

Not able to read.....	12
Can read and write.....	18
All receiving instruction.	

REFORMATORY DEPARTMENT.

Counties from which Received:

Allen, two; Cass, two; Clinton, one; Daviess, two; Decatur, five; DeKalb, one; Elkhart, two; Floyd, one; Fulton, one; Grant, five; Greene, one; Hendricks, one; Henry, two; Howard, two; Huntington, two; Johnson, four; Jasper, two; Jefferson, two; Jay, one; Kosciusko, four; Laporte, one; Marion, forty-two; Madison, one; Miami, two; Monroe, one; Owen, one; Parke, three; Perry, two; Pulaski, one; Putnam, two; Rush, one; St. Joseph, one; Sullivan, one; Tippecanoe, three; Vanderburgh, sixteen; Vigo, eleven; Wabash, two; Wayne, sixteen. Total, one hundred and fifty.

Condition of Inmates:

Number of orphans.....	64
Number of half-orphans.....	60
Number of, parents living.....	18
Number of, parents separated.....	8
Total.....	150

Education:

Number received into school this year....	50
Number who could not read.....	22
Number who could read.....	28

Present Condition of the School.

Number in the first reader.....	12
Number in the second reader.....	21
Number in the third reader.....	7
Number in the fourth reader.....	56
Number who can not read.....	4
Number in orthography.....	146
Number in writing.....	146
Number in arithmetic.....	113
Number in numbers.....	37
Number in geography.....	100
Number in physiology.....	5
Number in grammar.....	6
Number in composition.....	146
Total number of pupils.....	150

Sewing by Inmates of the Prison.

Garments made for the Orphans' Asylum.....	642
Garments made for other parties.....	90
Pairs of stockings knit.....	70
Twenty-two dozen pairs of socks knit.....	264
Garments made for sale.....	70
Lace knit for sale.....	150
Garments made for inmates.....	200
Pairs of stockings for inmates.....	40
Total.....	1,526

Sewing by Inmates of the Reformatory.

Dresses.....	532
Dresses repaired.....	524
Wrappers.....	19
Skirts.....	192
Sacks.....	176
Aprons.....	346
Underwear.....	558
Table-cloths.....	8
Tea-towels.....	30
Hand towels.....	35
Napkins.....	31
Chair-tidies.....	16
Edging, number of yards.....	90
Handkerchiefs.....	15
Zephyr scarfs.....	4
Zephyr wreaths.....	3
Hair switches.....	8
Collars.....	106
Cuffs, pairs.....	73
Carpet-rags, number of pounds.....	79

Bedding.

Comforts.....	58
Bed-ticks.....	45
Pillow-cases.....	164
Pillow-ticks.....	52
Sheets.....	252
Bed-spreads.....	27
Bolster-cases.....	12
Bed-pads.....	6
Quilts.....	23
Total.....	3,384
Washing, number dozen pieces.....	3,047

STATEMENT of the amounts due the State of Indiana from the several counties from which girls have been committed to the Reformatory Department, on account of the expense of their clothing and subsistence, for the six months from May 31, 1876, to December 1, 1876 :

Allen county	\$35 00
Cass county.....	79 62
Clinton county.....	42 00
DeKalb county.....	45 50
Daviess county.....	63 87
Decatur county.....	315 00
Elkhart county.....	91 00
Fulton county	45 50
Floyd county	15 75
Grant county.....	227 50
Howard county.....	91 00
Henry county	45 50
Hendricks county	45 50
Huntington county.....	45 50
Johnson county	175 00
Jasper county	45 50
Jay county.....	45 50
Jennings county	45 50
Jefferson county.....	91 00
Kosciusko county	136 50
Laporte county.....	45 50
Madison county.....	45 50
Marion county.....	1,711 50
Miami county	68 25
Monroe county	45 50
Owen county	28 00
Parke county	136 50

STATEMENT of the amount due the State of Indiana from the several counties from which girls have been committed to the Reformatory Department, on account of their clothing and subsistence, for the six months from December 1, 1875, to May 31, 1876:

Marion county..	\$1,895 40
Vigo county	545 90
Wayne county.....	682 50
Vanderburgh county	720 25
Parke county.....	91 00
Floyd county.....	45 50
Perry county..	45 50
Rush county	45 50
La Porte county.....	45 50
DeKalb county.....	45 50
Daviess county.....	45 50
Sullivan county.....	45 50
Johnson county.....	136 50
Bartholomew county.....	91 00
Elkhart county	68 25
Hendricks county.....	45 50
Wabash county.....	91 00
Allen county.....	182 00
Grant county.....	151 50
Jay county.....	45 50
Kosciusko county.....	136 50
Tippecanoe county.....	45 50
Putnam county.....	45 50
Howard county.....	45 50
Huntington county.....	45 50
Decatur county.....	136 50
Perry county.....	45 50
Pulaski county	42 00
Putnam county.....	45 50
Rush county.....	45 50
St. Joseph county.....	45 50
Sullivan county.....	45 50
Tippeconoe county.....	45 50
Vanderburgh county.....	705 25
Vigo county	546 00
Wabash county.....	45 50
Wayne county	728 00
Total.....	<u>\$6,147 74</u>

ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

Steward's Statements of the Receipts and Disbursements by the Superintendent during the year ending December 31, 1876.

Receipts :

February 8, from State Treasury.....	\$1,583 01
March 2, from State Treasury.....	2,776 28
April 7, from State Treasury.....	2,700 42
April 21, from State Treasury.	568 50
May 2, from State Treasury.....	3,289 46
May 17, from State Treasury.....	3,000 00
June 3, from State Treasury.....	4,876 94
June 17, from State Treasury.....	809 95
July 7, from State Treasury.....	2,967 52
July 18, from State Treasury.....	2,304 75
August 5, from State Treasury.....	4,747 32
September 8, from State Treasury.....	1,911 03
October 7, from State Treasury.....	2,025 81
November 4, from State Treasury.....	1,581 11
December 11, from State Treasury.....	1,243 64
Total.....	<u>\$36,385 74</u>

Disbursements.

Paid on allowances made by the Board of Managers :

For January expenses.....	\$1,583 01
For February expenses.....	2,776 28
For March expenses.....	3,266 42
For April expenses.....	6,290 46
For May expenses.....	5,686 89
For June expenses.....	5,272 27
For July expenses.....	4,747 32
For August expenses.....	1,911 03
For September expenses.....	2,025 81
For October expenses.....	1,581 11
For November expenses.....	1,243 64
For unpaid bill, balance.....	1 50
Total.....	<u>\$36,385 74</u>

CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES.

Groceries	\$ 2,388 85
Flour and meal	1,933 41
Meat and provisions	3,088 07
Medicines and medical attendance	545 71
Clothing and bedding	2,207 23
Postage and box rent	85 75
Gas and fuel	2,083 29
Water rent	554 72
School furniture and stationery	587 27
Kitchen furniture and tableware	402 17
Transporting inmates	355 25
Provender	120 27
Resident officers	2,556 00
Engineer and watchman	1,650 00
Printing and advertising	109 90
Laundry expenses	462 40
Carriage and wagon expenses	496 45
Smith work	19 90
Undertaker	23 00
Tools and seeds for grounds and garden	83 25
Civil engineer's wages	829 50
Materials for improvements	751 14
Carpenter's wages	654 95
Brick and stone masons	662 25
Steam fitting and plumbing	618 12
Painting and glazing	646 33
Block pavement	3,000 00
Sodding	2,042 92
Cement pipes, etc	1,116 00
Steam pump and pipes	234 30
Labor	393 49
Culvert	500 70
Cisterns	160 89
Iron fence	100 00
Brick and tile	290 50
Boiler composition	11 00
Grading	3,231 92
Plumbing	1,265 54
Special prosecutor of criminal case	35 00
Short hand reporting	86 80
Total	<u>\$36,384 24</u>

Detailed Expenditures.

Cash Account January, 1876.

1. J. M. Rifner, groceries.....	\$38 70
2. Landis, Caldwell & Company, groceries.....	167 11
3. Woodburn Sarven Wheel Company, wood stakes.....	5 50
4. Florence Sewing Machine Company, cotton and oil.....	1 90
5. William Dell & Sons, lime and fire bricks.....	2 25
6. H. E. Church, exhibition views.....	15 00
7. Haskitt & Hetselgesser, drugs and medicines.....	20 58
8. W. J. Gillespie, coffee and spices.....	16 60
9. Yohn & Porter, books and stationery.....	36 39
10. A. B. Rennick, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
11. Alice Beard, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
12. Samuel Beck & Son, cartridges.....	1 00
13. William Spotts, flour, etc.....	187 80
14. S. B. Corbaley, hay and corn.....	6 82
15. George Dixon, composition for boiler.....	11 00
16. W. R. Holloway, postage stamps.....	6 00
17. W. R. Holloway, box rent.....	4 00
18. Murphy, Johnston & Company, dry goods.....	116 70
19. Water Works Company, water.....	42 90
20. Gas Company, gas.....	78 00
21. R. L. Shilling, two trunks.....	4 50
22. I. L. Frankem, hardware.....	52 07
23. A. A. Barnes, provisions.....	31 70
24. C. D. Durbon, loan of well tools.....	2 00
25. Bridget Brunner, reform girl leaving.....	5 00
26. William I. Ripley, groceries.....	15 30
27. J. C. Adams & Company, coal.....	95 60
28. Fred. Hergt, meat.....	101 59
29. McOuat & Company, stove repairing.....	4 95
30. Mary Thomas, expenses to Richmond.....	2 05
31. Theophilus Parvin, M. D., salary.....	100 00
32. Sarah J. and James Smith, salary.....	100 00
32. Elmina Johnson, salary.....	50 00
32. Martha Pray, salary.....	40 00
32. Libbie Shaw, salary.....	20 00
32. Mary Davidson, salary.....	20 00
32. Robert Gray, salary.....	80 00
32. Thomas Barnett, salary.....	70 00

\$1,583 01

Cash Account, February, 1876.

1. J. C. Ferguson, pork and lard.....	\$253 00
2. William Spotts, flour, etc.....	183 80
3. Byram, Cornelius & Company, dry goods.....	99 23
4. Henry Frommeyer, queensware, etc.....	24 36
5. M. D. Sone, straw.....	7 50
6. Charles Mayer & Company, work boxes.....	1 50
7. Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	153 83
8. Melville Bear, straw.....	11 00
9. John Baumer, vegetables.....	4 50
10. J. S. Carey, kindling wood.....	2 00
11. W. R. Holloway, stamps.....	6 00
12. S. B. Corbaley, hay and corn.....	23 18
13. Water Works Company, water.....	41 10
14. Gas Company, gas.....	81 30
15. A. E. Purcell, extracting a tooth.....	1 00
16. Indianapolis Brass and Supply Company, brass tap, etc.....	4 75
17. Annie Summers, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
18. Annie M. Scott, reform girl leaving.....	10 00
19. William Gray, labor.....	4 00
20. H. C. & W. F. Kittenbach, cutlery, etc.....	12 10
21. Sentinel Company, advertisement.....	1 00
22. Journal Company, advertisement.....	5 25
23. Journal Company, newspaper from Nov. 29, 1874, to July 1, 1876...	15 85
24. J. E. Hall, flour, etc.....	81 00
25. A. A. Barnes, provisions.....	14 09
26. John Settle & Son, milk.....	13 20
27. W. J. Gillespie, coffee.....	15 00
28. Merrill, Hubbard & Company, stationery.....	5 00
29. J. M. Rifner, groceries.....	35 71
30. Milton Poudier, meat.....	118 25
31. Indianapolis Shoe Manufacturing Company, shoes.....	24 90
32. J. C. & John Adams, coal.....	295 20
33. C. E. Dickinson, school furniture.....	35 00
34. H. Lieber, picture frame.....	5 00
35. William I. Ripley, groceries.....	11 18
36. Yohn & Porter, books.....	8 26
37. P. Decathalogue, scissors grinding.....	1 80
38. Butsch, Dickson & Company, cement and lime.....	25 20
39. G. R. Root, sewer pipe.....	23 18
40. Edmund Alexander, labor.....	5 93
41. John McCain, labor.....	3 00
42. John Bowler, labor.....	12 00
43. Patrick Griffin, labor.....	5 25
44. Daniel Berry, labor.....	4 50
45. Patrick Shaw, labor.....	3 00
46. Timothy Sheehan, labor.....	4 75
47. Eddie Barnett, labor.....	4 50
48. C. H. Jarvis, hauling lumber.....	4 00
49. C. P. Schneider, lumber and labor.....	17 60

50. Loucks & Collins, carpenter work.....	\$29 00
51. L. B. Hicks, hauling sand.....	5 00
52. Southside Planing Mill, lumber.....	30 24
53. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	44 60
54. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	17 25
55. Lackmann & Thomsen, brick work.....	54 00
56. Lackmann & Thomsen, brick work.....	16 00
57. Lackmann & Thomsen, brick work.....	31 00
58. Lackmann & Thomsen, brick work.....	91 00
59. William Fendley, hauling and buying sand.....	51 25
60. William Fendley, hauling and buying sand.....	9 00
61. William Fendley, hauling and buying sand.....	1 50
62. C. A. Hubbard, civil engineering.....	100 00
63. Charles Doherty, plumbing.....	178 67
64. James and Sarah J. Smith, salary.....	100 00
64. Elmina L. Johnson, salary.....	50 00
64. Martha Pray, salary.....	40 00
64. Mary Davidson, salary.....	20 00
64. Libbie Shaw, salary.....	20 00
64. Thomas Barnett, salary.....	70 00
64. Robert Gray, salary.....	80 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,776 28</u>

Cash Account, March, 1876.

1. J. E. Hall, flour, etc.....	\$192 70
2. Hibben, Pattison & Company, dry goods.....	89 15
3. Rottler & Schultz, harness and repairs.....	5 15
4. Charles J. Kuhn, meat.....	52 78
5. Murphy, Johnston & Company, dry goods.....	61 60
6. J. R. Hunt & Company, books and stationery.....	19 15
7. Jennie Baker, reform girl, leaving.....	10 00
8. Rosa Renfrew, reform girl, leaving.....	5 00
9. Melville Bair, hay.....	10 00
10. W. R. Holloway, stamps.....	6 00
11. Gas Company, gas for February and March.....	80 25
12. Water Works Company, water.....	28 12
13. Omer Tousey & Company, soap.....	98 50
14. Spiegel, Thoms & Company, furniture.....	91 67
15. H. Lieber, frames and glass.....	7 25
16. J. C. & John Adams, coal.....	211 99
17. John L. Vanderman, corn.....	9 90
18. Andrew Wallace, groceries.....	156 82
19. Pettis, Dickson & Company, clothing.....	3 20
20. Hogshire & Reasner, shoes.....	95 15
21. J. W. Copeland, clothing.....	3 31
22. John Settle & Sons, milk.....	13 64
23. Milton Pouder, meat.....	92 55
24. Singer Sewing Machine Company, needles and oil.....	1 15

25. D. Coulter, gas lighters, etc	\$7 60
26. J. B. Greenway, shoe repairing.....	5 60
27. Haskit & Hetselgesser, drugs and medicines	21 30
28. Wm. J. Gillespie, coffee	11 25
29. Florence Sewing Machine Company, repairs, silk, etc.....	4 75
30. J. M. Rifner, groceries	10 33
31. Wm. I. Ripley, groceries.....	16 35
32. Sampson Hoffman, cattle feed	3 35
33. Cathcart & Cleland, school slates.....	1 83
34. Western Union Telegraph Company, dispatch.....	30
35. D. Berry and Pat. Shea, labor	2 62
36. S. C. Cook, labor.....	4 50
37. E. D. Merch, labor	1 25
39. Laakman & Thomsen, brick work.....	42 00
40. Loucks, Collins & Brees, carpenter work.....	41 50
41. Evening News, advertising.....	18 55
42. Scott & Nicholson, stone work.....	82 00
43. Butsch & Dickson, lime and cement.....	28 02
44. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	30 00
45. W. P. Thomsen, brick work	14 00
46. Frederick Laakman, brick work.....	14 00
47. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	27 00
48. Bernard Hammill, 238 loads of earth	17 85
49. Brees & Loucks, carpenter work.....	16 25
50. W. P. Thomsen, brick work.....	12 00
51. Frederick Laakman, brick work.....	12 00
52. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	5 25
53. Joseph Dehner, labor.....	6 75
54. Patrick Shea, labor	6 00
55. D. Root & Company, cistern rings.....	9 15
56. H. C. & W. F. Kettenbach, hardware	45 34
57. Frederick Laakman, brick work.....	8 00
58. P. W. Thomsen, brick work	8 00
59. J. C. Adams, bricks.....	120 50
60. Indianapolis Cement Pipe Company, repairing sewer.....	697 70
61. C. E. Dickinson, school desks.....	188 50
62. Robert Gray, salary.....	80 00
62. Thomas Barnett, salary.....	70 00
62. M. F. Davidson, salary	20 00
62. Libbie Shaw, salary	20 00
62. Martha M. Pray, salary	40 00
62. E. L. Johnson, salary	50 00
62. Sarah J. and James Smith.....	100 00

Total	<u>\$3,266 42</u>
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Cash Account, April, 1876.

1. Hibben, Pattison & Company, dry goods.....	\$79 98
2. John S. Benson, vinegar.....	27 60
3. J. George Stilz, garden tools and seeds.....	16 00
4. Indianapolis Shoe Manufacturing Company, shoes.....	10 80
5. Pattison & Finley, queensware.....	14 95
6. Yohn & Porter, stationery.....	9 76
7. Central Printing Company, printing.....	5 00
8 and 9. Holloway, W. R., stamps and box rent.....	10 00
10. Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	170 30
11. W. A. Bradshaw & Company, piano rent.....	19 20
12. Adolph Harder, shoes.....	59 80
13. E. Hedges, undertaker.....	19 00
14. Close & Wasson, dry goods.....	2 08
15. Joachim Schmit, hay.....	12 00
16. John S. Settle & Son, milk.....	27 28
17. S. Hoffman, cow feed.....	5 20
18. Fanny Hill, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
19. Mary Wehrle, reform girl leaving.....	10 00
20. Nellie Campbell, reform girl leaving.....	4 00
21. Josie Garrett, reform girl leaving.....	5 00
22. I. L. Frankem, hardware.....	27 50
23. Shaw Carriage Company, wagon and buggy repairs.....	8 40
24. A. A. Barnes, provisions.....	31 37
25. Rivet & Pardridge, clothing.....	1 50
26. E. L. Aughinbaugh, ink.....	35
27. Byram, Cornelius & Company, dry goods.....	110 28
28. Joseph E. Hall, flour, etc.....	189 95
29. Wm. I. Ripley, groceries.....	26 98
30. J. C. & John Adams, coal.....	170 75
31. Water Works Company, water and fire plug rent.....	60 85
32. Water Works Company, water.....	44 32
33. Albert Duckett and others, arresting three girls.....	30 00
34. J. B. Greenway, shoes, repairing.....	4 75
35. Theophilus Parvin, M. D., three months' salary.....	100 00
35. Sarah J. and James Smith, one month's salary.....	100 00
35. Elmina L. Johnson, one month's salary.....	50 00
35. Martha Pray, one month's salary.....	40 00
35. Libbie Shaw, one month's salary.....	20 00
35. Mary Davidson, one month's salary.....	20 00
35. Robert Gray, salary.....	80 00
35. Thomas Barnett, salary.....	70 00
35. W. B. Fulton, salary.....	50 00
36. Dean Brothers, steam pump and repairs.....	234 30
37. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	22 50
38. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	9 00
39. Frederick Laakmann, brick work.....	12 00
40. P. W. Thomsen, brick work.....	12 00
41. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	9 00

42. Joseph Dehner, labor.....	\$7 50
43. Frederick Laakmann, brick work.....	20 00
44. P. W. Thomsen, brick work.....	20 00
45. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	12 00
46. J. Bowler, labor.....	6 00
47. J. Dehner, labor.....	9 00
48. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	28 00
49. Thomsen & Laakmann, brick work.....	6 00
50. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	41 25
51. P. W. Thomsen, brick work.....	10 00
52. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	12 00
53. Frederick Laakmann, brick work.....	15 00
54. Joseph Dehner, labor.....	4 50
55. C. F. Resener & Brother, lumber and carpenter work.....	26 59
56. Ingalls & Hall, iron pipes and work.....	26 50
57. J. Bowler, labor.....	75
58. Butsch & Dickson, cement.....	11 60
59. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	20 00
60. P. W. Thomsen, brick work.....	24 00
61. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	12 00
62. Joseph Dehner, labor.....	9 00
63. Frederick Laakmann, brick work.....	24 00
64. James Smith, steward, pay roll of laborers.....	716 01
65. Justus C. Adams, bricks.....	170 00
66. J. J. Palmer, contract block pavement.....	3,000 00
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	\$6.290 46

Cash Account, May, 1876.

1. Cathcart & Cleland, school books.....	\$23 83
2. Shaw Carriage Company, carriage.....	450 00
3. Pattison & Hibben, dry goods.....	152 45
4. Byram, Cornelius & Company, dry goods.....	121 55
5. C. E. Finley, queensware.....	19 05
6. King & Knight, smith work.....	6 75
7. Andrew Wallace, groceries.....	135 75
8. William J. Gillespie, coffee, etc.....	39 50
9. Browning & Sloan, drugs and medicines.....	38 16
10. Water Works Company, water.....	37 50
11. Clemens Vonnegut, hardware.....	24 75
12. Indianapolis Journal Company, washing lists.....	5 00
13. Charles J. Kuhn, meat—April.....	114 63
14. Charles J. Kuhn, meat—May.....	129 47
15. W. H. Brewer, straw.....	8 00
16. J. B. Greenway, shoes, repairing.....	16 55
17. Hilary Morris, corn.....	20 60
18. Dennis Sullivan, hack hire.....	4 00
19. Fletcher's Bank, stamped checks.....	2 25
20. Jenny Johnson, discharged prisoner.....	15 00

21. Josephine Launderers, expenses of J. L. and A. Alcorn.....	\$11 20
22. S. Brown, teaching prisoners ironing.....	15 16
23. W. R. Holloway, stamps	6 00
24. A. A. Barnes, provisions	31 18
25. Albert Isensee, locks and keys.....	7 50
26. Joseph E. Hall, flour, etc	155 70
27. J. R. Marot, furniture.....	5 40
28. Nelson R. Shimer, hay.....	10 00
29. Lange & Rose, garden plants.....	8 60
30. J. George Stilz, grass seeds	13 50
31. J. M. Rifner, groceries.....	23 53
32. John S. Settle & Son, milk	33 48
33. Hogshire & Reisner, shoes	93 00
34. J. C. and John Adams, coal.....	86
35. Gas Company, gas.....	29 00
36. Joseph Goode, labor.....	2 25
37. Henry N. Conklin, cistern rings.....	18 00
38. Joseph Goode, labor.....	6 00
39. Joseph Dehner, labor.....	9 00
40. P. W. Thomsen, brick work.....	10 00
41. Frederick Laakmann, brick work..	14 00
42. Joseph Dehner, labor.....	6 00
43. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	44 62
44. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	9 00
45. Frederick Laakmann, brick work....	20 00
46. P. W. Thomsen, brick work.....	20 00
47. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	38 75
48. Henry Wagoner, labor.....	1 00
49. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	9 00
50. C. A. Hubbard, cash expenses.....	8 50
51. Cabinet Makers' Union, walnut lumber.....	2 48
52. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	12 00
53. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	38 75
54. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	32 75
55. P. W. Thomsen, brick work.....	24 00
56. Frederick Laakmann, brick work.....	24 00
57. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	12 00
58. H. C. & W. Kettenbach, hardware.....	35 65
59. Pay-roll of employes, grading, etc.....	1,445 33
60. Charles Doherty, plumbing.....	316 81
61. G. R. Root, clay tile.....	31 25
62. Southside Planing Mill, lumber.....	130 57
63. Butsch & Dickson, lime and cement..	34 73
64. Charles Doherty, plumbing.....	191 30
65. Sarah J. & James Smith, salary.....	100 00
65. Elmina L. Johnson, salary.....	50 00
65. Martha Pray, salary	40 00
65. Mary F. Davidson, salary	25 00
65. Libbie Shaw, salary.....	20 00
65. Robert Gray, salary.....	80 00
65. Thomas Barnett, salary	70 00

65. W. B. Fulton, salary.....	\$50 00
66. Charles Doherty, plumber.....	379 52
67. C. H. Robbins, sodding grounds.....	106 68
68. Tim Murphy, sodding grounds.....	152 60
69. Robert Brooks, sodding grounds.....	134 26
70. James Howard, sodding grounds.....	36 89
Total.....	<u>\$5,686 89</u>

Cash Account, June, 1876.

1. William J. Gillespie, coffee.....	\$7 50
2. John Settle & Son, milk.....	30 40
3. Murphy, Johnston & Company, dry goods.....	20 78
4. George Stilz, lawn mower.....	20 00
5. Yohn & Porter, books.....	22 50
6. E. B. Martindale, advertising.....	13 00
7. J. C. Ferguson & Company, pork and hams.....	159 71
8. Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	170 81
9. Frank Aldrich, ice.....	9 80
10. Merrill, Hubbard & Company, slates.....	4 00
11. John A. Finch, expenses on account of laundry.....	71 10
12. Pettis, Dickson & Company, hats, etc.....	6 03
13. W. R. Holloway, postage stamps.....	6 00
14. John Greenway, shoes repairing.....	10 45
15. Sadie Bond, services in laundry.....	20 00
16. M. Grim & Company, vegetables.....	4 70
17. Indianapolis Fertilizing Company, bone dust.....	4 00
18. Lizzie Zahn, reform girl leaving.....	7 15
19. United States Express Company, freight on box for prisoner.....	35
20. A. Schrader, hauling a case.....	1 00
21. R. T. Shilling, two trunks.....	3 50
22. A. A. Barnes, provisions.....	36 67
23. Charles J. Kuhn, meat.....	134 29
24. Parrott, Nickum & Company, crackers.....	6 98
25. Hogshire & Reisner, shoes.....	29 70
26. Omer Tousey & Company, soap.....	98 20
27. Water Works Company, water.....	35 70
28. Indianapolis Gas Company, gas.....	28 00
29. John G. Chambers, flags.....	1 40
30. Geare Graham, plants.....	2 00
31. Charles H. Fiske, reporting for Board.....	15 00
32. Journal Company, lot of papers.....	1 00
33. John G. Hanning, brass work.....	7 50
34. G. F. Adams & Company, repairing stoves, etc.....	12 94
35. Joseph E. Hall, flour, etc.....	234 00
36. William W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	38 75
37. John Bowler, labor.....	75
38. Frederick Laakman, brick work.....	14 00
39. P. W. Thomsen, brick work.....	14 00
40. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	8 25

41. King & Knight, smith work.....	\$6 05
42. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	46 50
43. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	9 00
44. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	24 62
45. Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
46. H. N. Conklin, cistern work	30 00
47. Frederick Laakmann, brick work.....	4 00
48. P. W. Thomsen, brick work	4 00
49. Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
50. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work	20 87
51. P. W. Thomsen, brick work.....	24 00
52. Frederick Laakmann, brick work.....	20 00
53. Wm. Trussell, smith work.....	3 35
54. John Venable, sodding the grounds.....	47 68
55. Pay roll of laborers, grading.....	476 35
56. Charles Doherty, plumbing.....	377 91
57. H. C. & W. F. Kettenbach, hardware.....	22 55
58. Ingalls & Hall, repairing drying rooms	24 75
59. Frederick Kruger, labor	9 00
60. C. Zimmerman, slate roofing	65 97
61. Indiana Cement Company, drain pipes	68 20
62. Coburn & Jones, lumber	135 41
63. Pay roll, for work on the grounds.....	199 52
64. The Saturday Herald, advertisement	60
65. John G. Chambers, fire works.....	17 28
66. Officers and employes, salaries.....	435 00
67. C. A. Hubbard, civil engineer's salary.....	671 00
68. Daniel Berry, excavating for culvert	105 70
69. Wm. Petrie, stone culvert.....	335 75
70. Jesse Jones, assignee of Bridge Company, iron fence	100 00
71. J. McKay, sodding grounds.....	173 67
72. R. Brooks, sodding grounds.....	156 52
73. T. Murphy, sodding grounds.....	54 60
74. C. Robbins, sodding grounds.....	168 77
75. Henry N. Conklin, building cisterns.....	103 74
Total... ..	<u>\$5,272 27</u>

Cash Account, July, 1876.

1. D. A. Richardson & Company, flour.....	\$242 66
2. Charles Kuhn, meat.....	110 44
3. J. C. & John Adams, coal.....	188 99
4. Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	218 32
5. Hibben, Pattison & Company, dry goods.....	179 95
6. Henry Frommeyer, queensware, etc.....	17 20
7. Browning & Sloan, drugs, etc.....	41 07
8. John Settle & Son, milk.....	56 64
9. J. B. Greenway, shoes, repairing.....	3 60
10. H. C. Felix, soap.....	8 00

11. Jennie Parker, discharged prisoner.....	\$15 00
12. Frank Aldrich, ice.....	31 75
13. A. A. Barnes, provisions.....	48 48
14. Roll & Morris, furnishing goods.....	23 84
15. C. Dickson & Company, grass seeds.....	2 50
16. J. M. Riffner, groceries.....	18 84
17. W. R. Holloway, stamps and box rent.....	10 25
18. Gas Company, gas.....	23 50
19. Water Works Company, water.....	100 75
20. Mary Lockwood, laundry services.....	20 00
21. C. Kesenaker, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
22. E. L. Johnson, conveying prisoner.....	15 00
23. Frederick Laakmann, brick work.....	13 00
24. P. W. Thomsen, brick work.....	9 00
25. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	9 00
26. J. P. Grant, services in laundry.....	54 50
27. J. P. Grant, services in laundry.....	73 50
28. W. W. Loucks, carpenter work.....	26 50
29. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	9 00
30. Butsch & Dickson, cement.....	11 10
31. Jerome B. Parmenter, advertising in Troy.....	25 00
32. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	7 12
33. J. C. Adams, brick.....	20 00
34. Jonny Dawson, hay.....	5 00
35. Florence Sewing Machine Company, repairing sewing machine, etc..	5 40
36. William I. Ripley, groceries.....	37 95
37. William Dell & Son, lime.....	3 50
38. Woodburn-Sarven Wheel Company, stakes.....	6 90
39. William J. Gillespie, coffee, etc.....	16 25
40. King & Knight, smith work.....	4 50
41. Singer Sewing Machine Company, thread, oil, etc.....	3 10
42. S. J. Smith, sundries, as per bills.....	8 10
43. Dr. Parvin, three months' salary.....	100 00
44. Salaries of officers and employes.....	410 00
45. Adolph Harder, painting.....	646 33
46. Charles Doherty, plumbing.....	79 70
47. Charles Doherty, steam fitting.....	355 00
48. G. R. Root, drain pipe.....	50 15
49. Pay roll, labor on the grounds.....	394 71
50. T. Murphy, sodding.....	217 57
51. J. McGraw, sodding.....	104 58
52. R. Brooks, sodding.....	142 97
53. R. James, sodding.....	249 19
54. T. Holloway, sodding.....	206 92
55. C. A. Hubbard, civil engineer.....	50 00

Total.....	<u>\$4,747 32</u>
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Cash Account, August, 1876.

1. D. E. Richardson & Company, flour.....	\$146 85
2. J. C. & John Adams, coal.....	135 23
3. Charles J. Kuhn, meat.....	113 60
4. I. L. Frankem, furnishing goods.....	34 28
5. Water Works Company, water.....	55 64
6. Gas Company, gas.....	22 75
7. R. M. Leecks, girls' hats.....	5 50
8. W. R. Holloway, stamps.....	6 00
9. John S. Settle & Son, milk.....	50 88
10. Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	200 35
11. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	9 00
12. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	9 00
13. S. J. Smith, sundries as per bills.....	4 50
14. Jones, Armstrong & Company, shoes.....	135 50
15. A. A. Barnes, provisions.....	40 00
16. Catherine Messersmith, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
17. Ellen Booker, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
18. Murphy, Johnston & Company, dry goods.....	181 43
19. Wm. Turner, apples.....	4 00
20. George E. Green, ironing boards.....	4 00
21. Wm. J. Gillespie, coffee.....	7 50
22. S. Worrell & Company, hay and straw.....	14 22
23. James Smith, vegetables as per bills.....	5 72
24. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	2 62
25. Frederick Kruger, labor.....	5 25
26. Susie M. Christie, reform girl leaving.....	11 00
27. Wm. Dell & Son, cement and lime.....	4 15
28. Officers and employes, salaries.....	385 00
29. J. C. Ferguson & Company, pork.....	159 59
30. J. M. Rifner, groceries.....	36 32
31. J. E. Hall, corn meal and bran.....	17 00
32. Merrill, Hubbard & Company, stationery.....	14 90
33. Wm. Petrie, stone culvert.....	59 25
Total.....	<u>\$1,911 03</u>

Cash Account, September, 1876.

1. J. C. Ferguson & Company, pork and lard.....	\$42 35
2. Henry Frommeyer, furnishing goods.....	18 55
3. J. E. Hall, flour and meal.....	70 45
4. Pettis, Dickson & Company, dry goods.....	9 05
5. Wiles, Coffin & Smith, groceries.....	190 40
6. Yohn & Porter, stationery.....	18 00
7. Wm. I. Ripley, groceries.....	15 75
8. Wm. A. Bradshaw & Son, rent of piano.....	14 00
9. J. C. & John Adams, coal.....	146 18

10. Water Works Company, water.....	\$57 00
11 Gas Company, gas.....	26 50
12. W. W. Northrop, repair of clock and specs.....	4 50
13. A. A. Barnes, provisions.....	63 19
14. Byram, Cornelius & Company, dry goods.....	192 70
15. Charles J. Kuhn, meat.....	114 90
16. Electra Brainard, reform girl, leaving.....	8 40
17. Lizzie Steward, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
18. Jennie Weinhart, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
19. Jennie Harper, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
20. S. B. Corbaley, corn and meal.....	7 25
21. J. R. Hunt & Company, bibles and testaments.....	26 80
22. F. M. Finch, potatoes.....	24 80
23. J. R. Carnahan, legal services.....	35 00
24. G. B. Loomis, teaching singing.....	5 00
25. Johnson Persel, apples.....	9 92
26. David Springer, apples.....	4 38
27. James P. Johnson, expenses returning girl.....	10 80
28. Thomas Barnett, expenses to Greencastle.....	4 30
29. Hogshire & Reisner, shoes.....	57 30
30. J. B. Greenway, repairing shoes.....	10 05
31. A. Isensee, repairing locks and keys.....	4 30
32. John Settle & Son, milk.....	48 00
33. W. R. Holloway, stamps.....	6 00
34. C. E. Finley, queensware.....	2 00
35. A. N. Fitz and S. Spangler, brick work.....	6 00
36. James Smith, vegetables.....	5 96
37. James Smith, sundries.....	1 80
38. Mortimer B. O. Donahue, labor.....	6 10
39. William J. Gillespie, coffee, etc.....	16 75
40. R. B. Emerson, planed lumber.....	6 16
41. R. James, balance on sodding.....	40 00
42. Frederick Kruger and Patrick Crowley, labor.....	2 75
43. Charles Stagg, reporting investigation.....	71 80
44. Peter Routier, sand.....	7 00
45. T. Murphy, sodding.....	50 00
46. F. Shea, mason work.....	3 00
47. C. E. Dickinson & Company, black boards.....	30 67
48. Dr. T. Parvin, three months' salary.....	100 00
49. Officers and employes, salaries.....	385 00
Total	<u>\$2,025 81</u>

Cash Account, October, 1876.

1. J. C. Ferguson & Co, meat	\$126 29
2. Andrew Wallace, groceries, etc.....	133 32
3. Philip N. Beeler, provisions.....	17 45
4. William Scotton, provisions.....	10 20
5. Browning & Sloan, drugs, etc.....	23 63
6. John Slater, straw and potatoes.....	11 87
7. Julia Gilbert, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
8. Louisa Smith, discharged prisoner.....	15 00
9. Mrs. H. J. Jenkins, services as housekeeper	10 00
10. W. R. Holloway, stamps and box rent.....	10 00
11. Benjamin Springer, provisions.....	3 97
12. William Tull, potatoes.....	12 62
13. Charles J. Kuhn, meat.....	128 70
14. David Springer, provisions.....	13 48
15. Murphy, Johnston & Company, dry goods.....	168 51
16. D. A. Richardson & Company, flour.....	156 25
17. Indianapolis Gas Company, gas.....	31 25
18. Indianapolis Water Works Company, water.....	50 84
19. F. M. Finch, vegetables.....	41 60
20. Henry Frommeyer, queensware.....	6 85
21. Florence Sewing Machine Company, repairing machine, etc.....	4 40
22. Fletcher's Bank, stamped checks.....	2 25
23. H. C. & W. F. Kettenbach, hardware.....	11 55
24. A. A. Barnes, provisions.....	27 90
25. Hogshire & Reisner, shoes.....	32 00
26. William J. Gillespie, coffee, etc.....	18 00
27. Merrill, Hubbard & Company, stationery.....	12 43
28. John Settle & Son, milk.....	49 60
29. J. M. Rifner, groceries.....	15 00
30. J. George Stiltz, grass seeds and rakes.....	7 80
31. J. C. & John Adams, coal.....	29 00
32. H. C. Schultz, harness, repairs, etc.....	12 85
33. Officers and employes, salaries	371 50
Total.....	<u>\$1,581 11</u>

Cash Account, November, 1876.

1. Edward A. Harris, smoke stack	\$100 00
2. Gas Company, gas.....	41 50
3. John Greenway, shoes, repairing.....	5 00
4. William Scotten, pumpkins and apples.....	3 00
5. J. R. Collins, potatoes.....	21 60
6. Nicholas Payne, potatoes	64 00
7. James Smith, sundries as per bill.....	4 45
8. John Lee, potatoes.....	14 80
9. W. R. Holloway, stamps.....	5 00
10. Jesse Lane, apples and butter.....	5 95
11. Paid by a former allowance....	
12. Johp Settle & Son, milk.....	40 32
13. A. A. Barnes, provisions.....	57 18
14. Sentinel Company, printing blanks.....	13 25
15. E. B. Martindale, advertisement.....	1 40
16. Shaw Carriage Company, repairing wagon, etc.....	32 90
17. Eagle Machine Works, iron plates for boilers	11 16
18. Dean Brothers, steam pump repairs.....	17 52
19. Charles Doherty, plumbing and repairs on pipes.....	42 95
20. J. C. & John Adams, coal.....	233 88
21. Indianapolis Gas Company, gas	46 25
22. J. E. Hall, flour and meal.....	65 15
23. J. M. Rifner, groceries.....	15 53
24. S. B. Corbaley, provender.	12 85
25. Indianapolis Sentinel Company, advertising.....	6 00
26. D. Coulter, gas lighters.....	2 00
27. Officers and employes, salaries.....	380 00
Total	<u>\$1,243 64</u>

LAUNDRY ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

January 1.	Balance from December 31, 1875.....	\$734 57
January	For washing.....	106 20
February	For washing.....	72 15
March	For washing.....	123 96
April	For washing.....	179 60
May	For washing.....	207 78
June	For washing.....	153 01
July	For washing.....	123 85
August	For washing.....	161 19
September	For washing.....	66 18
October	For washing.....	71 67
November	For washing.....	106 14
December 8.	For washing.....	93 10
Total.....		<u>\$2,199 40</u>

EXPENDITURES.

(After June 30, 1876.)

Paid into the State Treasury.....	\$1,036 88
Paid for stoves and furniture.....	128 56
Paid for soap.....	212 50
Paid for coal.....	111 37
Paid for teaching Troy Laundry work.....	292 50
Paid as rewards.....	6 59
Paid for starch, wax, etc.....	26 51
Paid for traveling expenses, engaging work.....	2 95
Paid for wrapping paper.....	2 80
Balance unexpended.....	378 74
Total.....	<u>\$2,199 40</u>

Cash Balances.

Current expenses.....	\$1 50
Live stock account.....	58 00
Laundry account.....	378 74
Knitting account, including materials.....	118 13
Glove-making account.....	148 97
Sewing account.....	67 33
Total.....	<u>\$772 67</u>

JAMES SMITH,

Steward.

December 30, 1876.

CONTINGENT (ORDINARY) EXPENSES.

Groceries.....	\$2,388 85
Flour and meal.....	1,923 41
Meat and Provisions.....	3,088 07
Medicines and medical attendance.....	545 71
Clothing and bedding.....	2,202 23
Stamps and box rent	85 75
Gas and fuel.....	2,083 29
Water rent.....	554 72
School furniture and stationery	587 27
Kitchen furniture and table ware.....	402 17
Transportation of inmates.....	340 25
Provender	120 27
Resident officers.....	2,556 00
Engineer and watchman.....	1,650 00
Printing and advertising.....	109 90
Laundry expenses	462 40
Carriage, wagon and harness expense.....	496 45
Smith work	19 90
Undertaker.....	23 00
Garden seeds and tools.....	83 25
Legal expenses, namely: special prosecutor, \$35.00; short hand re- porting, \$86.80.....	121 80
Total.....	<u>\$19,844 69</u>

The above amount has been expended for the past eleven months for contingent expenses. I would suggest the sum of \$50,000 for the coming two years (being \$2.25 per week per inmate).

SARAH J. SMITH,

Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 30, 1876.

To the Trustees of the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—The close of another year finds the inmates of the Reformatory in the possession of a fair average of health, and the Institution in a greatly improved sanitary condition. The changes you have made in the heating apparatus, and the improvements in drainage and in sewerage, and the increased facilities for out-door exercises, are doubtless important factors in the production of these desirable results. Numerous cases of sickness have occurred during the year, but few of these were either serious or protracted.

On the seventeenth of April, Elizabeth Raymond, a colored convict, whose term of sentence lacked but four months of expiration, died after six months' illness of pulmonary consumption. This is the second death in the Institution. Such almost entire exemption, during a period of between four and five years, from mortality, is certainly noteworthy.

As soon as the funds of the Reformatory will permit, I believe it would be advisable to place one or more of the hospital rooms in immediate communication with a room for nurses, a bath room, etc. Unfortunately this was not done in the original construction of the building, but the desired alterations can be made at no great expense. Let me also suggest the expediency of selecting a few of the best, best physically and intellectually, older and most reliable of the inmates of the reform department, to be trained as nurses. That there is a demand for educated nurses is obvious. Why may not some of these girls have a special and thorough education given

them in that which is especially woman's work? The training should occupy not less than two or three years, and would not require any material additional pecuniary outlay. Should you approve of this scheme I shall be glad to furnish you with details. Should you put it in operation, it will afford me pleasure to contribute my part to the work of instruction.

Yours respectfully,

THEOPHILUS PARVIN.

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

(FIFTH REPORT.)

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5, 1876.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana :

The Board of Visitors of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls have assigned to me the duty of preparing this, their fifth report, which I now have the honor to submit.

During the past year many changes have been made in and around the Institution. The money so liberally appropriated by the Legislature has been wisely expended in grading and beautifying the grounds, by laying out walks and carriage-ways, and putting down a block pavement. The lawn in front has been sodded, presenting a beautiful carpet of green. An iron fence has been placed on the north and west sides of the grounds, and a substantial wooden one on the east and south. A portion of ground has been appropriated for a vegetable garden and is cultivated by the inmates, thereby giving them healthful exercise, as well as wholesome food.

No change in the management of the Institution has been made since our last report. The officers all remain, and discharge their duties faithfully and harmoniously. It is so arranged that all the girls attend school a portion of each day, and the remainder of their time is spent in some useful occupation. Glove-making, sewing, knitting, washing and ironing are all carried on at their regular times, and all are kept constantly employed. The laundry work has been the most remunerative, they having earned in the past half-year \$842.70. There are at present in the Prison Department 37; in the Reformatory, 151.

Our frequent visits to the Institution have always been pleasant and satisfactory. The building is kept perfectly neat and clean throughout, the girls all busy, and seem cheerful and happy. The health of the inmates has been remarkably good, considering the large family and the unhealthy condition of so many of them when admitted.

Great care is taken with religious instructions in both departments. It was our pleasure, a short time ago, to be present at a Sunday afternoon meeting, when all were assembled for worship. It was very interesting, and really touching to see the women and girls of all ages arise, and, with tears in their eyes, tell of their determination to lead better lives, and ask their faithful teachers to pray for them.

Many thanks are due the gentlemen and ladies who so kindly visit the Institution on Sunday afternoons for their religious instruction. Their "labor of love" has resulted in great good to many of the inmates.

Every facility has been afforded the Board of Visitors for the discharge of their duties, and we believe the officers and managers are faithfully laboring for the best interests of those committed to their care.

Respectfully submitted.

EMILY A. ROACHE.

July 1, 1876.

(SIXTH REPORT.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 28, 1876.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana:

On the 18th day of November, 1876, your Excellency appointed the undersigned a member of the Board of Visitors of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls. The 39th section of the act creating the Institution makes it the duty of the Board of Visitors "to visit and inspect said Institution and examine as to the treatment, employment and condition of its inmates and the management of its affairs, including the expenditures thereof." In company with Mrs. Rhoda Coffin, one of the lady visitors, I made an inspection of the buildings and grounds and examined into the

condition of the inmates in both departments. Mrs. Roache, the other lady visitor, was not present at our meeting. We found every part of the building in perfect order, and judging from the appearance of the inmates, the government and treatment of those in charge has had a salutary effect in reclaiming them from a life of vice. Although the Institution is yet in its infancy, a great work has already been accomplished. It is the only institution of the kind in our country, and the noble women who labored for its establishment have great cause to rejoice over the success already attained.

It is an institution for women and girls, and the law has wisely provided that the officers in charge shall be women. The Board of Managers select the Superintendent, but the choice must be approved by the Governor. By the same section of the law the managers are required to make rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government and discipline of the Institution, and these must be approved by the Governor. By the 9th section the Superintendent is required to reside at the Institution and shall take charge and custody of the building and the inmates, and shall govern them in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Managers may prescribe. Under the 29th section, the Superintendent has power to instruct the girls in the reformatory department in such branches of useful knowledge as such Superintendent may think proper.

I refer to these provisions of the law for two reasons: 1st. To bring out more clearly the fact that the law evidently contemplates and provides that the internal management of the Institution should be left largely to the wisdom and direction of the lady Superintendent; and 2d. For the reason that I find upon investigation that there has been some conflict between the Managers and the present Superintendent, Mrs. Smith. I regret that I have to report that there is not now existing that harmony between the Board and the Superintendent that is desirable in the government of the Institution. Each have their proper duties defined by the law, and each should be allowed to discharge those duties without interference. The President of the Board has given much time to the business of the Institution, and to some extent has supplanted the Superintendent in supervising and directing the domestic affairs of the Institution. Upon inquiry, I find that he has made his will paramount in all things. How far he has been sustained by the other

members of the Board, I am unable to say. It is but just to them to say that he makes frequent visits to the Institution, as I am informed, when they do not accompany him, and issues orders which have not received the sanction of the Board. The Superintendent has made no complaint to me, but from several sources I have learned that her position has been made quite unpleasant by this continued supervision of the minutiae of the household by the President of the Board. In order that strict discipline may be enforced, and also to secure due respect for the authority of the Superintendent, there should be no assumption by the Managers of the duties and authority which belong strictly to the Superintendent. If the superintendent is faithless or incompetent, she should be removed and another appointed. The reports of the Board made heretofore to your Excellency, all speak in the highest terms of Mrs. Smith, the Superintendent, and the concurrent testimony of all is to the effect that she is admirably fitted for the position she holds. Her services are invaluable to the State, and it is unfortunate that there should be any interference with her proper duties.

It is also made the duty of the Board of Visitors to inquire into the expenditures. I find that \$27,500 was appropriated by the Legislature for the current expenses of 1875, and a like amount for 1876, making \$55,000. The current expenses of 1875, as appears from the report of the Managers, was \$19,039.30, and by the report of the Superintendent for this year, I find that the current expenses have been \$19,844.69, making \$38,883.99 for twenty-three months. It will thus be seen that the current expenses have fallen far below the sum appropriated by the Legislature. I take great pleasure in calling your attention to this fact, as it shows that the Superintendent has been economical in making expenditures for current expenses. Considering the number of inmates, the amount expended for provisions has certainly been very small.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated \$25,000 for improvements. During the year 1875, \$17,083.01 of this amount was expended, and the remainder of the appropriation expended this year. It will be seen by the report of the managers for this year, that the total expenditures for the year just closing are \$36,384.24. Of this amount only \$19,844.69 was expended for current expenses, and the remainder, \$16,539.55 must have been spent in improvements. There was \$7,916.99 of the \$25,000 appropriation available for improvements at the commencement of this year, and as the

Board has expended \$16,539.55 for improvements during the year, it follows that \$8,622.56 of the current-expense appropriation has been used for improvements. With all due deference to the gentlemen composing the Board of Managers, I very much question their right to so divert the appropriation for current expenses. When an improvement is absolutely necessary for the health of the inmates, the Board might be warranted in having it made and paid for out of the appropriation for current expenses, but to enter upon a general system of improvements, and pay for them out of that fund, I submit, the law does not sanction.

I was not familiar with the condition of the grounds before they were graded, and can not, therefore, judge of the reasonableness of the amount paid for the services of a civil engineer, and the enormous amount paid for grading. There was paid the engineer \$1,761.50, and the grading cost \$11,842.70. I call your attention to the expenditure for grading because I think some of it was unnecessary. Part of the grounds was needed for a garden, and the lady officers, as also Mrs. Coffin, one of the visitors, as I am informed, protested against grading that part. It will be seen by the reports that \$2,282.92 was paid for sodding; whether this was judiciously expended I can not say, but it is certainly a large sum to pay for such a purpose.

The block pavement cost \$3,800. I learn upon inquiry, that the wood in this pavement is prepared by a patent process, and the kind of pavement is new, and to some extent untried. The expenditure of such a large sum for what might be properly called an experiment I can not approve.

It is true that the women officers and visitors had no right to direct the Board of Managers in making improvements, and in expending the appropriation, but they were greatly interested in the success of the Institution, and desired to have its affairs conducted with as little expense as possible to the taxpayers of the State, and I think it was unfortunate that their advice was not heeded by the board.

I see by the report of the physician in charge, Dr. Parvin, made December 30, 1875, that he recommended that milk diet should be largely used by the inmates. To furnish this milk the lady officers have desired that cows should be kept on the grounds, but this the Board has opposed. In my judgment the expenses could be materially reduced by adopting this suggestion of the ladies, and at the same

time the milking and taking care of the milk would furnish useful employment for the inmates. I fully concur with the ladies in recommending that a considerable portion of the grounds should be set apart for gardening purposes, to be cultivated by the girls, thus giving them out-door exercise, which would promote their moral and physical development.

I learn from the lady visitors, who have given the subject much thought and attention, that it was their earnest wish to present to the world a plain, practical institution, inexpensive in its fittings, simple in its adornments, with every facility and needful appliance for re-moulding and re-forming those unfortunate girls who have been placed in its charge, as well as for the proper government of those who have violated the laws of the land and have been committed for punishment.

It will appear from the foregoing, that there is a radical difference between the views of the lady visitors, seconded by the lady officers, and the Board of Managers. I think the ideas of the ladies are practical and should be accepted by the managers.

The law requires all the officers in charge to be women and, as I have argued in this report, the law gives the Superintendent control of the inmates. Mrs Smith, the Superintendent, has shown great executive ability, and Mrs. Johnson, the Assistant in charge of the penal department, has admirably filled her position. As the responsible duties assigned by the law to women have been so well and faithfully discharged, I see no good reason why women could not discharge the duties of managers, and I recommend that the law be so changed that the Board of Managers shall be composed of women. Such a change might create a rivalry in economical management between the institutions managed by men and one managed by women, that would save thousands of dollars to the taxpayers of the State.

All of the inmates in the reformatory department are in school half of each school day. The remainder of the time they are occupied in housework in its various branches, and are thus being fitted for entrance into the world with enlightened, disciplined minds, and well trained habits of industry. There are in this department 150 girls. In the other department there are 31 convicts, under the thorough and effectual discipline and training of Mrs. E. L. Johnson. She reports 28 as having received instruction during the past year in the night school. There has been a marked improvement

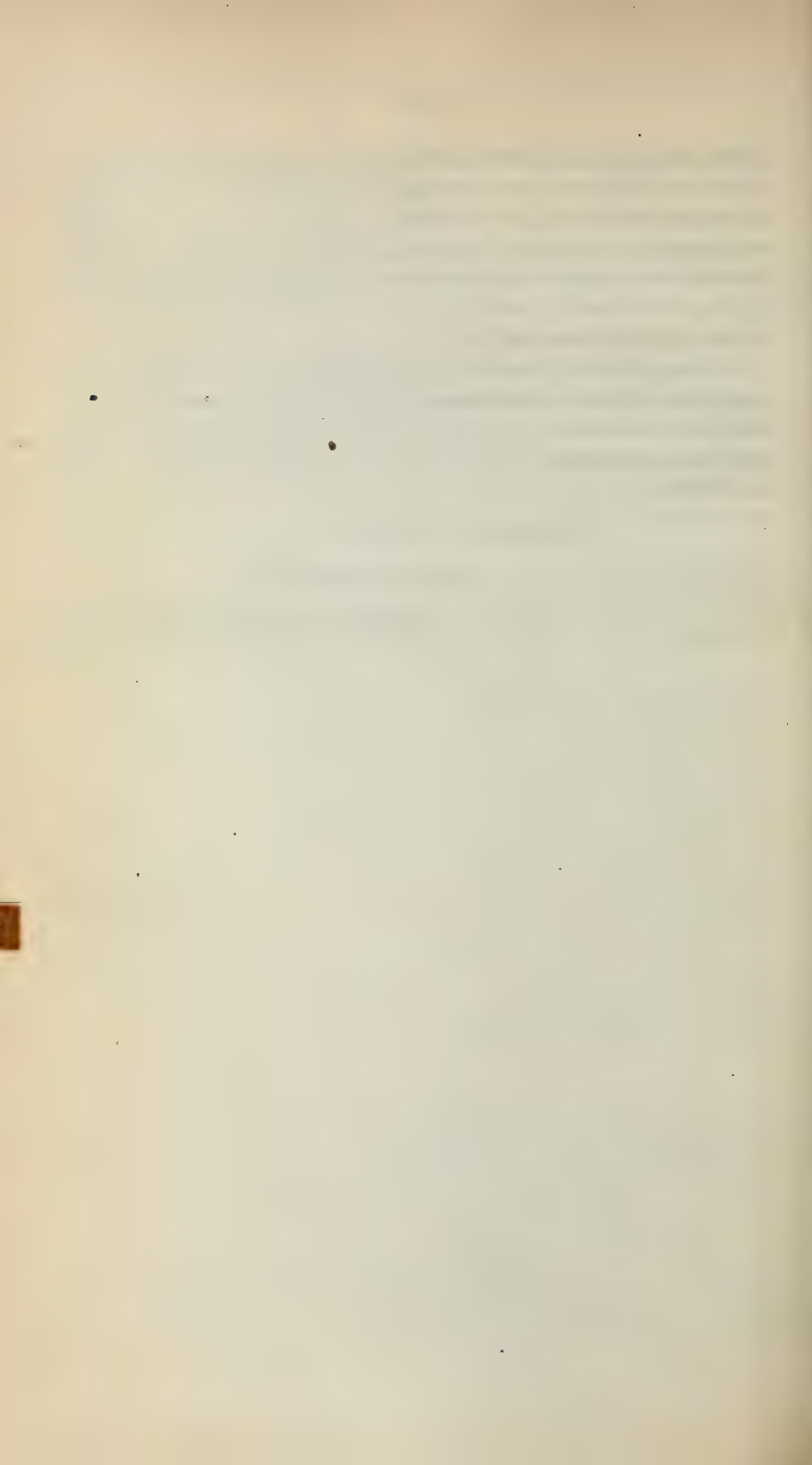
in their manner, habits and skill displayed in the performance of their work. The religious instruction imparted has been invaluable, the Superintendent and assistants doing all they can under the circumstances for the good of those committed to their care. As time advances and experience is attained, new plans will doubtless be developed which will greatly add to the usefulness of the Institution and the furtherance of the work.

It is proper that I should say, in closing, that I was requested to make this report for the Board of Visitors, but I have used the first person because I have stated my own view of the law, examined the accounts and made some recommendations which I alone am responsible for.

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS JORDAN,

Member of Board of Visitors.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1877.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

COMMISSIONERS.

JNO. P. EARLY, Laporte.

C. F. COFFIN, Richmond.

FINLEY BIGGER, Rushville.

SUPERINTENDENT.

JAMES O'BRIEN.

HOUSE FATHERS.

G. J. SOWERS.

L. P. DRAKE.

W. F. LAMKIN.

WILLIAM P. SAMSON.

WILLIAM GRIEVE.

S. S. KILVINGTON.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. J. T. STRONG.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of the State of Indiana:

The Board of Commissioners of the "House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders," as required by the act establishing this Institution, beg leave to present this Tenth Annual Report.

THE FARM.

The farm land, the garden, and the orchard have yielded fair crops the past season, as seen by accompanying reports from the officers having charge of these departments; it is expected that during the present winter an area of thirty or forty acres will be added to the tillable land, by the clearing off of timber, and the readjustment of the fences. The amount of land owned by the State, when it shall all be brought under cultivation, is not sufficient for the proper use of the labor of the inmates of the Institution, and an opportunity now having presented itself of securing a tract adjacent to the lands of the farm, (which has not heretofore been attainable,) we respectfully ask that your Excellency will call the attention of the Legislature to the desirableness of the purchase.

THE BUILDINGS

Have been kept in good repair, and some improvements, absolutely necessary, have been made since our last report.

The unsafe condition of the chapel, mentioned in the Superintendent's report, due partly to poor construction, but mainly to defective plans at the outset, make the need imperative that a chapel

or assembly room be built as early as possible ; it is due to a kind providence that a disaster, involving an appalling loss of life, has been averted. We have caused temporary expedients to be used to render it tolerably safe until another room can be provided.

The necessity for a detached Hospital has been painfully manifest during the past year. The report of the Physician which accompanies, sets forth in proper language this pressing need, to which we beg leave to add that we deem it the *duty* of the State, having taken these wards in its custody, to give them proper care and protection in sickness—humanity claims it. In connection with this subject we beg leave, also, to urge an allowance to provide for the ventilation of the main building, the family houses and the caning shop ; of course, had a proper system of ventilation been provided for when the buildings were erected, the expense would have been less than will now necessarily be incurred. The impure and fetid air of the crowded dormitories, and the worse crowded workshop, is most positively pernicious in its effect upon the moral health, no less than upon the physical health and growth of the inmates.

THE INMATES

Numbered at our last report.....	328
The number now in the Institution is.....	324
<hr/>	
Decrease during the year.....	4

The number admitted during the year has been 129.

The Board instructed the Superintendent last spring to make vigorous efforts to find suitable homes (preferably among farmers) for as large a number as possible of the boys, who had given sufficient evidence of reformation ; they have also caused to be returned to their parents or other relations, as many of the same class as they believed, after proper inquiry as to the home influences to which they would be subjected, as would be consistent with the design of the Legislature in establishing the Institution. By these efforts the number has not increased as in former years. The same results, however, can not be reached the coming year, for the reason that the number of boys thought to be reformed, or sufficiently so as to be trusted away from the restraints of the House is now much reduced.

INDUSTRIES.

Although a large number of the boys are employed in the bakery, kitchen, wash-house, tailor shop and shoe shop, and on the farm and team work, about two-thirds of the whole number are employed in caning chair frames, when not in school—this chair work being the only form of industry from which any revenue is derived.

For the want of an inventory of the assets of the shop a year ago, we are unable to give the exact profits earned in this department; we now here report its liabilities and assets, and in future reports we will be able to present accurate accounts of profits derived therefrom:

Liabilities.

Amount due for cane.....	\$10,862 39
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Assets.

Value of cane on hand.....	\$1,272 00	
Amount owing for work done.....	6,940 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,312 00
Excess of liabilities over assets.....		<hr/> \$2,550 39

We trust we have arrangements well nigh consummated for paying this indebtedness; should we be disappointed however in this, we feel assured that by careful management before the close of the coming year, the profits of the shop will pay it, and thereafter the profits will accrue to the Institution.

EXPENSES.

The receipts for the past year have been—

From State appropriations.....	\$35,000 00
From Counties	17,658 82
From support of inmates.....	708 18
Total.....	<hr/> \$53,367 00

The actual expenses of the year have been \$49,879.25.

There are bills outstanding against the Institution amounting to \$10,537.63. About the sum of \$7,000 of this amount we shall be

able to pay during the incoming month, and the balance we trust is now provided for, to be met at an early day ; in this connection we deem it proper to say, that, in the adjustment of the accounts of the former Superintendent, F. B. Ainsworth, there are claims for allowances which he presents in which he has some equities, but which we can not legally allow. We are advised that at a proper time he will present the same for the favorable consideration of the Legislature, asking relief.

ESTIMATES.

Section 20 of the law relating to this Institution, requires the Board to estimate the annual expense of keeping and caring for each inmate. We have fixed the sum for the coming year at \$150, a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from former estimates—an important decrease in the taxation of the people for the support of the Institution.

We estimate the number of inmates for 1877 as.....350

We estimate the number of inmates for 1878 as.....400

Requiring a Legislative's appropriation of \$26,250 and \$30,000 for the respective years.

For the building of an assembly room and Hospital, and providing for a system of ventilation for the buildings, we trust a specific appropriation of \$5,000 will be made.

J. P. EARLY.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, Dec. 20, 1876.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Commissioners Indiana House of Refuge:

GENTLEMEN—So long as there is a natural tendency to do evil among a large proportion of the youth of our land, and so long as all children are liable to be persuaded or influenced to commit crimes, so long will it be important for us to study the best means to prevent the development of this evil tendency, and to reclaim those who are already guilty of violating the law. That it is too common among parents and guardians, especially those parents and guardians who are very poor or devoid of moral rectitude, to neglect the true interests of their children, to look with indifference upon the course taken by those whom they should guide aright, is an obvious and painful fact. No matter how exemplary the disposition of a boy may be, if he is allowed to run at will and grow up surrounded with evil associations, he will, in nearly all cases, be so far ruined that *society* will best be served by having him safely incarcerated in prison. It is desirable to take not only such steps with regard to a boy thus corrupted as will prevent the commission of a crime, but also remove from his mind the desire to perpetrate it. To trace the history of crime as it creeps before us hideously personified in the person of a human being with the hangman's rope around his neck, is to begin with the unchecked inclination to evil developed in boyhood. It may be argued that all criminals have not reached some culminating act of infamy through gradual degradation of the moral nature, but it can be successfully shown that few notorious criminals have at once become such. It is as morally impossible for a boy, properly trained to shun evil, to pass directly into a condition of crime and flourish there, as it would be physically impossible for him to pass from a very cold into a very hot climate instantaneously and survive. He must in either case

attain the opposite condition by degrees. It was wisely said by an English philosophic poet that—

“The child is father of the man.”

Yet how slightly do those in charge of children seem to appreciate this truth. The seed of a single uncorrected act of disobedience sown in your child's mind to-day may take root there and sprout forth into a tree years hence whose fruit, like that of the Dead Sea, will turn to ashes on your lips, and like that of Eden, drive him forth an outcast from the paradise of home. The foundation of our Government rests upon the boys, who are unconscious of its importance. The station house and the prison should be for men criminals; they are not the places for children guilty of wrong doing, for the boy may be reformed if his yet undeveloped nature is awakened to the refining influences of moral and intellectual cultivation.

Statistics tell us that out of the whole number of boys annually taken from the streets of New York and set to work, the greater part of them become useful and trustworthy. The attempt to redeem them is not a failure. It would not be a failure if one only out of every twenty was saved. That would give us five hundred useful men out of ten thousand—five hundred souls brought back from the shadows of the gallows, and restored to perhaps thrice that number of loving hearts. Of course this estimate is ridiculously low, but it serves to show none the less that the effort to reclaim incorrigible and vicious boys is not in vain.

It is too much to expect that boys (we need not care what their ages may be) can wander idly about our streets without falling in with disreputable associates, who will soon or late accomplish their ruin, if some means to thwart them is not employed. In some form or other every city and town has its schools of vice, presided over by Fagins, without God or conscience, to teach them to lie, to swear, to steal—in short, all the rudiments of an education in crime. Once fairly enlisted in this bad cause, there is no course but that which has a vista of the penitentiary and the hangman open to them, unless assistance is rendered them, by which they may be reclaimed into a life of honor. It will not do to wink at the petty theft of a child; a slight reproof will soon be forgotten; to ignore the act may embolden him to commit another, and so on until he will be hunted down by the officers of an outraged law, and made to pay the penalty of his crimes. Much better would it be to check him in the beginning of his course, and if he is not easily influenced

to turn from an evil course, let him be placed in a school of reform, and kept there until he is made to see that he can not afford to commit a wrong.

The boy who may have been the pride of a household, and upon whom loving eyes dwelt with every hope for his future success, has through carelessness or mistreatment grown to be unruly, or perhaps vicious; he prefers the excitement of the street, and the revelry of bad associates, to the quiet of home, and it becomes a question with those who are interested in him—and every lover of law and virtue should be interested in him—"what is to be done with him?"

Briefly may the answer be given: The State, in its benevolence and wisdom, has prepared a place—a House of Refuge—for all such juvenile offenders. Here may we solve the problem of their usefulness, here reclaim them from the ways of error. There is nothing else left, in fact, for the State to do. The State can not afford to shoulder the responsibility of permitting several hundred children—boys of all ages, from seven years upwards—to run at large, to become criminals who will openly violate her laws, endanger the lives of her citizens and be a source of much trouble and expense. No one with a particle of humanitarian sentiment will argue that these unhappy victims of neglect—these gamins, in many cases whom "nobody owns," these unruly culprits—these embryo rebels against order and the statutes—should be subject to the same criminal code as the veteran burglar and hardened villain. There is a chance—not one, but many chances—to reform them. "I never see one of those ragged Arabs," said the great hearted Thackeray, pointing to some of the very sort of boys of whom we are speaking, "but I am tempted to toss him a shilling." Better that, a thousand times better, than to drive him beyond the reach of sympathy with a frown or a kick. It may be that he has filched a handkerchief or told a lie, or broke open a store; but suppose that he has done one or all these things? Has he ever been taught the principles of right? Admit at once that it is not only a duty to him, but a duty to society also to place him where he may safely be taught to do good and despise wrong.

Wholesome discipline and proper restraint, kind words and gentle treatment, will redeem him, do not doubt. He is in the world. In other words, he is one of us, and to neglect him, to let him go to perdition, is a crime which the State may be held accountable for by the Judge of the whole world. It is not claimed that out of several hundred inmates of the House of Refuge every boy will be

returned to the world without spot or blemish ; it would be miraculous, indeed, if such were the case ; it would be wonderful if a considerable number did not relapse into early-formed evil habits ; but the noteworthy fact remains that the majority of the boys sent to the Institution will go away from it to lead law-abiding, useful lives. It is not claimed that all who enter the church remain ever afterward faithful to their profession ; it is not claimed that a body of men who have an organization for the furtherance of morality or temperance, are free from members who violate their pledges ; but no sensible man will therefore decry the institutions, because he knows that the country is better off with them than it would be without them. It is expecting altogether too much, while the membership of the church itself embraces in its fellowship those whose lives are not always in harmony with the Divine truth, that an institution such as the House of Refuge should accomplish more than a partial reformation. Its subjects embrace much of the worst blood of the country to begin with ; many of the boys have organizations in which it seems there is an inbred mixture of evil, which can seldom, if ever, be wholly eradicated. It is doing a good deal more than is commonly supposed, to restrain such boys. They are fractious, self-willed, and, in some cases, innately mean ; but none the less are they treated with an unyielding kindness, and every officer in the Institution is held strictly accountable for the manner in which he deals with them. They are brought into the Institution from all parts of the State, on all sorts of commitments, and treated with impartial fairness—not to say gentleness. Taken from idleness, they are set to work ; from playing truant to the home school, they are here put in the school room ; instead of coming to man's estate as they would, if not otherwise directed, without any trade or means of gaining a livelihood, they are here taught how to make an honest living. The good which is certainly accomplished can not be estimated. It will be shown in the following report that the House of Refuge is in a prosperous condition. I am glad to be able to state that everything is in perfect working order ; that all superfluous expenses have been cut off by the closest economy, and that in the year coming we may reasonably anticipate still further success in the management of the affairs of the House. I am under many obligations to you, gentlemen, for your kind criticisms, your invaluable advice, and ready assistance when I have needed help. I feel confident that my labors have been appreciated, and that I have done my whole duty to the very best of my ability.

A word with regard to the reports. I entered upon the direct supervision of the House of Refuge, on the 5th day of April, 1876, and consequently since that time have been, as I now am, responsible for the condition of the institution. I have carefully examined the matter of each report and find that everything therein stated is correct. Collectively these reports show the moral, educational, financial and industrial condition of the House of Refuge for the year closing with the 31st day of the presnt month.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

In this department we have used the International Lesson Leaves for the exercises of the Sunday School, and I am pleased to note that there has been a manifestly deeper interest in the subject by the officers, as well as the boys, than common. The House Fathers are required to spend three evenings each week in study with the pupils in addition to the Sunday morning drill previous to assembly in the chapel for the general exercises. The scholars seem to vie with each other as to which can show the best preparation for the lesson. I commend them for the attention also which they give to the instruction. During the evenings the House Fathers are required to entertain and instruct the boys with moral lectures and to read to them from suitable books. It has been thought best to make the religious training of the institution such as to practically bring about a proper deportment and realizing sense of duty, rather than to establish or discuss doctrinal points. A good many of the boys before entering the institution were never at church or Sunday School; others are sons of that careless church-going class of parents who never bring their children under discipline of any sort; others have attended Sunday school from compulsion, and still others from choice. It is enough to teach them the great truths of the gospel of Jesus Christ, without darkening their minds, no less than these truths, with dogmas. The majority of the boys are not inclined to any particular form of worship, wherefore, under the circumstances, it can not be deemed advisable, however much desired, to establish religious tenets. One thing I have determined upon, that is, thorough and pure Bible instruction shall be incorporated into our studies, and the management of the institution shall be under its discipline. It will not do to admit the possibility of permanent reformation without it. There should be no laxity in this matter, nor will there be if in my power to prevent it. A

boy educated without the principles of Christianity is only half educated at the best. It will not be considered necessary to fill his mind with the cant of sects, nor to make him carry a long face through life, as if he were perpetually going to a funeral; but of healthy, gladsome, strengthening Christianity he can not have too much.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline which I have organized requires all the officers to deal kindly but firmly with each and every boy, regardless of the distinctions of crime or color. It needs no argument to show that an officer should secure the confidence and respect—which will include the affection—of the boys under his immediate charge. If he is incapable of doing this, it follows that, for many reasons, he is incapable of governing them in such a way as to insure their reformation. Each House Father must keep a record of the conduct of every boy under his charge. Any disobedience which may require graver correction than the punishment on bread and water, must be reported to the Superintendent, who, if it should be thought advisable, will report the same to the Board. The usual punishment of slight offences is bread and water for one meal, but in very stubborn cases of disorderly conduct, it may be continued for a number not exceeding six meals. A record must be kept by each House Father of each boy's conduct during the day, and this report must be handed to the Superintendent at the close of each month. The boys are then promoted on the grade of honor, or put back according to the number of merits gained by them. The highest number of merits which a boy may procure for one month is one hundred and fifty. After a boy has attained his Honor, he will be permitted to leave the Institution, providing he has a proper home or place to go to. This roll of honor is a strong incentive for a boy to do right, and it unquestionably accomplishes much good.

No one is allowed to cuff or maltreat the boys, and where one boy offers to mistreat another, the officer in charge must not only prevent words and blows, but report the offender to the Superintendent, who will adopt what he may consider the best means to prevent a recurrence of the disturbance. In all cases the punishments, no matter by whom administered, must be such as would receive the sanction of humane and impartial judges. It is every man's duty to enter a protest against the abuse of power, and particularly is it a duty to sanction in no wise the unchristian advocacy

of the employment of cruel or hurtful means of correction. Let a child be ruled with justice, but not with an iron rod. Every officer must study the peculiarities of each boy's temperament, and thereby endeavor to adopt whatever means will most likely prove efficacious in his management. The deportment of officers and boys alike must be courteous in all their relations to each other, whether in the work house, the school room, the play-ground, the dining room, or the chapel. By cultivating a habit of politeness, those to whom it may at first seem obnoxious, will soon or late find themselves greatly improved and ennobled by it.

CLEANLINESS.

I regret that our facilities for bathing are not such as, in an institution of this kind, particularly during the winter time, they should be. We ought to have a system of water works which would furnish every building with a desired amount of water. As it is, Saturday afternoons are devoted by the boys to bathing purposes, when the basements of the family buildings are heated. In the summer time the boys are permitted to bathe in White Lick creek, which runs through the farm. They are directed to wash clean their hands and faces every morning, noon and evening, and such garments as need washing are changed once a week. The buildings are thoroughly scrubbed every day, and the bed clothing changed as often as may be necessary. The making of the beds is overseen by women, who further take care that the clothes of the boys are kept well mended and cleaned. It will be seen that the

SANITARY CONDITION

of the House of Refuge is as satisfactory as it can be made. The stables of the farm are located far enough from the residences to be unannoying, and the water-closets, which formerly stood near the houses have been removed a considerable distance back, so that the poisonous exhalations which rise from them in seasons of warm weather, will not taint the immediate atmosphere of the sleeping apartments, nor can the water which we consume be contaminated by the vaults. Pains are taken to have the buildings, as far as window openings will accomplish it, freely ventilated, and the food, which is substantial and nutritious, is cooked in a wholesome manner.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding our limited financial means, it was absolutely necessary that certain improvements be made during the year, the more important of which I will describe to you.

During the floods of 1875 the bridges across White Lick creek, which, as already remarked, runs through the farm of the Institution, were totally destroyed so that through the winter of 1875-6 we were forced to ford the creek in order to reach the Plainfield and Mooresville turnpike. In times of high water this was not possible so that we had to pass through the bottom-land fields of the farm to the National turnpike, and thence to Plainfield and the depot. We soon felt the necessity for a reliable road and in order to avoid the difficulties which might at any time arise from highwater, I had a gravel road constructed along the foot of the bluff which, with slight curves, runs north from the buildings to the National turnpike, a distance of little more than half a mile. For this improvement, and I regard it as a valuable one, there was a trifling cash outlay, not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars. The whole of the labor was performed by the employes and inmates of the Institution, and making a fair estimate of the value of the road, I should say that its worth is not less than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars.

Heretofore there has been not a little difficulty in preserving crops from being destroyed by stock which, through the carelessness of persons visiting the Institution and leaving gates open, has run at large and oftentimes done considerable damage. Knowing that the new road would open another avenue of access, while at the same time it would be a pleasant and picturesque drive, I considered it best to build a good board fence the entire length of the road, from the ice-house at the Institution to the National pike just west of the Plainfield bridge across the White Lick. There is no opening along this fence into the adjoining fields, and consequently the crops are protected and saved. I also have had a similar fence constructed along the White Lick for the same reason, viz: the protection of the crops.

The bridge crossing the ravine to one of the play grounds south of the building was found to be unsafe, and I had it taken down to give place to a new one of a pretty, rustic pattern, and although its cost was but a trifle, it is worth about two hundred dollars.

Prior to this winter, a room in the basement of the main building was used as a meat house, but seeing that it was the occasion of a good deal of uncleanness, and situated so that it did not fully answer all purposes for the preservation of meat, I deemed it a sanitary and economical measure to build a brick meat house adjoining the bakery. It is only sixteen feet square, but will meet every requirement.

The green house, many of the flues of which were defective, and not a few of the glass of which were broken, has been put in excellent repair. At the suggestion of the florist, the inside construction has been changed, so that our green house is a model one, of which the State may be proud. The plants, of which there are a great many varieties, are in a flourishing condition.

The old place for keeping corn being but little better than a rail pen, in which vast numbers of rats destroyed large quantities of corn stored for feeding purposes, was pulled down and a crib twenty-four by forty feet was built in its place. This crib is built on brick pillars and is inaccessible to the rats. It will hold at the utmost, three thousand bushels of corn, and under its roof is included a place in which to keep buggies, wagons, etc.

The new building, House No. 7, has been finished and furnished throughout, with all the required conveniences, such as iron bedsteads, woven wire mattresses, tables, etc. The chair factory has been new-roofed. A coal shed was put up not far from the main building, in which the coal is carefully kept. The water closets have been moved farther from the buildings and remodeled, and another one, sixteen by twenty-six feet, added to the number. The ravines about the grounds are spanned with rustic bridges, three in number, which we have made at odd times during the summer, at a saving of a good deal of time and trouble. Other improvements have been added, but I will mention only the chapel.

The chapel of the Reform School is in the third story of the main building, and until quite recently the assembly of a congregation there has been attended with imminent danger. The architect of this building secured its walls upon a very good foundation, but with almost criminal negligence he constructed that part of it which contains the chapel without adequate support. All the weight of the upper stories, including the chapel, which is forty by sixty feet in size, rests upon six six-inch posts in the basement. I noticed that when the boys assembled for worship the building shook under their tread, and the floor seemed to sink, and, indeed, the halls and

rooms above this weak support of small posts in the basement had settled in some places as much as four inches. On the discovery I called in an architect who pronounced the building unsafe. Discontinuing public worship in the chapel, I immediately set to work to increase the supports, and after carefully ascertaining the weaker parts, had a number of additional posts, ten inches square, placed in the basement and in the dining room, on the ground floor, so that I do not now consider that there is any danger of the floors giving way, although the central supports of the building are not what they ought to be, where a large basement and dining room support the immense weight of the stories above. I would strongly recommend the erection of a chapel in a separate building, which would be easy of access, and so constructed as to be useful at all times for Sunday-schools, lectures and divine services of every sort, proper for our observance. An appropriation is solicited for this work, in the belief that it is essentially wanted. In this connection it may be well enough to speak of other

REQUIREMENTS.

In addition to a chapel we have need of a well-designed hospital and a commodious barn. At present there is no separate building for the sick, but it will be evident to any one in a moment that there ought to be. Under the present arrangements, if a very contagious disease were to break out it would be absolutely out of our power to prevent its spreading, and it is painful to imagine the result of such an event. There ought to be a hospital building here, and so ordered and located that we could easily get the mastery of any of the so-called "catching" diseases. With a well appointed hospital there could be but little serious trouble, even in the sickliest times.

With regard to a barn. While there are no reasons for its being erected such as there are for the hospital, yet is the need of it experienced when we come to store away the gatherings of the various harvests, for which the present shed is not sufficient, although the horses and cows are protected from the severity of the winter by stalls, which are warmly bedded and free from accumulations of manure. The report of farmer Nichol, which will be found among the succeeding reports, will show you precisely what we want with a better and larger barn than we now have.

EMPLOYMENT.

There are upward of three hundred and forty boys in the Institution. Of this number by far the larger portion are employed in the chair caning shop. The remainder are divided on the farm, in the bakery, kitchen, etc. Those having charge of the forces belonging to the various industrial departments have taken abiding interest in them, doing their best to attain complete success in every particular. Their spirit has been communicated to the boys, so that they take pleasure in performing their tasks. The work done during the present year (as the exhibits will show) has not been equalled in any former year.

SCHOOLS.

Each boy is required to attend a session of school, daily, during each week. There are eight grades, taught by three teachers of undoubted qualification. The pupils are thoroughly instructed in the common branches. A good library is badly needed by the Institution. What few books there are, besides those of the school-room, are eagerly read by the boys when they have opportunity. From two and a half to three hours are spent in study each day.

RECREATION.

It used to be the rule for the boys to quit work at three o'clock P. M. on Saturdays, but I have found that the time thus given is too short for them to bathe and change clothing, and have any time left for amusement before supper. They are now allowed the whole of Saturday afternoon for these purposes, and from half-past eleven o'clock A. M. till one P. M. on other days. In the summer time, the hour for retiring is eight o'clock, and in the winter season, half-past seven o'clock; and the first bell for rising is rung at five in the summer and six o'clock in the winter time.

CONSUMPTION OF SUPPLIES.

Instead of buying our bread, as the order has been in preceding years, from the bakers of Indianapolis, we have baked it at the Institution, thereby saving about two dollars express charges per day,

besides in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars a month on the actual cost of the bread. The average consumption per month is seven thousand nine hundred and ninety loaves. The average weight of each loaf is twenty-six ounces. In other words, we consume

Bread, per month.....	12,985 pounds
Rolls, per month.....	1,658 pounds
Buscuits, per month.....	442 pounds
Currant buns, for Thanksgiving Day.....	402 pounds
Cake, pound, for Thanksgiving Day.....	100 pounds
Cake, white, etc., for Thanksgiving Day.....	18 pounds
Jelly cake and pound cake, per month.....	12 pounds
Cheese, per month.....	36 pounds
Ginger bread, per month.....	100 pounds
Number of pies, per month.....	673 pounds
Mince meat.....	45 pounds

Of meat consumed the average for thirty days will reach

Beef, for the boys.....	1,443 pounds
Pork, for the boys.....	631 pounds
Bacon, for the boys.....	190 pounds
Beef, for officers.....	394 pounds
Steak, for officers.....	219 pounds
Corned beef, general.....	266 pounds
Roast pork, general.....	256 pounds
Chops, general.....	168 pounds
Spare ribs.....	17 pounds

Since commencing to kill hogs we have rendered 575 pounds lard, and have salted down 162 pounds side meat, 126 pounds shoulders, 226 hams, all of which are now ready for use as required. The amount of milk averages eight gallons per day. It is mostly used for cooking purposes. Each boy receives, whenever it can be spared, one-half pint for his dinner.

SUPPLIES.

Great pecuniary saving is gained by having all supplies pass through the store room of the institution. Every officer is held strictly accountable for all supplies delivered to his charge. A

proper requisition is required before any article can be drawn from the room. The store room is open under authority during the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., when the requisitions are filled. The coal house is open in the same way from 10 to 11:30 A. M. for the purpose of distributing a daily supply of coal. The pickling department is well stocked and provided with pickles of our own manufacture.

THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

The landscape portion of this department is in excellent condition and still under improvement. During the spring, summer and autumn months the flower beds and shrubbery give beauty to the general appearance of the grounds. The stock of plants in the green house is extensive and embraces many rare flowers. Of the different varieties there are over thirteen thousand growths.

THE GARDEN.

We have had an exceedingly abundant supply of vegetables in the past season. The garden comprising about sixteen acres of rich soil has been so well cultivated that we not only got all we needed from it during the summer, but also an abundant supply for winter consumption. The table given below will give an adequate idea of the amount and market value of the products:

Asparagus, 200 bunches.....	\$100 00
Beets, 200 bunches.....	100 00
Cabbage, winter and summer varieties.....	750 00
Cucumbers, 500 dozen.....	30 00
Celery, 5000 roots.....	250 00
Carrots, 30 bushels.....	24 00
Cucumbers for preserving.....	20 00
Lima Beans, 50 bushels.....	150 00
Lettuce, 5000 heads.....	75 00
Melons, 8000.....	400 00
Onions, 300 bushels.....	300 00
Peas, 75 bushels.....	94 00
Parsnips, 100 bushels.....	80 00
Radishes, 5 bushels.....	15 00
Rhubarb, 2000 bunches.....	60 00
Snap Beans, 100 bushels.....	25 00

Sugar Corn, 1000 dozen.....	\$60 00
Squashes, 1500.....	75 00
Sweet Potatoes, 250 bushels.....	312 00
Tomatoes, 500 bushels.....	175 00
Turnips, 200 bushels.....	80 00
Total.....	<u>\$3,175 00</u>

Besides the above, which have been consumed, we have on hand :

Beets, 150 bushels	\$75 00
Cabbage, 7000 heads.....	350 00
Carrots, 10 bushels.....	8 00
Celery, 3000 roots.. ..	150 00
Onions, 150 bushels.....	150 00
Pop-corn, 40 bushels.....	40 00
Parsnips, 75 bushels.....	75 00
Squash, mammoth, 10 bushels.....	5 00
Sweet potatoes, 100 bushels.....	125 00
Turnips, 150 bushels	60 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,035 00</u>
Making a grand total of.....	<u>\$4,213 00</u>

HORTICULTURAL.

There has been less gain in this department than in any of the others, from the fact of its not being possible to realize at once on the labor done. The vineyard brought a very light crop. The strawberry crop averaged good. The table below will show the amount and value of the season's fruit :

Strawberries, 1,000 quarts.....	\$100 00
Cherries, 200 quarts.....	20 00
Pears, 5 bushels	7 50
Grapes, 1,000 pounds.....	40 00
Raspberries, 200 quarts.....	25 00
Apples, 350 bushels	175 00
Currants, 64 quarts.....	3 20
Gooseberries, 80 quarts.....	8 10
Blackberries, 250 quarts	25 00
Total	<u>\$403 70</u>

CANING DEPARTMENT.

While up to 1876 this department was not considered a source of profit, I am happy to report that at the close of this year a net gain of five thousand dollars (\$5,000). Since April 1st the number of seats and backs caned will be found to exceed ninety-five thousand. The number for last year was eighty-two thousand, and the work reported unremunerative.

TAILOR SHOP.

This department has been under the successful management of Mrs. N. Kilvington. This lady, with the assistance of from five to seven boys, has made all the clothes required by the boys, besides doing all the mending necessary for the preservation of the garments. I present a list of the clothing:

Winter pants, pairs.....	400
Winter coats.....	400
Overhauls, pairs	650
Flannel shirts.....	850
Summer coats.....	185
Summer shirts.....	800
Aprons.....	450
New bed-ticks.....	75
Pillow ticks	80
Pillow slips	200
Bed sheets	150
Boys' towels ...	75
Straw hats, bound.....	350
Jeans pants repaired.....	2,000
Shirts	3,000
Jeans coats	100

FINANCIAL.

The expenditures, as per the annual report for the year 1875, including buildings and improvements, were \$77,708.34.

The expenditures for the year 1876, as per general statement, are \$53,021.05, including the amount paid for buildings and improvements described in the body of this report. I find by a careful

examination of the bills that have been paid since April 1, that \$6,350.37 of the amount has been on old bills of the year 1875. I also find that of the \$10,000 of old unpaid bills still on file, as I found them on the first of April last, \$3,208.57 is for supplies that were partially or wholly consumed during the early part of the present year. This will make the actual current expenses of the year 1876, \$49,879.25 against \$77,708.35 for the year 1875, which shows an actual saving, on the basis of last year's expenses of nearly, \$27,829.09.

This saving has been brought about by close attention to the details of the Institution, by holding all employes strictly accountable for all supplies placed in their hands, by purchasing goods at the lowest figures, and by making the farm, garden, and fruit departments productive to their fullest capacity.

It may appear to some that a saving of so large a sum for one year is the result of parsimoniousness; but such is not the case. We are fully prepared to prove that the inmates are better fed, better clothed, and better cared for than heretofore.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to express my gratitude to you for your uniform kindness and support to myself and assistants, as well as for your careful examination and approval of my management. I beg leave to suggest that so long as you may continue me in this important trust, you will ever be watchful and vigilant to the best interests of this, one of the State's most important institutions.

Finally, let us join in invoking the blessings of Almighty God, and ask his personal direction in all our future acts.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. O'BRIEN,

Superintendent.

CHAIR SHOP REPORT.

E. H. SHUMWAY, MANAGER.

I present the following report of the Chair Caning Department for the year ending December 31, 1876:

We have been very successful during the past year in having sufficient work for our boys. I cannot estimate with any degree of correctness the profits of the shop for the first three months of the year, owing to the complicated manner in which the detailed statements of the cane accounts were kept. But for the succeeding nine months you will find, I trust, that satisfactory profits have accrued from our labor. The many improvements made during the summer months, the increased force of boys necessarily employed on the farm, reduced the force in the shop considerably, so that the number of pieces caned was lessened, and consequently the profits of the boys' labor were less. We were compelled to yield to a reduction of our prices for caning, owing to close competition and the partial stagnation in this branch of business. But I am happy to report that we have sufficient material for the force now employed, together with contracts for caning, to enable us to continue this branch of industry with a better prospect for profit than heretofore. We have caned during the year ninety-five thousand, five hundred and seventy-one (95,571) seats, the gross receipts for which amount to sixteen thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nine cents (\$16,277.09). Since April 1, the net proceeds of the shop have amounted to about five thousand dollars (\$5,000) which presents a fair showing for this kind of labor, particularly when we consider the reduced rates to which we have been compelled to yield.

FARM REPORT.

J. W. NICHOL, FARMER.

I took charge of the farm under your administration in the month of April, and I found things in a bad condition generally. The stock of horses, cows, and so forth, was only second rate, at the best; the implements and wagons were well nigh worn out. I am glad to say that with your help I soon succeeded in getting things in better shape. Instead of the worn-out implements we now have first-rate new ones; and the new wagons we could not do without, for it used to be that when it was necessary to go to the city, I had to borrow wagons in which to do our hauling, and this was not always within my power, and never convenient. Our horses, seventeen in number, are in the very best condition. This number may seem large considering the size of the farm, but it should be remembered that besides the two hundred and twenty-five acres of the farm, we till about eighty additional acres of rented ground. The horses are all kept busy during the greater part of the year. Besides the plowing and hauling incidental to field work, we do a great deal of hauling for improvements, filling up troublesome depressions, and leveling knolls. Thirteen of the horses are employed at heavy work, and four are used for driving purposes. There are fourteen milch cows, four working steers, one bull, eight head of three years old cattle, and three calves, among the number fed. In this connection I would remark that the latter belong to what were wintered over. On the 17th of last May these cattle were turned on pasture leased from Mr. John Moore. Since then thirteen have been killed for beef consumed on the farm, two were sold or traded, and two were put in as milch cows. Twenty-two oxen, heifers and calves have been killed, in all, for beef, making in

the aggregate eighteen thousand five hundred pounds. Hogs have been slaughtered to the number of thirty-five head, (making an aggregate of six thousand two hundred and fifty pounds,) which leaves us ten breeding sows and seventy-five shoats on hand. I may here state that nearly all the hogs died of cholera last year, so that we began the year now closing with a limited number of breeders.

Of corn we raised two thousand bushels from forty acres belonging to the State farm, and got as our share four hundred bushels from twenty acres of leased ground.

From forty-two acres of State and rented grounds we got seven hundred and seventy-eight bushels of oats. As about twenty-two of these acres are covered with a flourishing young orchard, the number of bushels was not so great as it would have been had the ground not been shaded.

From eleven acres planted we dug sixteen hundred bushels of potatoes.

Six acres of fodder corn yielded us a fine crop of ten tons. Besides this supply of stock food, we got from ten acres of rented ground seven tons of clover, and from a similar lot of land eight tons of timothy. The succeeding table will serve to show more briefly the amount and number of produce and live stock:

Corn, bushels	2,400
Oats, bushels.....	778
Potatoes, bushels.....	1,600
Hay, tons.....	15
Fodder, tons.....	36
Oats (straw), tons.	12
Horses, number.....	17
Cows, steers, calves, etc., number....	30
Hogs (sows and shoats), number.....	85

We sowed twelve acres of summer fallow in wheat, plowing the fallow four times, and also leased twenty acres of land for the same purpose, and all is looking well. We are clearing up eight acres of bottom land this winter. I leave it to you to mention the improvements about the barn.

REPORT OF HOUSE FATHERS.

REPORT OF HOUSE FATHER, G. J. SOWERS.

FAMILY ONE.

This family, composed of fifty-four boys, whose ages range from ten to eighteen years, is in good order. I have established a favorable understanding with all the members, and to this I owe much of whatever success has attended my efforts to improve them. At present, a strong desire to do well is manifest in them. A part of each day is spent in school, and their ambition to excel in the various exercises is gratifying.

No better test of the progress of reformation is needed than this, for as soon as a boy becomes truly possessed with a thirst for learning, his reformation will be comparatively easy. The clothing of the boys is in excellent order; their flannel shirts and woolen stockings are kept clean, and all of their clothing is comfortable.

REPORT OF HOUSE FATHER, L. D. DRAKE.

FAMILY TWO.

Since May 1, I have had charge of Family Two, numbering fifty-five members, composed of the medium class of boys. They are generally bright in intellect, and eager to learn. The deportment of the boys has been very commendable. One of the most noticeable features in the social conduct of this family, is the evident desire of the boys to help each other along. They are kind to each other as a rule, and obedient to the rules of the House. They

are cleanly and comfortably dressed. In the study of the Bible, and their lessons in the school-room, they evince an encouraging amount of interest. The condition of the family is very satisfactory, and a general contentment is apparent among all.

REPORT OF HOUSE FATHER, W. F. LAMKIN.

FAMILY THREE.

This family is principally made up of the smaller class of boys, whose ages range from seven to fourteen years. It has been a pleasure to me to have charge of this family, and my relationship to them in the past year affords me much satisfaction. We have a membership of fifty-five, and I can testify that with scarcely an exception the conduct of the boys has been praiseworthy. Their desire to receive instruction will undoubtedly lead to lasting benefits. Daily exercising, frequent bathing and amusements have served to keep the boys in good health and spirits. I have no doubt but the majority of these boys will grow up to be useful and law abiding citizens.

REPORT OF HOUSE FATHER, WM. C. SAMPSON.

FAMILY FOUR.

I succeeded Bro. Kilvington to the charge of this family on the 12th of last November. It is almost a new organization, composed of boys transferred from other families, mostly from Nos. Four, Five and Eight. The whole number of boys is fifty-five, thirty-three of whom work in the chair factory, while the remainder are employed in various out and in-door labors. All attend school regularly, and are as much devoted to the pursuit of education as the pupils of any school in the State. My experience with the family has been a pleasurable one. The system of daily marking and monthly badges has a powerful effect for good. The boys are well clad and uniformly attentive and orderly. They all seem satisfied with their treatment.

REPORT OF HOUSE FATHER, W. GRIEVE.

FAMILY FIVE.

There are fifty-five boys in my family, and they are the older members of the Institution. They are industrious in the performance of their duties, and are distributed among the various shop and farm forces judiciously. The average standing of the boys is all that could be rationally expected. As a matter of course, there have been individual failures where promises of future amendment were made, and now and then I have had a case of violation of discipline, but at no time serious. Their progress in the school-room has been steady and gratifying. They appear to appreciate the importance of learning, as a rule, and a majority of them are anxious to get an education. Their standing in the school-room will compare favorably with that of the public schools of the State.

REPORT OF HOUSE FATHER, S. S. KILVINGTON.

FAMILY SEVEN.

This family, consisting of fifty-four boys, was organized on the 12th day of last November, with members of families One, Two, Five and Eight, and a greater part of the old Family Four, of which I was House Father to that date. The ages of the boys in Family Seven range from twelve to nineteen years. Our house is entirely new, with new furniture. The dormitory is furnished with spring, wire-bottom single bedsteads. Scrupulous care is taken to make this building comfortable and attractive. Under the present system of government our labor and studies are pursued to the best advantage. I am happy to report rapid progress among all the boys and good behavior in general.

[Note by the Superintendent: I would remind the Board, in passing, that no Family Six has ever been organized on account of the unfinished condition of the building, and that it was found expedient to distribute Family Eight among the other families in order to repair house eight which was found to be in a badly dilapidated state. Family eight will be re-organized as soon as the building is suitable to be occupied.]

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

I take pleasure in presenting to you the following yearly report of the Medical Department of this Institution, beginning January 1, 1876, and ending December 31, 1876. During the winter and spring months of the early part of the year there was more sickness, and sickness of a more serious character, than we have ever before had in the institution in the same length of time. In these months typhoid pneumonia prevailed to an alarming extent. About one-third of the inmates were attacked by it, many in a malignant and fatal form. Besides these, a large majority of the other inmates were afflicted with severe colds and coughs. As many as twenty-five were in the extemporized hospital at once, and not for a few days only, but for months. With some of the patients the disease spent its greatest force on the lungs; with others it produced hemorrhage of the bowels or extreme emaciation. The cases were treated and nursed in several of the rooms of the various buildings; two or three of the rooms for officers were used; two rooms in the main building, and besides the large school-room in No. 7, the new building was converted into a hospital as long as the sickness lasted. During the summer months there were a few cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, bilious, typho malarial and typhoid fever, with some smaller ailments. In the fall and (thus far) winter, the health has been unusually good. The following is a tabular list of cases during the year:

Typhoid pneumonia, number of cases.....	135
Typhoid fever, number of cases.....	12
Typhoid malarial fever, number of cases.....	15
Pneumonia, number of cases.....	10
Bilious fever, number of cases.....	18
Intermittent fever, number of cases.....	35
Congestion of lungs, number of cases.....	2

Congestion of brain, number of cases.....	1
Consumption of lungs, number of cases	3
Bronchorrhagia, number of cases.....	2
Rheumatism, number of cases.....	2
Congestive chills, or apoplexy, number of cases.....	1
Dysentery, number of cases.....	8
Diarrhoea, number of cases.....	15
Tumor, number of cases.....	1
Ulcerative stomatitis, number of cases.....	5
Syphilis, number of cases	3
Gonorrhoea, number of cases.....	3
Tinea farosa, number of cases.....	3
Conjunctivities, number of cases.....	30
Vaccinated	All.

The following is a list of deaths during the year, with dates and causes :

George Swallow, died January 3, of congestion of lungs.
 Green W. Flowers, died April 1, of consumption.
 William B. Leavitt, died April 14, of typhoid pneumonia.
 George Miller, died April 24, of consumption.
 William Hitchcock, died May 13, of typhoid pneumonia.
 Adam Smith, died September 4, of typhoid fever.
 Ignatz Knorr, died September 11, of congestion or apoplexy.

While this is quite an extended mortality, it is surely small in comparison with the number of sick and the severity of the cases. I do not think it will be considered boasting if I say that the per cent. of recoveries in the typhoid-pneumonia, typhoid fever, and pneumonia is good. This I do not attribute so much to any superior skill of my own, as to your generous providing, the Matron's vigilance, and the interest taken by Calvin Johnson and other nurses. Almost every year the Institution has been imposed upon with boys who had or were predisposed to consumption, of which they died here.

I can not say certainly with what disease Ignatz Knorr died. He was only sick a few hours, and when I called to see him he was entirely unconscious. Some of his symptoms indicated congestion, but more of them pointed to apoplexy.

George Swallow was in the Institution but a few days prior to his death. He came sick, having contracted his disease in jail.

During the winter and spring, while this great scourge of sickness lasted, every possible means was used to prevent disease and foster health. The buildings and grounds were thoroughly cleansed : disinfectants were freely used, and prompt attention was given to premonitory symptoms. After thoroughly investigating the cause of this typhoid-pneumonia, without intending injustice to the late Superintendent I attribute it very largely to the want of shoes, and other warm clothing for the inmates, during the cold weather of the autumn of 1875.

I hope the coming Legislature will see the wisdom of making an appropriation for the erection of a suitable building for hospital purposes, thereby relieving the Institution of great embarrassments and disadvantages during the sickly seasons.

The Institution is frequently imposed upon by defective or bad medical examinations, which admit epileptic, demented or foolish boys, and others with chronic and contagious diseases.

I have made one visit to and through the Institution every day in the year, and two visits when demanded. The health of the Institution is most excellent ; the dormitories, beds, and basements are in the best condition ; the diet is generous and well cooked, and the clothing is superior to that of any previous year, the boys being provided with woolen shirts. I am under obligations to the Superintendent for his prompt enforcement of the necessary hygienic regulations calculated to benefit the physical condition of the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. STRONG, M. D.

BOYS' LETTERS.

From several hundred letters written by boys who are, or have been, inmates of the Institution I select a few, deeming it superfluous to take more. Many of the letters are from the parents of boys who belong here :

LETTER OF JULIUS AYERS, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Bro. O'Brien :

I will now endeavor to write to you myself and answer your kind and most favorable letter, which I received some time ago. Father feels as though the Reform School had made a man of me, and says that it is the best place in the world to train boys. I am kept busily employed all the time. I am going to school now and studying hard ; am going to be a good upright boy as long as I live.

Respectfully, etc.

LETTER OF G. W. CRABTREE, WINCHESTER, IND.

Superintendent Indiana Reform School :

DEAR SIR :—Our boy, John P. Crabtree, we are happy to inform you, is doing well and a better boy would be hard to find. He is now honest, steady in his habits, and will have nothing to do with bad company. Yours, etc.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM DODD, LAFAYETTE, IND.

Bro. O'Brien :

DEAR SIR:—Please pardon me for neglecting to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter with the ticket enclosed. Now that I am home again, time seems to pass more quickly than when I was at the farm. I can scarcely realize that another month has rolled around, but I can see from my ticket that such is the case. As I have had no opportunity of securing a good place on a farm, I have turned our haymow into a workshop, and I have caned a number of chairs. I have some work on hand now, and expect to be able to obtain more. I hope all goes well at the farm. I am trying to be a good boy, and hope to cause my friends no more unhappiness on my account. Enclosed you will find my ticket for which I respectfully ask another. I close by sending my best regards.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Whole number of boys admitted since opening	862
Number in the Institution January 1, 1876	328
Number admitted during the year.	129
Number returned during the year.....	27
Whole number in the Institution during the year.....	484
Number on ticket of leave	132
Number pardoned by the Governor	3
Number discharged by the Commissioners	1
Number dropped.....	5
Number died	7
Number escaped.....	12
Number in the Institution January 1, 1877	324
Number of boys put out to farmers	35
Number put out to other employment.....	25
Number released to their parents	51
Number returned to other relations.....	12
Number who have left the State with parents.....	9

Counties from which Boys have been received since opening.

Allen county	13
Bartholomew county	5
Blackford county	1
Boone county.....	3
Brown county.....	3
Benton county	4
Carroll county.....	1
Cass county.....	24
Clinton county....	6
Clark county.....	9
Clay county.....	6
Daviess county	4
Dearborn county	10

Decatur county.....	13
DeKalb county.....	4
Delaware county.....	1
Dubois county.....	1
Elkhart county.....	11
Fayette county.....	1
Floyd county.....	4
Fountain county.....	3
Franklin county.....	3
Fulton county.....	1
Gibson county.....	6
Grant county.....	6
Greene county.....	1
Hamilton county.....	9
Hancock county.....	6
Hendricks county.....	23
Henry county.....	20
Howard county.....	12
Huntington county.....	8
Jackson county.....	2
Jennings county.....	2
Johnson county.....	12
Jefferson county.....	35
Kosciusko county.....	7
Knox county.....	4
Lagrange county.....	2
Laporte county.....	39
Madison county.....	20
Marion county.....	214
Marshall county.....	5
Martin county.....	3
Monroe county.....	8
Montgomery county.....	7
Morgan county.....	9
Miami county.....	4
Noble county.....	2
Ohio county.....	2
Owen county.....	3
Perry county.....	1
Pike county.....	4
Porter county.....	11

Posey county.....	3
Pulaski county.....	2
Putnam county.....	9
Parke county.....	2
Randolph county.....	8
Ripley county.....	1
Rush county.....	2
Shelby county.....	8
Spencer county.....	4
St. Joseph county.....	25
Sullivan county.....	3
Switzerland county.....	6
Tippecanoe county.....	18
Tipton county.....	1
Union county.....	5
Vanderburgh county.....	26
Vermillion county.....	4
Vigo county.....	50
Wabash county.....	3
Warrick county.....	7
Warren county.....	3
Wayne county.....	44
Wells county.....	3
Washington county.....	2
Whitley county.....	3
White county.....	2
Total.....	862

Counties from which boys were received during the year 1876.

Allen county.....	2
Bartholomew county.....	2
Benton county.....	1
Cass county.....	11
Clinton county.....	2
Decatur county.....	3
DeKalb county.....	3
Elkhart county.....	9
Fayette county.....	1
Franklin county.....	1
Fulton county.....	1

Grant county.....	2
Hamilton county.....	1
Henry county.....	2
Howard county.....	5
Jefferson county.....	6
Johnson county.....	2
Knox county.....	2
Kosciusco county.....	1
Laporte county.....	7
Madison county.....	3
Marion county.....	32
Marshall county.....	3
Monroe county.....	2
Montgomery county.....	2
Pike county.....	1
St. Joseph county.....	2
Shelby county.....	2
Tippecanoe county.....	1
Vanderburgh county.....	5
Vermillion county.....	1
Vigo county.....	5
Warrick county.....	1
Washington county.....	1
Wayne county.....	1
Wells county.....	1
White county.....	1
Whitley county.....	1
Total.....	129

Ages of Boys admitted during the year 1876.

Four years	1
Six years	2
Eight years.....	4
Nine years.....	7
Ten years	15
Eleven years.....	11
Twelve years	11
Thirteen years.....	20
Fourteen years.....	24

Fifteen years	28
Sixteen years.....	5
Unknown.....	1

Total..... 129

Number of Boys received each month during the year 1876 :

January.....	15
February.....	13
March	14
April.....	9
May	10
June.....	24
July	11
August.....	13
September	11
October	3
November.....	6
December... ..	...

Total 129

Parentage of Boys received during the year 1876.

Number who have father and mother living.....	43
Number who have only father living.....	26
Number who have only mother living.....	43
Number who are orphans.....	17

Total..... 129

Education of Boys received during the year 1876.

Number who could read, write and cypher.....	46
Number who could read and write only.....	18
Number who could read only	23
Number who could not read, write, nor cypher.....	37
Number unknown.....	5

Employment of Boys received during the year 1876.

Number who had been employed	42
Number who had not been employed.....	82
Number unknown.....	5

STATEMENT.

*Showing the Monthly Expenditures of the House of Refuge, from
January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877 :*

January.	Support.....	\$1,097 59	
	Furnishing goods.....	50	
	Officers' salaries.....	961 66	
	Buildings and improvements.....	168 74	
	Contingent expenses.....	667 13	
	Fuel and lights	52 83	
	Agricultural implements.....	53 75	
		<hr/>	<u>\$3,002 20</u>
February.	Support.....	\$1,482 08	
	Furnishing goods.....	28 35	
	Fuel and lights.....	13 25	
	Boys' clothing.....	22 95	
	Agricultural implements.....	33 50	
	Officers' salaries.....	767 00	
	Contingent expenses	385 02	
	Buildings and improvements.....	221 52	
	Live stock.....	225 00	
		<hr/>	<u>\$3,178 67</u>
March.	Support	\$1,685 80	
	Fuel and lights.....	80 39	
	Officers' salaries	704 00	
	Buildings and improvements.....	5 31	
	Contingent expenses.....	656 40	
		<hr/>	<u>\$3,131 90</u>
April.	Support.....	\$1,347 91	
	Furnishing goods.....	913 52	
	Boys' clothing.....	1,179 50	
	Fuel and lights.....	541 10	
	Agricultural implements.....	56 18	

April.	Contingent expenses	\$553 66	
	Books.....	22 08	
	Building and improvements.....	81 90	
	Office expenses.....	56 11	
	Officers' salaries.....	195 00	
		<hr/>	<u>\$4,946 96</u>
May.	Support	\$1,136 79	
	Furnishing goods.....	64 15	
	Boys' clothing	415 25	
	Fuel and lights.....	53 04	
	Agricultural implements.....	67 70	
	Officers' salaries.....	754 58	
	Contingent expenses.....	1,319 12	
	Buildings and improvements.....	345 14	
		<hr/>	<u>\$4,155 77</u>
June.	Support	\$1,362 64	
	Furnishing goods	220 19	
	Boys' clothing.....	392 25	
	Fuel and lights.....	154 00	
	Agricultural implements	25 00	
	Books.....	47 95	
	Office expenses.	18 10	
	Officers' salaries	706 83	
	Buildings and improvements	246 37	
	Contingent Expense	1,162 02	
		<hr/>	<u>\$4,335 35</u>
July.	Support.....	\$1,625 60	
	Furnishing goods.....	189 25	
	Boys' clothing.....	407 60	
	Fuel and light.....	31 36	
	Officers' salaries.....	760 83	
	Contingent expenses	735 50	
	Books.....	23 33	
	Buildings and improvments.....	319 46	
		<hr/>	<u>\$4,092 00</u>
August.	Support	\$1,908 34	
	Furnishing goods.....	330 95	
	Boys' clothing	636 87	

August.	Fuel and lights.....	\$126 36	
	Officers' salaries.....	919 99	
	Agricultural implements	38 59	
	Contingent expenses.....	635 31	
	Office expenses	10 88	
	Building and improvements.....	267 04	
		<hr/>	\$4,874 33
September.	Support.....	\$1,461 40	
	Furnishing goods.....	141 72	
	Boys' clothing.....	200 48	
	Fuel and lights	19 22	
	Live stock.....	20 00	
	Agricultural implements.....	94 50	
	Officers' salaries.....	877 33	
	Contingent expenses.....	582 85	
	Buildings and improvements.....	294 07	
	Books	2 60	
		<hr/>	\$3,694 17
October.	Support.....	\$1,124 47	
	Furnishing goods.....	405 77	
	Boys' clothing.....	606 95	
	Fuel and lights.....	270 31	
	Agricultural implements.....	62 50	
	Officers' salaries.....	993 34	
	Contingent expenses.....	664 35	
	Books.....	21 50	
	Buildings and improvements.....	332 32	
	Office expenses.....	26 00	
		<hr/>	\$4,507 51
November.	Support.....	\$759 52	
	Furnishing goods.....	416 51	
	Boys' clothing	565 34	
	Fuel and light	193 31	
	Officers' salaries	816 34	
	Contingent expenses.....	846 48	
	Buildings and improvements.. ..	355 20	
		<hr/>	\$3,952 70

December. Support	\$1,239 43	
Furnishing goods.....	483 85	
Boys' clothing.....	340 76	
Fuel and lights.....	107 99	
Officers' salaries.....	810 57	
Contingent expenses... ..	481 15	
Books	16 07	
Buildings and improvements.....	295 60	
Office expenses.....	18 40	
	<hr/>	\$3,793 82

*Amount of Bills credited to F. B. Ainsworth, April 29 and
May 2, 1876.*

Support.....	\$1,542 26	
Boys' clothing.....	721 98	
Fuel and lights.....	82 03	
Live stock.....	930 00	
Officers' salaries	208 00	
Contingent expenses.....	1,717 05	
Office expenses.....	153 42	
	<hr/>	\$5,354 74

STATEMENT.

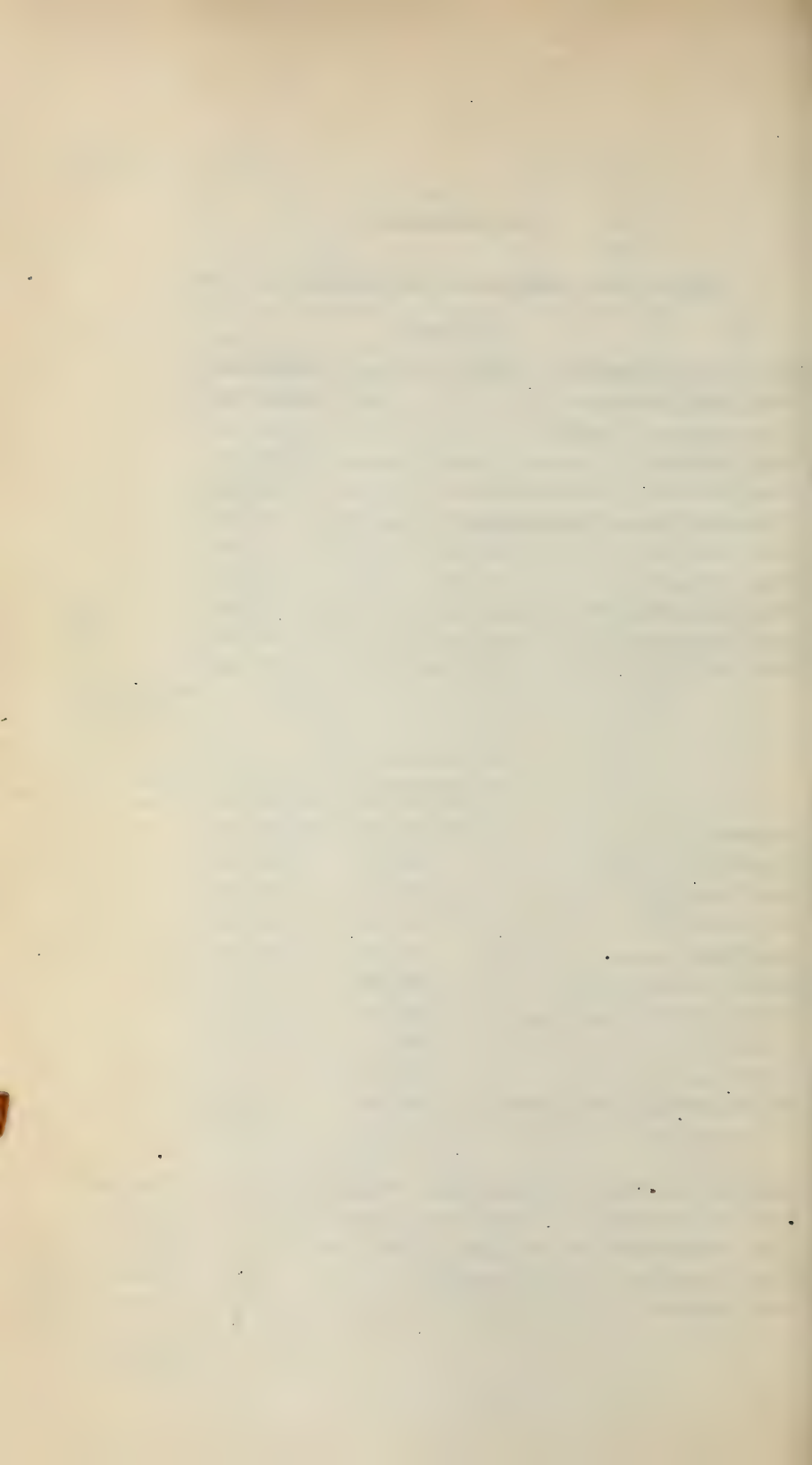
Showing the Receipts and Expenditures for 1876.

Total Receipts.

Cash on hand January 1, 1876.....	\$369 60
From State Treasury.....	35,000 00
From support of inmates	708 18
From counties.....	17,658 82
From live stock	422 20
From buildings and improvements.....	65 00
From green house.....	50 63
From support.....	10 00
From fuel and lights.....	20 85
From contingent.....	309 24
From rags.....	8 10
	<hr/> \$54,619 62 <hr/>

Total Expenditures.

	Bills After March 1st, 1876.	Bills Prior to March 1st, 1876.	Total.
Support	\$10,918 94	\$6,854 89	
Furnishing goods.....	2,159 27	1,035 49	
Boys' clothing.....	3,174 45	2,315 48	
Fuel and lights.....	1,026 04	699 15	
Live Stock	20 00	1,155 00	
Agricultural implements	302 71	129 01	
Officers' salaries.....	7,738 81	1,736 66	
Contingent expenses	6,969 18	3,436 86	
Books.....	123 45	10 08	
Buildings and improvements...	2,439 68	429 99	
Office expenses.....	73 38	209 53	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Vouchers allowed F. B. Ainsworth, December 8, 1876..		\$57 62	
Total expenditures for bills prior to March 1, 1876.....		18,075 14	
Total expenditures for bills after March 1, 1876.....		34,945 91	
Cash in hands of F. B. Ainsworth.....		1,143 16	
Cash on hand		397 79	
		<hr/>	
		\$54,619 62 <hr/>	



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

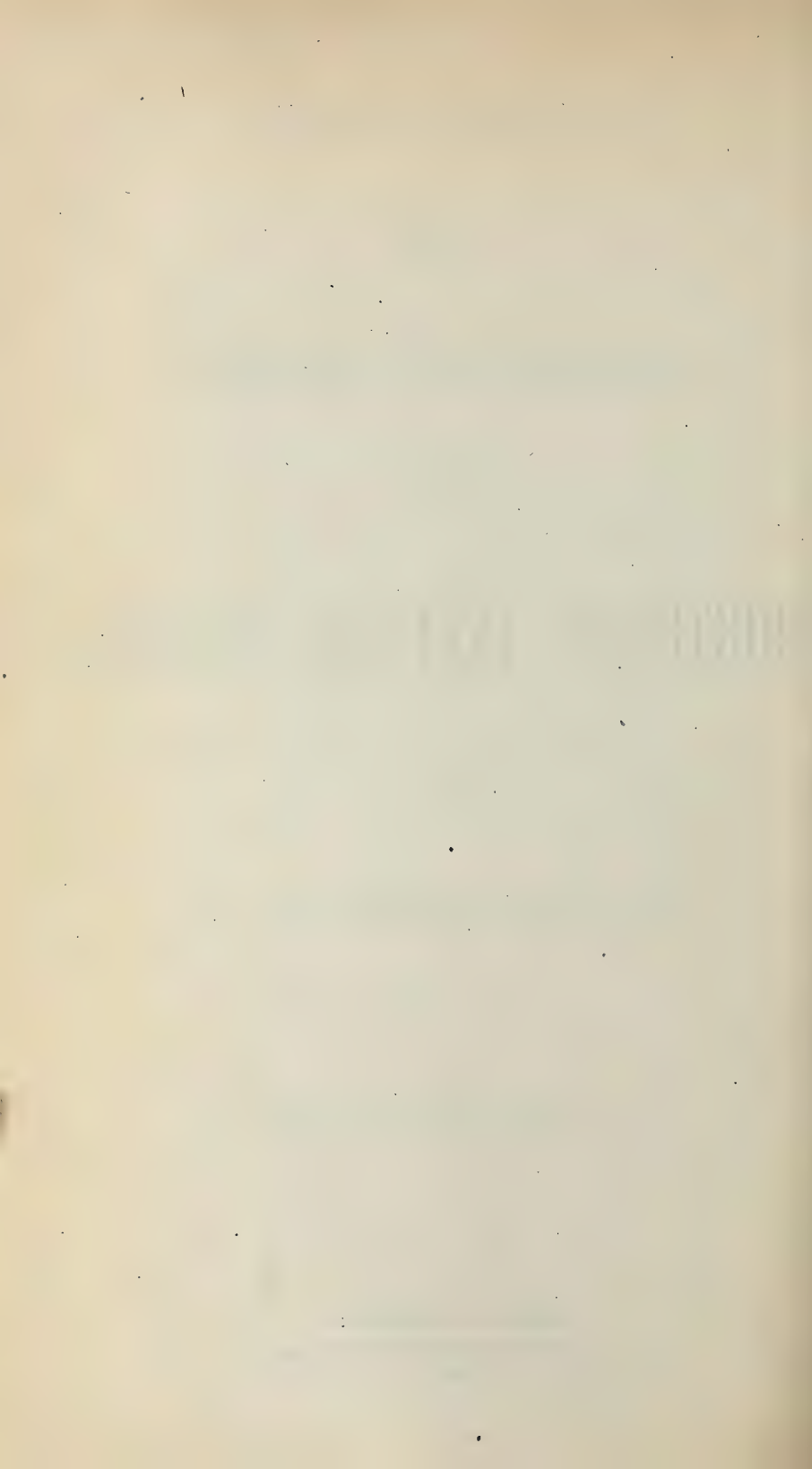
NORTHERN INDIANA PRISON,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 15, 1876.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1876.



DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
NORTHERN INDIANA PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, Dec. 15, 1876.

To *His Excellency*, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—In accordance with the law, we herewith submit to you our Second Annual Report as Directors of the Northern Indiana State Prison, ending December 15, 1876.

At the commencement of the year as our last annual report shows, there were in the Prison 511 convicts; now it contains 603 convicts. Average number during the year, 557 convicts.

Our revenue from all sources during the year has been \$75,712.59. Disbursements on account of current expenses \$66,190.14, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$9,525.45. There was expended for permanent improvements \$1,702.29, leaving a balance over all expenditures of \$7,820.16. There has been fully 150 unproductive men on hand all the time during the year, although on March 10, 1876, we contracted to Joseph Pratt & Co., of Chicago, sixty men, with the privilege of 100, for five years, at 55 cents per day to manufacture boots and shoes. He has not worked more than the sixty men as yet. On February 10, 1876, the Board advertised in the following papers for bids for the construction of a new cell house: Indianapolis Sentinel, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Laporte Argus and Warsaw Union, requiring all bids to be a sum total per cell or tier of seventy-six cells, for the stone work ready to receive the iron. We received four bids and on March 10, 1876

they were opened in your presence and the contract awarded to W. D. Richardson of Springfield, Ill., he being the lowest bidder—the bid being \$31,375.86 for the construction of 266 cells, being three tiers and a half of cells. We also paid out \$181.33 for lumber for temporary roofing, advertising and superintendent's wages, which, added to \$31,375.86 and \$6,889.99 for foundation, makes a sum total paid out for cell house of \$38,447.18, leaving in the hands of the State Treasurer an unexpended balance of \$1,552.82 of the \$40,000 appropriated by the last Legislature for the construction of a new cell house. We might have built a few more cells with this unexpended balance, but the number built was exactly three and a half tiers and could be readily taken care of, and we feared some contingent expenses might occur that would overreach the appropriation. We have had a careful estimate made of the amount of money necessary to finish the cells, cell house, corridor, iron work, heating apparatus, etc., ready for use, which amount is (\$84,860,) eighty-four thousand, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

We earnestly recommend that the Legislature make this appropriation at an early day, so that the work can go on immediately and be finished early in the spring for use. It will be readily perceived that 600 men can not be confined in 380 cells, the present number, and good discipline maintained, without largely increasing the expenses, besides, the number is rapidly increasing and will probably before spring amount to 700 men.

We also need an appropriation of (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars for another work-shop. We have assurance that we will have an offer for 100 men quite soon, provided we have a shop ready for use. Our room is now all occupied, consequently we can not work any more men until a new shop is built. We also need an appropriation for a building for the insane, a building to contain at least 12 cells should be built for that purpose. This should consist of 12 cells, surrounded by a cell-house properly warmed and ventilated, and will not cost less than (\$15,000) fifteen thousand to (\$20,000) twenty thousand dollars.

Our last report shows a balance unexpended of \$844.38, from work-shop appropriation, out of which we have expended for the north gate \$274.19, leaving unexpended of said appropriation, \$570.19. We would also recommend an appropriation of not less than (\$1,000) one thousand dollars, for the library. The men require more reading matter to engage their minds; many of them

being idle, employ their time in various devices for escape, and otherwise give the officers much trouble.

The sanitary condition of the Prison is excellent, as reported by the Physician. The discipline of the men is good.

On the 17th of November a serious crisis in our affairs was threatened. The contractors gave us written notice that they would be unable to continue their employment of the men at the prices they were then paying, preferring to abandon their contracts and contest the collection of damages. The Board requested the President to consult your Excellency, and request that you and the other State officials be present at our regular meeting and assist us to determine our duty to the State. The following State officers attended our meeting on November 17, viz: The Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer. After careful consultation and fully considering the depressed financial condition of the country, the diminished value of prison products and decreased demand for the same, and also the unfortunate condition the Prison would be in, both financially and in discipline, were the men thrown on our hands, by unanimous consent of the above State officers we modified the contracts and reduced the price to 45 cents a day, upon the condition that they would work 55 more men, which is all that the present shop-room will accommodate. We also abolished the over-work system, in accordance with the law on that subject, some of the contracts having this clause in them, while others did not. The State does not pay over-work. These differences tend to create discord, because all should be treated alike.

We would respectfully recommend that you ask the Legislature to amend the good time law, and enact a more liberal law on that subject. The importance of such an enactment can not well be over-estimated, as the welfare of the prison seems to demand it. The reports of the officers all concur in this belief.

It is obvious that the interests of the prison plainly demands that the terms of office of the directors should not all expire at one time. By a change in this respect the board would constantly have the advantage of experienced men, which is clearly essential to the interests of the State. There also seems to be a necessity for a more complete and explicit code of laws for the government of the prison, as under the existing law a conflict of authority is likely to arise at any time. For a more complete statement of the affairs of the

prison, we respectfully refer you to the detailed reports of the officers hereunto annexed.

In conclusion, we take pleasure in thanking Mr. Charles Mayne, Warden, Amos C. Hall, Deputy Warden, John H. Bowes, Esq., Clerk, George McDowell, Steward, and all the other officers of the Prison for their efficiency in the discharge of their various duties.

Respectfully submitted,

T. DAVENPORT,
H. E. WADSWORTH,
WILLIAM T. PRATT,

Directors.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE

WARDEN OF THE NORTHERN INDIANA PRISON,

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA, December 15, 1876.

MESSRS. T. DAVENPORT, W. T. PRATT, AND H. E. WADSWORTH,
Board of Directors of the Northern Indiana Prison:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the provisions of the law for the government of State Prisons, I have the honor to respectfully submit for your consideration my sixth annual report, for the year ending December 15, 1876.

The average number of prisoners during the year was.....	557
At the date of my last annual report there were in prison	511
Received during the year from courts.....	329
Received prisoner who escaped in 1874.....	1
Total.....	841
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	205
Pardoned by the Governor.....	24
Escaped	1
Remanded for new trial	5
Died.....	3
Total.....	238
Number now remaining in prison.....	603

The following statement shows the condition of contracted labor,
viz:

J. ^d H. Winterbotham & Sons, on cooperage and carriage work, at 57½ cents per day, (contract expires April 1, 1878).	
This contract reduced from November 20, 1876, to 45 cents per day.....	100 men
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, on cooperage and carriage work, at 60 cents per day, (contract expires May 12, 1878).	
This contract reduced from November 20, 1876, to 45 cents per day.....	50 men
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, from November 20, 1876, (25) twenty-five additional men at 45 cents per day	25 men
Ford, ^d Johnson & Co. on chairs at 60 cents per day (contract expires August 4, 1878).	
This contract reduced from November 20, 1876 to 45 cents per day (contract expires February 4, 1879)...	25 men
This contract reduced from November 20, 1876, to 45 cents per day (contract expires August 4, 1879) ...	50 men
This contract reduced from November 20, 1876, to 45 cents per day.....	25 men
Ford, Johnson & Co. on chairs at 57½ cents per day (contract expires August 4, 1879).	
This contract reduced from November 20, 1876, to 45 cents per day (contract expires January 1, 1880)....	25 men
This contract reduced from November 20, 1876, to 45 cents per day	50 men
Ford, Johnson & Co., from November 20, 1876, (30) thirty additional men at 45 cents per day.....	30 men
Joseph Pratt & Co., manufacturers boots and shoes, at 55 cents per day (contract expires February 10, 1881)	
This contract reduced from November 20, 1876, to 45 cents per day.....	60 men
H. H. Walker, by agreement, manufacturer of cigars, at 25 cents per day.....	25 men
Making total number contracted.....	465 men

The receipts and earnings of the Prison for the year are as follows, to-wit :

For labor.....	\$68,298 99
From sales.....	6,699 94
From rent.....	36 00
From visitors' fund.....	425 05
From United States, keeping convicts.....	252 61
Total Receipts and Earnings of Prison	\$75,712 59

Disbursements on account of current expenses :

Discharged convict account.....	\$3,405 00
Guard account.....	19,670 86
Provision account.....	30,025 36
Clothing account	5,238 01
Bedding account.....	497 54
Stationery, postage stamps and newspaper account for prisoners.....	814 03
Fuel account.....	1,435 68
Drugs and medicine account.....	632 62
Escaped convict account	470 49
Expense account.....	2,945 50
Physician salary account	800 00
Library account.....	90 27
Armory account.....	164 75
Total Current Expenditures.....	\$66,190 14
Excess of receipts and earnings over ordi- nary expenditures of past year	\$9,522 45
Expended for permanent improvement and repairs of Prison, prison buildings and water works, including the exchange for new boiler, \$857.72.....	\$1,705 29
Balance over all expenditures of Prison	\$7,820 16

Received from State of Indiana :

On account of building cell house \$31,557 19

EXPENDED.

On account of building cell house	\$31,557 19	
Balance as above		\$7,820 16
Balance due State December 15, 1875, on account building work shop	\$844 38	
On account receipts and earnings of Prison	10,933 57	
Total		\$11,777 95
Making		\$19,598 11
Amount paid from State appropriations in my hands on account of building work shop		\$274 19
Making		\$19,323 92
Amount paid into State treasury from sur- plus receipts and earnings of Prison....		\$5,000 00
Balance December 15, 1876, State appropri- ation building work shop.....	\$570 19	
Balance December 15, 1876, receipts and earnings of Prison	13,753 73	
		\$14,323 92
Total balance receipts and earnings, etc., December 15, 1876.....		\$14,323 92
Amount due prisoners for overwork and deposit account		2,451 13
Total amount.....		\$16,775 05

For further information in regard to the details of the financial and statistical operations of the Prison, I would respectfully refer you to the report of the Clerk, herewith appended.

From the above financial statement you will perceive that the Institution, after paying all its ordinary and current expenses, has made a balance of \$9,522.45, and over all expenditures, including repairs and permanent improvements and also the amount of \$857.72 paid John H. Bass for exchange for new boiler, has made a balance of \$7,820.16, which I think is a very satisfactory result when it is taken into consideration that we have had, on an average for the last year, 150 unproductive men.

The cigar contract of Kumler & Melcher, represented by John Miller, of Peru, Indiana, failed on last January owing the State \$3,835.25. After consultation, and by your advice, I entered into an agreement with H. H. Walker, president of First National Bank, Michigan City, (to which institution the said John Miller was also indebted,) to purchase the entire stock of cigars, tobacco and fixtures belonging to said Miller—H. H. Walker agreeing to continue the manufacturing of cigars and pay the State 25 cents a man per day for labor. And as soon as the aforesaid stock can be made available he is to apply a portion of the same to the liquidation of the above indebtedness due the Prison and which, I think, will be soon fully consummated. The debt would have been lost to the State if we had not made the arrangement we did, and the prisoners thrown out of employment besides.

In accordance with your orders I had an iron gate made and put up at the north entrance, at a cost of \$274.19 which amount, by your instructions, was paid out of appropriations for building work shop. This improvement was greatly needed for the security of the Prison. I also had a new entrance made at the east gate room for the use of footmen which also adds to the safety and convenience of the institution.

I would call your attention to the rapid and continuous increase of the convicts, and the great and absolute necessity for the completion of the new cell house now partially built; as also additional shop room, as all the shop room of the Prison is now fully occupied by the existing contracts. Should we have an opportunity to let more men we could not do so for that reason.

There is a great necessity that a suitable building should be erected for the confinement of the insane, or those that are partially so, as we are unable to give them the proper treatment in the cell house where other prisoners are confined.

I would respectfully call your attention that you would recommend in your report to the Governor that he would ask the Legislature to enact a more liberal good time law, for good behavior, as the present law for good time is so limited that it does not have the proper effect which a good time law would have. We have no over-work to encourage the men to industry, and it leaves us without any stimulant to induce prisoners to obey the laws of the institution.

Owing to to the crowded condition of the Prison during the past

year, only having 380 cells to confine six hundred prisoners, and a portion of the time having one hundred and fifty prisoners unemployed, who have to be kept in the cell house during the day, this has been a great annoyance and caused the necessity of unusual diligence on the part of the employes to maintain discipline and prevent disturbances and escapes. There has been but one prisoner escaped that has not been recaptured. The discipline has been good and much better than I could expect under the existing circumstances.

The sanitary condition of the Prison has been good, there having been but three deaths during the past year. For further information in regard to the health and the manner in which the men have been provided for, I would respectfully refer you to the report of Dr. H. A. Stonex, Prison Physician.

For the religious and moral welfare of the prisoners, I would respectfully refer you to the report of Rev. M. S. Ragsdale, Moral Instructor.

To the officers of the institution, Amos C. Hall, Deputy Warden, John H. Bowes, Clerk, Dr. H. A. Stonex, Physician, Rev. M. S. Ragsdale, Moral Instructor, George McDowell, Steward, and to all the guards, I return my sincere thanks for the faithful manner in which they have performed the various duties intrusted to them. Thanking you, gentlemen of the Board of Directors, for all the kindness and courtesy received at your hands,

I remain your obedient servant,

CHARLES MAYNE,

Warden.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT,
NORTHERN INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., December 15, 1876.

To the Honorable Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—In making to your honorable body this, my second annual report of the condition of affairs of my department, I feel highly gratified at my ability to report the small number of deaths that have occurred during the past year, and the good health that has generally prevailed among the convicts. Since making my last report there have been but three deaths among them, being the only deaths that have occurred in a little over nineteen months. Two of this number died very suddenly, and were not under treatment at the time of death.

Henry Barksdale, a life prisoner, aged 65, was found dead in his cell on the morning of April 21, 1876. A post mortem examination was held some 30 hours after death, at which were present Drs. Godfrey, Tillottson and Sovereign. All present concurred in the opinion that death was caused by disease of the heart.

Charles Williams (colored), aged 20, died very suddenly on the morning of the 9th of June, 1876. A post mortem examination, at which was present Dr. Sovereign, revealed nothing that would account for his sudden demise. However, taking the symptoms that occurred at the time of his death into consideration, as they were given us by those present, we concluded that death was caused by an accute attack of angina pectoris without cardiac lesion.

George Wooten, aged 42, died October 15, 1876, of a congestive chill during an attack of pernicious remittent fever. The last

named was a very anasmic individual, in whom the vital force was very feeble, and he consequently was unable to rally from the shock occasioned by the chill.

During the last year more or less time has been lost by convicts from labor from most of the following affections: intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhœa, both acute and chronic, dysentery, rheumatism, both inflammatory and chronic, pneumonia, neuralgia, bronchitis, pharyngitis, consumption, heart disease, epilepsy, insanity, dyspepsia, bilious colic, conjunctivitis, both of a simple and phlyctænular form, hernia, orchitis, cronic ulcers, and abscesses of various forms, piles, prolapsus ani, boils, felons, catarrh, headache, earache, toothache, lame backs, arms and legs, and skin diseases of various kinds, making up the principal diseases that I have to treat, of non-venereal origin.

Of those of venereal origin, which make up a large part of the practice in such a place, we have resulting from true syphilis: indurated glands, ulcers, condylomata, blennorrhœa, rheumatism, neuralgia, and skin diseases of many kinds.

Of venereal origin, but not of true syphilis, we have, ulcers, buboes (suppurating), gonorrhœa, gleet and stricture.

Some diseases that occur are not mentioned in the foregoing list on account of their rarity, whereas, others are named that are of more frequent occurrence, but are not of sufficient importance to keep convicts from their work, but require more or less treatment. Cuts and bruises of greater or less severity caused by cutting instruments and machinery make up quite an item in the time lost by convicts.

If gentlemen, you will permit, I should like to call attention to one matter for which I think there should be a remedy, and that is, that in questioning convicts as to the source of their diseases of venereal origin, I have been informed by some of them that it is the custom in some of our county jails to lock up lewd and diseased women with men, and they state this is the means by which they have become infected.

The fact is, that some convicts arrive here in a terrible plight, and I am inclined to believe that they have told the truth when they make such a statement, as their statement as to the time they have been confined in jail and the stage of the disease with which they suffer would seem to indicate more of truth in what they affirm than their ought to be, to say the least.

There are at present five hospital patients, one confined to his bed

with consumption, another with necrosis of the femur at the knee, caused by the kick of a horse, another is suffering from some cerebral tension threatening hemiplegia, and two others are suffering from an attack of pneumonitis.

One thing that certainly contributes greatly to the health of the convicts is the good and liberal supply of food afforded them. Meat is allowed twice per day, consisting either of hogs' hocks, pork, corned or fresh beef, with, in its season, occasionally, fresh fish. Irish potatoes are given at least once and frequently twice per day. Wheat bread and coffee are allowed twice and corn bread once per day, constituting, with the preceding, the staple diet.

The following are allowed as variety: turnips, beans, hominy, cabbage, onions, radishes, lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes, apples, prunes, etc.

Another thing contributing greatly to the health of those confined in the prison, is the complete system of drainage obtained by means of sewers that are washed out by a constant stream of water from the artesian well, carrying off all the offal from the prison that would otherwise, through putrefaction, generate poisonous gases and tend to render the place unwholesome. And still another source of health is found in warm clothing and bathing. The facilities for bathing are not just what they should be, but still they answer somewhat in lieu of better, till they can be provided.

One other matter that I wish to call attention to is, the lack of proper accommodations for our insane, of whom, we usually have several. We have no place but the cell house and hospital for their reception, in both of which it is improper to keep such persons, as any one knowing anything of the usual conduct of such cases will readily appreciate.

In conclusion, desiring to express my gratification at the almost uniform courtesy extended me during the last year by the prison officers and guards, and wishing at the same time to return them thanks for the kind and generous aid rendered me in the discharge of my duties, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY A. STONEX,

Prison Physician.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., December 15, 1876.

To the Honorable Board of Directors

of the Indiana Prison, North :

GENTLEMEN :—Herewith I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

It is not expected nor is it necessary that I should enter into a detailed delineation of the daily duties and doings in my department. As to the external features, my work from day to day is very similar, the year round. The following summary statement of it may, however be made: Preaching the word publicly every Sabbath in the chapel. Superintending the Sabbath school, applying the efforts of the Sabbath by individual conversation during the week ; encouragement of labor, and observance of the rules and regulations of the institution, the supervision of the distribution of the library books, and other duties ; the object of it all, as is well known to you to be, to make impressions for good upon those who are the subjects of it.

To you as a corporate board, and individually, my thanks are due for your continued and marked confidence, which has imparted zest and energy to the trust reposed in my hands.

During the year I have found pleasure and encouragement in my work. I have been deeply grieved, however, at the large increase of our population, especially as so many young men are found on the list of received. This fact has doubtless grown out of the prevailing hard times and scarcity of work, as much, if not more than from criminal instincts. Throughout the Prison the deportment has been generally good. In the chapel at all times the attention and order have been most satisfactory.

THE LIBRARY

Is not by any means what is needed. About six hundred histories, novels and scientific works, two hundred and sixteen school books, eight hundred bibles and testaments, and one dozen Christian hymnals, constitute the whole of the library books, except a few magazines contributed by Mrs. M. S. Wetmore of Charleston, Mass. It is useless for me to attempt to argue, in this connection, the importance of enlarging the Prison library. In my last report I suggested the propriety of asking the Legislature for an appropriation of \$1,000 to buy books, but another year's experience has taught me the importance of asking for double that amount. I would also respectfully call your attention to the suggestion in my last year's report, asking the Legislature to so amend the prison law as to set apart the visitor's fund to replenish the library from year to year.

There is nothing which so greatly aids in the reformation of the criminal, as an abundance of good intellectual food.

The man who reads a good book of history, or travels, or morals, is surely feeding and strengthening the better qualities of nature. A good novel has its place as an educator and reformatory agency.

It is a mistaken policy of discipline to crowd out from penal institutions all that tends to amuse or touch and exalt the imagination or lift off the dark incubus which monotonous and enforced routine invokes. The bow relaxed for awhile sends the arrow the swifter and surer for having been unbent. If a man will not read Baxter's *Saint's Rest* it is better that he should be induced to peruse *Ivanhoe* than be permitted to moodily think upon himself and grow vindictive in his meditations.

Many prisoners make extracts of facts and dates from books they read and keep them for ready reference, thus storing their minds with useful knowledge which must help to self-respect and hence to a more noble manhood.

The labor, the light and the air of the shops fit the mind and the body for increased pleasure and profit from reading and studying in the cells. Besides the library books each prisoner, should have text books, such as spellers, readers, atlas, arithmetic, grammar, slate and copy-book, for constant use.

Thus with the Bible, and all other appliances to feed the mind. The prisoner could have that within his daily reach from which much advantage might accrue.

The educational statistics for this prison, as those of all others show the deep want of regular and judicious school facilities. We are standing behind in the way to meet this demand of received prisoners. That ignorance and crime go hand in hand, experience and observation has long since shown. Whilst education does not make it impossible for a man to commit crime still the wide spread diffusion of common learning increases self-respect and makes the barriers against wrong doing the stronger.

THE PRAYER MEETING

Is still maintained with considerable interest, the members manifesting an earnestness in the devotional exercises, seldom witnessed among church members outside of prison walls.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

Still holds its place among the reformatory instrumentalities within the walls. The International Series of lessons are used with satisfaction to the teachers and the scholars. To one unaccustomed to prison missionary effort the sight of old men and boys sitting side by side in the same class listening to the instruction of an earnest teacher, must appear at least novel. The appreciation of the lessons displayed, and the affection which grows up for a punctual and faithful teacher is truly pleasing. The work can not be without reward. Long speeches on the part of the superintendent of the school or any one else are not indulged. All the time possible is devoted to the explanation and individual application of the lesson by the teacher.

CHAPEL.

There has been no interruption in the preaching of every Sabbath. At all times the order, respect and attention on the part of the prisoners have been most commendable. The constant aim of these services is to present Christ in all His relations to sinners. The fulness of His satisfaction for sin, His love for sinners, His readiness to receive all that will come to Him through faith, repentance and obedience, are set forth as plainly and pertinently as possible. That some receive and rest upon Jesus as a friend and a brother, there is every reason to believe. That many are convinced,

of sin and rendered thoughtful is also true. And that the general influence of congregational services upon the whole mass tends to correct deportment and reverence for holy things is evident and acknowledged.

Mere confinement at hard labor—mere restraint of liberty or physical discipline of any kind will not bring permanent reform of the inner life. It is by the Holy Spirit taking the things of God and showing them to men, and applying the grace of Christ that the real renewal of heart, speech and behavior are accomplished. This makes the earnest employment of the divinely appointed agencies ours, and commits the results to His hands who delights not in the death of the sinner, but desires rather that all should turn and live.

From many who were discharged during the year very favorable reports have come back to us. Some who were addicted to drink have refrained entirely. Some have connected themselves with the church at their homes, and are living exemplary lives. If society in general could muster courage to extend a helping hand to the ex-convict who shows a disposition to reform, our reformatory efforts would be greatly supplemented, and many more permanently reclaimed to true manhood and respectability.

GOOD TIME.

I have found in my labor among the prisoners that the "good time" allowed is a great incentive to general good conduct and permanent reform; in fact, it being the motive, or moving power in the mind of the convict, leading to a general good discipline throughout the prison. Let the prisoner understand that by obedience to the rules of the prison, and general good behavior, he may materially shorten his term of imprisonment, and the labor of maintaining discipline in the prison is more than half accomplished. Regarding the present "good time" law of this State wholly inadequate to the object to be attained, I respectfully submit the following, which I purpose presenting to the Legislature at its next session, and in which I earnestly ask your co-operation and influence:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Indiana represented in the General Assembly, That every convict who is now, or may hereafter be confined in the Indiana penitentiaries, and who shall have no infraction of the rules or regulations of the penitentiary, or laws of the State recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful manner, the duties assigned to him in an orderly and peaceable manner, shall be entitled to the diminution of time from his sentence as appears in*

the following table, for the respective years of his sentence, and pro rata for any part of a year where the sentence is for more or less than a year :

Years of Sentence.	Good Time Granted.	Total Good Time Made.	Time to be Served if Full Time is Made.
1st year.....	1 month.....	1 month.....	11 months.
2d ".....	2 ".....	3 ".....	1 year & 9 months.
3d ".....	3 ".....	6 ".....	2 " 6 "
4th ".....	4 ".....	10 ".....	3 " 2 "
5th ".....	5 ".....	1 year & 3 months	3 " 9 "
6th ".....	6 ".....	1 " 9 "	4 " 3 "
7th ".....	6 ".....	2 " 3 "	4 " 9 "
8th ".....	6 ".....	2 " 9 "	5 " 3 "
9th ".....	6 ".....	3 " 3 "	5 " 9 "
10th ".....	6 ".....	3 " 9 "	6 " 3 "
11th ".....	6 ".....	4 " 3 "	6 " 9 "
12th ".....	6 ".....	4 " 9 "	7 " 3 "
13th ".....	6 ".....	5 " 3 "	7 " 9 "
14th ".....	6 ".....	5 " 9 "	8 " 3 "
15th ".....	6 ".....	6 " 3 "	8 " 9 "
16th ".....	6 ".....	6 " 9 "	9 " 3 "
17th ".....	6 ".....	7 " 3 "	9 " 9 "
18th ".....	6 ".....	7 " 9 "	10 " 3 "
19th ".....	6 ".....	8 " 3 "	10 " 9 "
20th ".....	6 ".....	8 " 9 "	11 " 3 "
21st ".....	6 ".....	9 " 3 "	11 " 9 "
22d ".....	6 ".....	9 " 9 "	12 " 3 "
23d ".....	6 ".....	10 " 3 "	12 " 9 "
24th ".....	6 ".....	10 " 9 "	13 " 3 "
25th ".....	6 ".....	11 " 3 "	13 " 9 "

§ 2. In case any convict shall be guilty of any violation of the of the rules or laws of the penitentiary, or of the State above provided, and has become entitled to any diminution of his sentence by the provisions aforesaid, he shall for the first offense forfeit, if he has made so much, two days; for the second offense, four days; for the third offense, eight days; and for the fourth offense, sixteen days; and in addition thereto whatever number of days more than one, that he is in punishment, shall also be forfeited; for more than four offenses the warden shall have the power to deprive him, at his discretion, of any portion or all of the good time that the convict may have earned, but not less than as provided for the fourth offense.

§ 3. That whenever any convict is committed under several convictions, with separate sentences, they shall not be construed as one continuous sentence under this law, in the granting or forfeiting of good time; and when any convict is committed at the same time with separate sentences, and he should make "good time" under any of those sentences, then the other sentences shall commence to run at the termination of the sentence, under this law, until the sentences are entirely fulfilled.

§ 4. The warden in computing the diminution of time for those convicts now in the penitentiary shall allow them the "good time granted," but not the "good time made," for the year or part of a year of their unexpired sentence, the same as if this law had been in effect at the commencement of their sentence.

§ 5. The Governor shall have the right to grant any convict that has been, now is, or may be hereafter confined in the penitentiary, whom he shall deem a proper

person to enjoy that privilege, a certificate of the restoration to all his rights of citizenship, as provided by law, although such convict may have been guilty of an infraction of the rules and regulations of the prison. The warden upon the request of the Governor, shall in cases of application for such restoration, furnish him a statement of the convict's deportment during his imprisonment, and may at all times make such recommendation to the Governor as he shall deem proper respecting the restoration to citizenship of any convict.

§ 6. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

THE CHAPLAIN'S SALARY.

Before closing my report, you will please allow me, for the benefit of my successor, to earnestly entreat the Legislature, through your honorable board, to consider the importance of giving the officers of the Prison a respectable and living salary. I have toiled through almost two years, receiving at the end of each quarter the sum of two hundred dollars for my services, amounting in the aggregate to eight hundred at the end of the year. An amount wholly inadequate to the support of a family in this city of high rents and general exorbitant prices for the necessaries of life. I do not ask this out of a selfish motive, for I have no hope of retaining the office another term, but as a matter of justice to my successor, I make the request, and earnestly hope that it may not be passed unnoticed.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I once more thank you for the uniform courteous treatment I have received of you during our official relationship, and allow me to speak in the highest terms of gratitude of the Warden, Mr. Charles Mayne, and all others about the institution who have in any way labored to strengthen my hands and extend my influence among the men.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

M. S. RAGSDALE,

Moral Instructor.

CLERK'S REPORT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, NORTHERN INDIANA PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, December 15, 1876.

MESSRS. T. DAVENPORT, W. T. PRATT and H. E. WADSWORTH,
Board of Directors for Northern Indiana Prison;

GENTLMEN:—I have the honor to submit to your consideration
a full statement of the financial and statistical operations of the
Northern Indiana Prison for the year ending December 15, 1876.

I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN H. BOWES,

Clerk.

TABLE No. I.

Exhibit of Counties where Convicted and Number from Each.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Adams	6	Madison.....	8
Allen	34	Marion.....	241
Benton	3	Marshall.....	3
Blackford	3	Miami.....	8
Boone.....	15	Montgomery.....	21
Carroll.....	6	Newton .....	.....
Cass.....	9	Noble.....	2
Clinton	8	Porter.....	6
Clay	1	Pulaski.....	5
Delaware	6	Randolph.	10
DeKalb.....	4	Starke	1
Elkhart.....	23	St. Joseph.....	23
Fountain.....	11	Steuben.....	4
Fulton.....	1	Tippecanoe.....	31
Grant.....	12	Wabash.....	10
Hamilton	11	Warren.....	5
Howard	5	Wayne	1
Huntington	11	Whitley.....	7
Jay.....	5	White	1
Jasper	1	Wells.....	1
Kosciusko.....	9		
Lagrange.....	4	Total.....	603
Laporte.....	27		

TABLE No. II.

Different Crimes and Number of Each.

Crimes against Property.	No.	Crimes against Persons.	No.
Arson.....	8	Assault and Battery with intent to murder.....	11
Burglary.....	18	Assault and Battery with intent to rape.....	7
Burglary and larceny.....	6	Bigamy.....	1
Burglary and grand larceny.	25	Incest.....	2
Burglary and petit larceny..	3	Manslaughter.....	7
Combining with intent to commit felony.....	2	Murder.....	37
Counterfeiting.....	2	Murder, second degree.....	2
Embezzlement.....	1	Blackmailing.....	2
Forgery.....	34	Poisoning with intent to injure.....	1
Grand Larceny.....	348	Poisoning with intent to kill.....	1
Grand Larceny and robbery and receiving stolen goods	3	Perjury.....	1
Grand Larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	1	Robbery and assault and battery with intent to kill	3
Larceny.....	12	Robbery and assault and battery.....	1
Larceny and robbery.....	7	Rape.....	9
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	3		
Grand Larceny and false pretenses.....			
Obstructing railroad.....	2		
Pettit Larceny.....	28		
Robbery.....	8		
Receiving stolen goods.....	3		
Receiving money under false pretenses.....	1		
Violating postal laws.....	2		
Illegal voting.....	1	Total.....	603

TABLE No. III.

Periods of Sentence of Convicts now in Prison.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.	No.	PERIOD OF SENTENCE.	No.
For one year	78	For nine years.....	4
For two years.....	282	For ten years... ..	9
For two years and three months.....	1	For eleven years.....	1
For two years and six months.....	12	For twelve years.....	.....
For three years.....	80	For fourteen years.....	3
For three years and six months.....	1	For fifteen years.....	2
For four years.....	28	For sixteen years	1
For five years.....	40	For seventeen years.....	1
For six years.....	8	For eighteen years.....	1
For seven years	11	For twenty years.....	3
For eight years.....	5	For twenty-one years.....	5
		For life.....	27
		Total.....	603

TABLE No. IV.

Pursuits followed before Conviction.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Bakers.....	7	Firemen, railroad.....	1
Barbers.....	13	Furniture business.....	1
Barkeepers.....	3	Finishers.....	3
Blacksmiths.....	13	Gravel roofer.....	1
Boatmen.....	1	Gardeners.....	3
Book-keepers.....	3	Gasfitter.....	1
Brakemen.....	6	Glass blower.....	1
Bender.....	1	Grocer.....	1
Bricklayers.....	6	Gearing maker.....	1
Box Factorer.....	1	Gunsmith.....	1
Brush maker.....	1	Harness makers.....	6
Butchers.....	7	Hod carriers.....	2
Bell boys.....	1	Hostlers.....	12
Blower and striker.....	1	Hotel keepers.....	1
Book agent.....	1	Hotel waiters.....	6
Brass Finisher.....	1	Horse racer.....	1
Broom makers.....	1	Hotel porters.....	4
Business men.....	2	Lawyers.....	3
Burnishers.....	4	Laborers.....	65
Caners.....	4	Live stock dealer.....	1
Carpenters.....	21	Laundryman.....	1
Car builder.....	1	Lumpers.....	3
Carriage makers.....	7	Lather.....	2
Chair makers.....	17	Liquor merchant.....	1
Cigar makers.....	5	Machinists.....	5
Clerks and book-keepers.....	10	Moulders.....	6
Commercial traveller.....	1	Merchants.....	.....
Cooks.....	12	Miners.....	1
Coopers.....	20	Musicians.....	1
Cabinet makers.....	5	Nail manufacturer.....	1
Candy makers.....	2	Ox driver.....	1
Comedian.....	1	Office boy.....	1
Clergyman.....	1	Outside man.....	1
Copyist.....	1	Painters.....	30
Druggists.....	2	Peddlers.....	1
Drugs and dry goods clerks	1	Shoe peggers.....	1
Dead beat.....	1	Stone cutters.....	7
Engineers.....	9	Stone masons.....	2
Errand boy.....	1	Strikers.....	1
Farmers.....	101	Sewer builder.....	1

TABLE No. IV—Continued.

Pursuits Followed before Conviction.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Plasterers.....	3	Silversmith.....	1
Printers.....	6	Tailors.....	9
Pudler.....	1	Telegraph operators.....	4
Photographer.....	1	Traveling agent.....	1
Physicians.....	4	Teamsters.....	12
Plumbers.....	.....	Teachers.....	2
Paper maker.....	1	Tobacconist.....	1
Paper hanger.....	1	Tobacco strippers.....	3
Railroad men.....	20	Toy maker.....	1
Railroad conductor.....	1	Thief.....	1
Seat caners.....	4	Upholsterer.....	1
Saw mill men.....	1	Varnishers.....	2
Saloon keeper.....	1	Wagon makers.....	.....
Ship carpenters.....	1	Waiters.....	3
Shoe makers.....	10	Wood chopper.....	1
Sash and blind maker.....	1	Well diggers.....	.....
Sail maker.....	1	Watch makers.....	2
Saddle maker.....	1	Woolen manufacturer.....	1
Sailors.....	3	Whitewasher.....	1
Spoke factory operator.....	1	Billiard manufacturer.....	1
Servants and domestics.....	11	Roustabout.....	1
Stave later.....	1	Sewing machine.....	1
Stair joiner.....	1		
Screw maker.....	1	Total.....	603

TABLE No. V.

Place of Birth of Each Convict.

STATE OR COUNTRY.	NUMBER.		STATE OR COUNTRY.	NUMBER.	
	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
Alabama.....	1	.....	Wisconsin.....	3	.....
California.. ..	1	.....		
Connecticut... ..	2	.....	United States to-		
Dist. Columbia...	.....	1	tal.....	427	75
Delaware	2	.....	Alsace on the		.....
Georgia.....	1	2	Rhine.....	1	.....
Illinois.	20	1	Bavaria.....	1	.....
Indiana.....	117	16	Belgium.....	1	.....
Iowa.....	2	.....	Bohemia.....	1	.....
Kentucky.....	21	20	Canada.....	12	.....
Louisiana.....	3	4	Cuba.....	1	.....
Massachusetts.....	9	.....	Denmark.....	1	.....
Michigan	12	.....	England.....	17	.....
Missouri.....	6	3	France.....	7	.....
Maryland.. ..	10	2	Germany.....	14	.....
Maine.....	1	.....	Hanover.....	1	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	1	Ireland.....	21	.....
Minnesota .....	.....	1	Nova Scotia.....	1	.....
New York.....	48	2	Prussia.....	9	.....
New Jersey... ..	6	.....	Russia.....	1	.....
North Carolina...	3	4	Scotland	5	.....
Nebraska.	1	.....	Sweden.....	5	.....
Ohio.....	106	1	Switzerland.....	1	.....
Pennsylvania.....	38	1	Saxony.....	1	.....
Rhode Island	1	.....		
Tennessee.....	3	5	Foreign total.....	101	.....
Vermont.....	3	.....	Whole total.....	603	.....
Virginia.....	7	11			

TABLE No. VI.

AGE AT TIME OF CONVICTION.	No.
Number fifteen years of age and under.....	2
Number twenty years of age and under, above fifteen.....	113
Number twenty-five years of age and under, above twenty.....	197
Number thirty years of age and under, above twenty-five.....	123
Number thirty-five years of age and under, above thirty.....	72
Number forty years of age and under, above thirty-five.....	38
Number forty-five years of age and under, above forty.....	26
Number fifty years of age and under, above forty-five.....	13
Number fifty-five years of age and under, above fifty.....	7
Number sixty years of age and under, above fifty-five.....	7
Number sixty-five years of age and under, above sixty.....	4
Number seventy years of age and under, above sixty-five...	1
Total.....	603

TABLE No. VII.

GRADE.	No.
Number who can read and write.....	574
Number who can read only.....	48
Number who can neither read nor write.....	81
Total	603

TABLE No. VIII.

RELATIONS.	No.
Number single.....	373
Number married.....	204
Number widowers.....	26
Total.....	603

TABLE No. IX.

HABITS.	No.
Number of temperate habits.....	226
Number of moderate habits.....	116
Number of intemperate habits.....	261
Total.....	603

Inventory of Property on Hand December 15, 1876.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
DIRECTORS' ROOM.		
2	Bedsteads and bedding.....	Good.
1	Center table.....	Good.
1	Bureau and glass.....	Good.
2	Hairecloth chairs.....	Worn.
1	Hairecloth rocker.....	Worn.
1	Washstand, bowl and pitcher.....	Good.
9	Cane seat chairs.....	Good.
1	Stove.....	Good.
1	Coal hod	Good.
3	Rubber spittoons.....	Good.
1	Brussels carpet.....	Good.
1	Hat rack.....	Good.
WARDEN AND CLERK'S OFFICE.		
6	Cane seat chairs.....	New.
1	Round table.....	Good.
1	Cupboard.....	Good.
2	Waste paper baskets.....	Good.
1	Washstand.....	Old.
2	Square tables.....	Good.
1	Safe	Good.
1	Letter press, brush, etc.....	Good.
1	Eylet fastener and punch.....	Good.
4	Letter heads and boxes.....	Good.
3	Maps.....	Good.
1	Matting carpet.....	Good.
1	Stove	Good.
1	Clock	Good.
1	Screen	Good.
2	Rubber spittoons.....	Good.
2	Earthen spittoons.....	Good.
1	Coal box.....	Good.
1	Water cooler.....	Good.
1	Looking glass.....	Good.
ARMORY.		
1	Armory case.....	Good.
1	Stove	Good.

Inventory of Property on Hand.—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
8	Chairs.....	Good.
1	Cupboard.....	Good.
1	Water pail.....	Good.
1	Tin cup.....	Good.
1	Oil can.....	Good.
5	Double-barreled shot guns.....	Good.
4	Sharp's carbines.....	Good.
6	Navy revolvers.....	Good.
3	Smith & Wesson's revolvers.....	Good.
500	Cartridges.....	Good.
4	Bullet moulds.....	Good.
1	Broom.....	Good.
OFFICE AT NORTH GATE.		
1	Stove.....	Worn.
1	Pick axe.....	Good.
1	Water pail.....	Worn.
1	Tin cup.....	Worn.
1	Wash basin.....	Worn.
1	Broom.....	Worn.
1	Arm chair.....	Worn.
TOWERS.		
4	Stoves.....	Good.
5	Chairs.....	Good.
4	Double-barreled, breech-loading shot guns.....	New.
4	Spencer rifles.....	Good.
4	Navy revolvers.....	Good.
4	Water pails.....	Good.
4	Wash basins.....	Good.
4	Brooms.....	Good.
4	Tin cups.....	Good.
4	Night buckets.....	Good.
400	Cartridges.....	Good.
4	Tower ropes.....	Good.
1	Tube wrench.....	Good.
CHAPEL.		
1	Cabinet organ.....	Old.
12	Cane seat chairs.....	Good.

Inventory of Property on Hand—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
CHAPEL—CONTINUED.		
1	Set maps.....	Good.
2	Blackboards.....	Good.
2	Guard chairs.....	Good.
1	Carpet for rostrum	Good.
.....	Benches	Good.
SURGERY AND HOSPITAL.		
1	Case amputating instruments.	Broken.
1	Drug case	Good.
1	Case pocket instruments	Worthless.
1	Pill machine	Good.
2	Spatulas.....	Good.
3	Pair scales	Worn out.
1	Set dental instruments	Worn.
1	Water can, tin.....	Good.
2	Rubber bags	Good.
2	Dozen test tubes.....	Good.
1	Alcohol lamp.....	Good.
.....	Pair set of eye instruments.....	Good.
2	Medicine cases, wooden.....	Good.
9	Trusses.	6 Good.
.....	Tinctures, glass stopper and common bottles as- sorted.	Good.
2	Mortars and pestles.....	Good.
2	Demijohns	Good.
1	United States Dispensatory.....	Good.
1	Copy Bennett's Practice.....	Good.
1	Copy Hartshorn's Practice.....	Good.
1	Cammon's stethoscope.....	Good.
1	Lot drugs and medicines.....	Good.
2	Brooms	Good.
1	Corkscrew.....	Good.
11	Iron bedsteads	Good.
1	Hospital chair.	Good.
2	Tables.....	Good.
2	Cupboards	Good.
1	Rubber spittoon.....	Good.
1	Step ladder.....	Good.
7	Wash-stands	Worn.
4	Benches.....	Good.

Inventory of Property on Hand—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
1	Case splints.....	Worthless.
1	Bed pan.....	Good.
2	Night buckets.....	Good.
2	Water buckets.....	Good.
11	Hospital bed ticks.....	Good.
11	Quilts	Good.
28	Blankets	Good.
13	Pillows	Good.
25	Sheets.....	Good.
20	Pillow cases.....	Good.
5	Towels.....	Good.
1	Cooking stove and trimmings.....	Worn.
5	Lamps	Good.
9	Tin plates.....	Good.
13	Crockery plates.....	Good.
1	Rolling pin... ..	Good.
1	Potato masher.....	Good.
12	Iron spoons	Good.
10	Jugs.....	Good.
14	Tea cups.....	Good.
1	Tin pan.....	Good.
2	Coffee pots.....	1 Good.
1	Barrel, small.....	Good.
2	Slop buckets.....	Poor.
7	Wooden spittoons.....	Good.
5	Tin wash basins.....	Good.
5	Soup dishes.....	Good.
2	Bucker knives.....	Good.
1	Clock	Good.
STORE ROOM.		
1	Pair Fairbanks' scales.....	Good.
1	Pair Fairbanks' scales, small..	Good.
2	Flour bins.....	Good.
2	Half-bushel measures.....	Good.
1	One peck measure.....	Good.
1	Oil pump.....	Good.
3	Barrels salt.....	Good.
100	Pairs shoes.....	New.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Sack shoe pegs.	Good.
24	Tin pails.....	New.

Inventory of Property on Hand.—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
80	Barrels hocks, pork and beef.....	Good.
2	Barrels syrup.....	Good.
2	Barrels vinegar.....	Good.
45	Pounds salaratus.....	Good.
1	Large coffee mill.....	Good.
1	Box star candles.....	Good.
4	Barrels crackers.....	Good.
1	Barrel pepper.....	Good.
48	Brooms	New.
1	Barrel hominy.....	Good.
1½	Barrels coffee.....	Good.
1000	Pounds corn meal... ..	Good.
2000	Pounds of flour.....	Good.
1200	Bushels potatoes.....	Good.
1	Barrel brown sugar.....	Good.
175	Pounds tobacco.....	Good.
6	Barrels beans.....	Good.
2	Boxes soap.....	Good.
1	Half-sack hops	Good.
30	Bushels turnips.....	Good.
1200	Bushels potatoes.....	Good.
18	Barrels kroust.....	Good.
100	Pounds codfish.....	Good.
2	Barrels oil.....	Good.
2	Bolts toweling.....	New.
24	Pairs underwear.....	New.
48	Pairs woolen socks	New.
924	Yards heavy satinet striping.....	New.
105	Yards cotton sheeting.....	New.
DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN.		
600	Plates.....	Good.
600	Cups.....	Good.
600	Iron spoons.....	Good.
46	Large baking pans.....	Good.
74	Baking pie pans.....	Good.
7	Kitchen tables.....	Worn.
47	Dining tables	Worn.
47	Dining benches.....	Worn.
20	Tubs.....	Worn.
24	Buckets.....	Good.
3	Large steam cooking kettles.....	Good.

Inventory of Property on Hand—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
1	Lot of cooking utensils.....	Good.
14	Lamps.....	Good.
1	Clock.....	Good.
1	Secretary.....	Good.
1	Table.....	Good.
4	Guard chairs.....	Worn.
16	Bottles pepper sauce.....	Good.
32	Pepper boxes.....	Good.
1	Bell.....	Good.
TAILOR AND SHOEMAKER SHOP.		
3.	Tables.....	Old.
2	Chairs.....	Old.
1	Stove and pipe.....	Unserv'ble
1	Sink.....	Old.
2	Sewing machines.....	Good.
3	Shoemaker's benches.....	Good.
3	Pressing boards.....	Good.
20	Pairs pants.....	New.
52	Pairs pants.....	Old.
31	Coats.....	Old.
6	Vests.....	New.
3	Vests.....	Old.
800	Shirts, hickory.....	Good.
2	Sets shoemaker's tools.....	Worn.
2	Flat irons.....	Good.
1	Broom.....	Good.
1	Tub.....	Good.
1	Clothing rack.....	Good.
2	Pairs tailor's shears, large.....	Good.
5	Pairs tailor's shear's, small.....	Good.
1	Gross pants buttons.....	Good.
6	Sewing machine needles.....	Good.
12	Pairs suspenders.....	New.
10	Pairs Lasts.....	Good.
3	Sacks shoepegs, assorted.....	New.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Side sole leather.....	New.
6	Papers shoe nails.....	New.
1	Ball thread.....	New.
2	Jugs.....	Good.
1	Leather shave.....	Good.

Inventory of Property on Hand—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
WASH HOUSE.		
10	Empty barrels.....	Good.
1	Wheelbarrow	Worn.
1	Stove and pipe.....	Good.
5	Tables.....	Good.
2	Brooms.....	Good.
34	Tubs.....	Good.
3	Water pails.....	Good.
3	Pounders.....	Good.
1½	Barrels soft soap.....	Good.
3	Sets stencil plates and brushes.....	Good.
1	Cup and brush.....	Good.
3	Clothes lines.....	Good.
2	Wringers.....	Good.
1	Wooden bench.....	Good.
1	Water vat.....	Good.
FIRE ENGINE HOUSE.		
1	Hand fire engine.....	Good.
400	Feet 1½ inch rubber hose.....	Good.
4	Hose reels.....	Good.
OIL AND TOOL HOUSE.		
2	Hoisting buckets.....	Worn.
2	Mortar hods.....	Worn out.
2	Trowels	Worn out.
6	Rakes	Good.
2	Axes.....	Good.
12	Stone hammers.....	Worn.
2	Bench screws.....	Worn.
33	Brick kiln fronts.....	Worn.
½	Ton scrap iron.....	Worn.
ENGINE HOUSE AND CARPENTER SHOP.		
1	Pipe plate.....	Good.
3	Sets dies and taps.....	Good.
3	Pairs blacksmith bellows.....	2 worthless
1	Anvil	Good.
1	Set shoeing tools.....	Poor.

Inventory of Property on Hand.—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
1	Sledge	Good.
1	Set blacksmith tools.....	Service'ble
3	Lanterns.....	Good.
1	Grindstone	Good.
1	Slack tub.....	Good.
1	Ash kettle.....	Good.
3	Scoop shovels	Good.
3	Monkey wrenches.....	2 worn.
1	Iron vise.....	Good.
1	Sharing rake.....	Good.
6	Axes	Good.
1	Circular saw and frame.....	Good.
5	Bench planes.....	Service'ble
3	Hand saws.....	Good.
3	Two-foot squares.....	Good.
1	Drawing-knife.....	Good.
6	Chisels.....	Good.
3	Braces.....	Good.
13	Bits.....	Good.
2	Broad axes.....	Good.
2	Screw drivers.....	Good.
1	Tin oil can.....	Good.
2	Gouges.....	Good.
1	Two-inch augur.....	Good.
1	Set match planes.....	Good.
1	Tool chest.....	Good.
3	Step ladders.....	Good.
1	Steam engine.....	Good.
1	Tubular boiler complete.....	New.
1	Tubular boiler.....	Worn.
1	No. 6 Duplex Dean's steam pump.....	Good.
1	No. 3 Duplex Dean's steam pump.....	Good.
150	Feet gas pipe.....	New.
1	One and one-quarter inch check valve.....	New.
2	One and one-quarter inches unions	New.
500	Feet rubber hose.....	Good.
9	Pairs pipe tongs.....	Good.
2	Flue scrapers.....	Good.
1	Broom.....	Good.
2	Shovels.....	Good.
1	Fire scraper.....	Good.
5	S wrenches.....	Good.

Inventory of Property on Hand—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
7	Paint brushes.....	Servic'able
1	Iron Pump.....	
3	Steam injectors.....	Good.
2	Two-gallon oil cans.....	Good.
1	One-gallon oil can.....	Good.
1	Turpentine jug.....	Good.
2	Sets spaniers.....	Good.
3	W wrenches.....	Good.
2	Iron rakes.....	Good.
1	One and one-quarter-inch auger.....	Good.
1	Iron pulley and block.....	Good.
8	Hoes.....	Good.
4	Picks ..	Good.
1	Work-bench.....	Good.
2	Vises.....	Good.
2	Bench screws.....	Good.
1	One-inch globe valve.....	Good.
1	One-inch check valve.....	Good.
3	Three-quarter-inch globe valves.....	Good.
1	Pair tin shears.....	Good.
2	Try-squares.....	Good.
12	Elbows and couplings for steam pipe.....	Good.
2	Cross-cut saws.....	Good.
1	Tool chest.....	Good.
3	Nail hammers.....	Good.
1	Hand axe.....	Good.
1	Lath hatchett.....	Good.
2	Bettles.....	Good.
6	Iron wedges.....	Good.
2	Boxes glass, assorted.....	New.
25	Feet rubber packing.....	New.
2	Crow-bars, iron.....	Good.
GUARD HOUSE.		
7	Iron bedsteads.....	Good.
16	Wooden bedsteads.....	Good.
32	Bed ticks.....	Good.
8	Mattresses.....	Good.
25	Hickory quilts.....	Good.
20	Quilts.....	Good.
55	Sheets.....	Good.

Inventory of Property on Hand—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
32	Pillows.....	Good.
60	Pillow-cases.....	Good.
12	Lamps.....	Good.
2	Lamps and reflectors.....	Good.
40	Chairs	Good.
2	Wardrobes	Worn.
10	Tables	Worn.
25	Towels	Good.
2	Towel racks.....	Good.
1	Looking glass.....	Good.
1	Measuring rod.....	Good.
1	Cell house guide book.....	Good.
1	Ice box....	Good.
1	Cooking stove and fixtures.....	Good.
1	Coal stove pipe.....	Good.
1	Coal box.....	Worn.
1	Bread tray.....	Good.
2	Dust pans.....	Good.
2	Cupboards.....	Good.
1	Bench.....	Good.
1	Slop sink.....	Worn.
1	Iron pump.....	Good.
6	Brooms.....	Good.
7	Rubber spittoons.....	Good.
1	Secretary.....	Good.
	Excelsior fire extinguishers.....	Good.
	Charges for same.....	Good.
1	Shackle chest.....	Good.
1	Inkstand	Good.
4	Pairs shackles.....	Good.
7	Pairs handcuffs.....	Good.
4	Balls and chains.....	Good.
1	Waste paper basket.....	Good.
2	Tin pails.....	Good.
1	Clock.....	Good.
1	Tub.....	Good.
8	Lanterns	Good.
1	Bell.....	Good.
18	Wash basins.....	Good.

Inventory of Property on Hand.—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
CELL HOUSE.		
136	Wooden bedsteads.....	Good.
107	Iron bedsteads, double.....	Good.
274	Iron bedsteads, single.....	Good.
630	Bed ticks.....	Good.
1142	Blankets.....	Good.
300	Blankets.....	Worn out.
430	Comforters.....	Good.
630	Pillows.....	Good.
425	Wash basins.....	Good.
400	Tin water pails... ..	Good.
10	Lamps and reflectors.....	Good.
7	Watering pots.....	Good.
2	Arm chairs.....	Service'ble
2	Stoves and pipe.....	Good.
1	Book case.....	Good.
600	Library books.....	Good.
216	School books.....	Good.
.....	Library books.....	Worn.
800	Bibles.....	Good.
3	Barber chairs.....	Good.
12	Razors.....	4 Good.
2	Razor bones.....	Worn.
2	Razor belts.....	Good.
1	Razor case.....	Good.
2	Ladders.....	Good.
4	Wooden pails.....	Good.
4	Barrels.....	Good.
6	Brooms.....	Good.
1	Table.....	Good.
8	Scrubbing brooms.....	Good.
4	Dust pans.....	Worn out.
.....	Towels.....	Good.
2	Baskets.....	Worn.
1	Shovel.....	Good.
1	Poker.....	Good.
7	Large spit-boxes, wooden.....	Good.
380	Small spit-boxes, wooden.....	Good.
2	Hand brooms.....	Worn.
2	Barber aprons.....	Good.
2	Barber cups.....	Good.
2	Tubs.....	Good.

Inventory of Property on Hand—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
NIGHT BUCKET HOUSE.		
412	Night buckets.....	Good.
1	Wheelbarrow.....	Good.
24	Large excrement buckets.....	Good.
10	Large excrement buckets.....	Worthless.
1	Axe	Servicable.
1	Stove and pipe and heater	Servicable.
1	Tin pail.....	Good.
3	Tubs.....	Good.
2	Water pails.....	Good.
1	Wood pump.....	Good.
1	Work-bench.....	Good.
1	Sewer hook	Good.
2	Leather aprons	Worn.
1	Tool box.....	Good.
BARN AND STOCK.		
1	Pair bob sleds.....	Good.
1	Hay rack.....	Good.
2	Log chains.....	Good.
1	Harrow	Good.
2	Stone boats	Good.
1	Span of horses.....	Good.
1	Yoke of oxen.....	Good.
1	Two-seated open buggy.....	Worn.
1	Covered Carriage.....	Good.
1	Two-seated sleigh.....	Old.
1	Buffalo robe.....	Good.
2	Sets double harness, light.....	Worn.
1	Set double harness, heavy.....	New.
1	Strand sleigh bells.....	Broken.
2	Halters	Good.
2	Scythes	Good.
3	Pitchforks	Worn.
1	Plow.....	Worn.
2	Shovel plows.....	Good.
2	Cradles.....	Worn.
1	Dirt scraper.....	Good.
1	Saddle.....	Worn.
1	Riding bridle.	Worn.

Inventory of Property on Hand—Continued.

No.	ARTICLES.	Condition.
1	Curry comb.....	Good.
1	Horse brush.....	Good.
3	Ox yokes.....	Good.
3	Tons hay.....	Good.
200	Bushels corn.....	Good.
1	Meal chest.....	Good.
1	Water bucket.....	Good.
1	Lantern ..	Good.
2	Horse blankets.....	Good.
2	Baskets.....	Good.
2	Double wagons...	Good.
1	Pair two-horse trucks.....	Good.
2	Cutting boxes.....	One good.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Bell in yard.....	Good.
2	Fairbank's scales, one large, one small.....	Good.
3	Tons coal.....	Good.
75	Cords wood.....	Good.
6	Beef	Good.
250	Empty barrels, second hand.....	Worn.
2	Soap kettles.....	Worn.
2	Pails in soap house.	Good.
8	Wheelbarrows	Good.
1	Spike mole.....	Good.
155	Fire brick.....	Good.
1	Barrel lime.....	Good.

WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures, from December 16, 1875, to January 31, 1876.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
	Amount.			
Balance of receipts and earnings December 15, 1875.....	\$11,777 95	Discharged convict account.....		\$435 09
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	3,762 50	Guard account.....		2,304 74
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	4,154 38	Provision account.....		3,932 74
Kumler & Melcher, labor account.....	309 20	Drugs and medicine account.....		47 27
Sales account.....	1,180 28	Physician's salary account.....		100 00
Rent account.....	9 00	Escaped convict account.....		174 50
Visitor's fund account.....	25 75	Fuel account.....		131 35
		Permanent improvement and repair account.....		1,007 91
		Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....		118 83
		Clothing account.....		199 37
		Bedding account.....		81 27
		Expense account.....		365 67
		Balance receipts and earnings forwarded to next month.....		12,330 41
Total.....	\$21,219 06	Total.....		\$21,219 06

Detailed Statement of Expenditures from December 16, 1875, to January 31, 1876.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 29	Twenty-nine prisoners discharged from December 16, 1875, to January 31, 1876, inclusive.....	Gateage on discharge twenty-nine prisoners, \$15 each, \$435; allowance to F. Lynch, 10 cts.....	\$435 10
30	Guards.....	Pay roll from December 16, 1875, to January 31, 1876.....	2,229 34
31	H. F. Benham.....	3 nights guarding on night watch at \$65 per month.....	6 28
32	Thomas Greenwood.....	2½ nights guarding on night watch at \$65 per month.....	5 22
33	John Hayes.....	32½ days guarding at \$60 per month.....	62 90
34	H. A. Chase.....	364 lbs. dressed turkeys at 12 cts. per lb., freight \$2.50, (for Christmas dinner).....	70 18
35	Christopher Roeske.....	8¼ bushels apples at 80 cts.....	6 60
36	Michigan Central R. R. Co.....	Freight bill for December, 1875, for supplies for prison.....	24 04
37	I. W. Stevens.....	1 cow for beef, 348 lbs. at 5½ cts.....	19 14
38	Chicago Packing and Provision Co.....	20 barrels prime mess pork at \$17.50, \$350; 20 barrels mess pork at \$9.75, \$195.....	345 00
39	Armour & Co.....	20 barrels mess beef at \$9.75, \$195; 25 barrels hocks at \$7, \$175.....	370 00
40	Chicago Packing and Provision Co.....	10 barrels prime mess pork at \$17, \$170; 20 barrels family mess pork at \$17.25, \$345; 3 tierces check meat at \$9, \$27; 10 barrels mess beef at \$9.75, \$97 50; 20 barrels extra mess beef at \$10.50, \$210.....	849 50
41	A. P. Bowes.....	4 barrels ground coffee, 771 lbs., at 12 cts., \$92.52; express charges on 1 barrel coffee, 95 cts.....	93 47
42	McKindly, Gilchrist & Co..	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	418 04
43	Casper Kuhn.....	Bill of corn meal and flour.....	453 48
44	Joseph Dolman.....	Bill of flour.....	302 08
45	G. C. Cook & Co.....	Bill of tobacco.....	77 30
46	F. C. Miller & Ebert.....	Bill of meat and soup bones.....	136 20
47	Gustave Neimer.....	Bill of beans 16 49-60 bushels at \$1 20.....	20 18
48	Schoenaman & Ashton.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	215 91
49	C. Lay.....	Services of baker for prison.....	75 00
50	Michigan Central R. R. Co	Bill of freight on supplies for prison for January, 1876.....	71 55
51	August Betke.....	15¾ cords of oak wood at \$2.62½.....	41 35
52	John Schlunt.....	36 cords mixed wood at \$2.50.....	90 00
53	E. A. Boyer.....	Reward for capturing and delivering at prison John Gould, an escaped convict.....	50 00
54	C. Wennerstrum.....	Reward for capturing and delivering at prison Robert Henry and Chas. Hamilton, two escaped convicts.....	100 00
55	Wm. Alexander.....	2 days time and expenses hunting escaped convicts.....	4 75
56	Thos. Greenwood.....	2 days time and expenses hunting escaped convicts.....	4 75
57	W. B. Godfrey.....	Bill of drugs and medicines from December 16, 1875, to January 31, 1876.....	47 27
58	H. A. Stonex.....	Salary of physician of prison 1½ months.....	100 00
59	McAdoo & Brown.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners.....	55 57
60	H. J. Willits, P. M.....	Bill of postage stamps and postage.....	39 21
61	J. A. Haddock.....	Bill of stationery for prisoners, \$24.95; bill of sundries for prison, \$11.93.....	35 98
62	Page Bro & Co.....	Bill of leather.....	105 12
63	Jacob Bernstine.....	Bill of underwear and socks.....	13 25
64	Voigt & Herpolsheimer.....	Bill of dry goods, bedding and clothing account.....	59 48
65	Richard Shaw, Fitch & Winslow.....	Bill of ticking and toweling.....	102 79
66	Bass Foundry and Machine Works.....	Difference paid them on exchange old boiler for one new one, \$800; fixtures for same, \$57.72.....	857 72
67	Roesky Bro's.....	14,250 hard bricks at \$6.75 per thousand.....	96 19
68	Wm. Brinckmann.....	17½ days work as mason of self and son.....	52 50

Detailed Statement of Expenditures—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
69	Orr & Son.....	Bill of window and sash.....	\$1 50
70	Ford, Johnson & Co.....	Bill for caning chairs, \$2; 53 feet pine lumber, 75 cts.....	2 75
71	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Bill of telegraphing for December, 1875.....	10 60
72	U. S. Express Co	Express charges on packages for prison.....	2 00
73	T. Davenport.....	Fare and expenses from Warsaw to Michigan City and return on prison business.....	8 00
74	American Express Co.....	Express charges on packages for prison.....	3 35
75	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill of tinware, night buckets and hardware....	86 85
76	D. W. Parker.....	5 barrels carbon oil, 247 gallons at 13½ cts.....	33 35
77	Indianapolis, Peru & Chi- cago R. R. Co.....	Charges on packages for prison.....	85
78	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of hardware.....	81 87
79	F. & E. Jaeger.....	Bill of crockery.....	26 50
80	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Bill of telegraphing for January, 1876.....	11 68
81	J. R. Snyder	Bill of Sunday school papers for prison.....	10 00
82	August Lill.....	Services as teamster, 1½ month at \$25.00.....	37 50
83	Chas. Mayne.....	Fare and expenses to Wabash, Indiana, and return, on prison business, \$9.30; fare and expenses to Indianapolis and return, on prison business, \$24.64; fare and expenses to Chicago and return, on prison business, \$4.40; paid guard's expenses hunting escaped con- victs, \$15; paid extra guarding, \$1.	54 34
84	Bailey, Capron & Co	Bill of flour.....	155 07
		Total.....	\$8,888 65

WARDEN'S REPORT OF Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for the Month of February, 1876.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Balance of receipts and earnings from last month.....	\$12,339 41	Discharged convict account.....	\$255 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	2,209 75	Guard account.....	1,614 84
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	2,564 38	Provision account.....	2,426 12
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	373 73	Drugs and medicine account.....	49 68
Sales account.....	631 24	Physician's salary account.....	66 66
Visitor's fund account.....	12 00	Escaped convict account.....	111 50
		Fuel account.....	363 87
		Permanent improvement and repair account.....	95 84
		Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....	62 46
		Clothing account.....	78 05
		Bedding account.....	16 20
		Expense account.....	215 28
		Building work-shop account.....	18 00
		Balance receipts and earnings forward to next month.....	12,768 01
Total.....	\$18,141 51	Total.....	\$18,141 51

Detailed Statement of Expenditures for Month of February, 1876.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1½ to 16	Seventeen prisoners discharged in February.....	Gateage on discharge seventeen prisoners, \$15 each.....	\$255 00
17	Guards.....	Pay-Roll for February, 1876.....	1,513 44
18	Christopher Kimball.....	20 days guarding in February, at \$60 per month.....	41 40
19	John Hayes.....	Services as hospital steward and usher for February.....	60 00
20	J. H. Winterbotham & Sons	3 bbls. check meat, at \$7.....	21 00
21	Baumgarten Bros.....	22 10-60 bush beans, at \$1 20.....	26 60
22	John Pratt.....	722 lbs. fresh beef, at 6 cts.....	43 32
23	Armour & Co.....	38 bbls. pork hocks, at \$8.....	304 00
24	E. D. Chapin & Co.....	12 tierces h cks, at \$12, \$144; 5 bbls hocks, at \$8, \$40.....	184 00
25	W. B. McCartney.....	12½ bush apples, at 60 cts.....	7 50
26	E. D. Chapin & Co.....	9 bbls. check meat, at \$7.....	63 00
27	Armour & Co.....	1 bbl pig's hearts, \$4; 35 bbls check meat at \$7, \$245.....	249 00
28	Armour & Co.....	20 bbls hocks, \$7, \$146; 30 bbls hocks, \$7, \$210.....	350 00
29	Schoenemann & Ashton.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	81 58
30	McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	486 11
31	A. P. Bowes.....	Bill of ground coffee, 500 lbs, at 12 cts.....	60 00
32	Bailey, Capron & Co.....	Bill of flour.....	168 96
33	G. C. Cook & Co.....	1 case 65 cts.; 100 lbs. tobacco shorts, 38 cents.....	38 65
34	Casper Kuhn.....	Bill of flour and corn meal.....	228 59
35	Michigan Central R. R. Co.....	Bill of Freight on supplies for prison.....	60 81
36	C. Lay.....	Services as baker for prison month of February.....	50 00
37	H. Casten.....	48 cords mixed wood, at \$2.50, \$120; 1 cord bass wood, \$2.....	122 00
38	Michael J. Ward.....	Reward paid him for capturing and delivering at prison, Robert Todd, an escaped convict.....	100 00
39	Chas. Huck.....	36 cords mixed wood, at \$2.50, \$90; 6 loads straw, at \$4, \$24.....	114 00
40	Fred Sadenwater.....	1 cords mixed wood, at \$2.50.....	47 50
41	W. R. Godfrey.....	Bill of drugs and medicines for February, 1876.....	49 68
42	H. A. Stonex.....	Services as physician for February, 1876.....	66 66
43	Joseph Pratt & Co.....	Bill of leather.....	66 93
44	Voight & Herpolsheimer.....	Bill of clothing and bedding.....	27 32
45	H. J. Willits, P. M.....	Bill of postage stamps for prisoners.....	18 15
46	McAdoo & Brown.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners.....	33 41
47	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of stationery, \$10.90; sundries expense account for prison, \$3.80.....	14 70
48	Redfield, Bowen, Walworth & Co.....	Bill of fixtures and pipe connections for steam pipes and engine.....	37 29
49	A. T. Vreeland.....	2 street lamps for prison, \$9.25 each.....	18 50
50	J. W. Newell.....	1 extra prison lock for north gate.....	18 00
51	George Marsh & Co.....	Bill of lime and cement.....	22 50
52	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill of tinware, iron night buckets and hardware.....	77 24
53	Peter Vehleen.....	Bill for hame and breast straps for harness.....	3 00
54	F. & E. Jaeger.....	Bill of crockery.....	32 50
55	Robert Sutton.....	Bill for stone and lumber.....	10 00
56	Cole Bros.....	Bill of spectacles and goggles.....	5 15
57	Mears, Alhaber & Co.....	Bill of stone castings.....	8 70
58	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Bill of telegraphing for February.....	5 25
59	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of hardware.....	20 79
60	A. C. & A. B. Crapon.....	Bill for drawing contract for cell house.....	5 00
61	D. T. Brown.....	Medical attendance on R. Woulfe, guard, who was stabbed by a convict.....	5 00
62	August Lill.....	Services as teamster, month of February.....	25 00
63	Chas. Mayne.....	Expense, 1 trip to Chicago, \$1.40; paid for capturing an escaped convict, \$11.50.....	18 90
64	August Yonka.....	Paid for washing for prison, \$3.....	
65	John C. Luchtmann.....	18 cords of oak wood at \$2.50 per cord.....	45 00
		23¾ cords of mixed wood, \$2.50.....	59 37
		Total.....	\$5,373 50

WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for Month of March, 1876.

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ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Balance of receipts and earnings from last month.....		\$12,768 01	Discharged convict account.....		\$210 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Son's, labor account.....		2,230 67	Guard account.....		1,586 13
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....		2,751 53	Provision account.....		1,779 51
Jos. Pratt & Co., labor account.....		719 85	Fuel account.....		280 90
Sales account.....		543 70	Clothing account.....		737 46
Visitors' fund account.....		12 00	Bedding account.....		45 69
			Drugs and medicine account.....		51 15
			Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....		87 46
			Expense account.....		291 83
			Physician salary account.....		66 66
			Permanent improvement and repair account.....		42 79
			Building, work shop account.....		256 19
			Building, cell house account.....		29 75
			Armory account.....		164 75
			Balance receipts and earnings forward to next month.....		13,395 49
Total		\$19,025 76	Total.....		\$19,025 76

Detailed Statement of Expenditures for Month of March, 1876.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 14	Fourteen prisoners dis- charged in March, 1876...	Gateage on discharge fourteen prisoners, \$15 each, allowance to W. O'Brien, 7 cts.	\$210 07
15	Guards	Pay roll of guards	1,526 13
16	John Hayes.....	Services as hospital steward and usher for March	60 00
17	H. Brinkworth.....	12 barrels mess pork at \$22	264 00
18	John Drom.....	22 bushels turnips at 20 cts.....	4 40
19	G. C. Cooke & Co.....	Bill of groceries.....	241 83
20	Casper Kuhn.....	Bill of flour and meal	213 83
21	F. C. Miller and Ebert.....	Bill of meat and soup bones.....	119 39
22	Schoenemann & Ashton.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	339 08
23	A. G. Anderson.....	46½ bushels potatoes at 25 cts.....	11 54
24	Bailey, Capron & Co.....	Bill of flour.....	110 56
25	Jas. Dolman	Bill of flour.....	102 00
26	A. P. Bowes.....	2 barrels ground coffee, 400 lbs., at 12 cts.....	48 00
27	Armour & Co.....	25 barrels mess beef at \$9.50 per barrel.....	237 50
28	Michigan Central R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on groceries and supplies.....	37 38
29	C. Lay	Services as baker for March, 1876.....	50 00
30	W. R. Godfrey.....	Bill of drugs and medicines.....	51 15
31	H. A. Stonex.....	Services as physician for March.....	66 66
32	Richard's, Shaw, Fitch & Williams	Bill of shirting, socks and clothing account, \$129.36; bedding, \$15.69	175 05
33	Joseph Pratt & Co.....	Bill of sole and upper leather and brogans for prison.....	139 00
34	Voigt & Herpolsheimer.....	Bill of dry goods—clothing account.....	23 38
35	Harney, Thomas & Co.....	15 pieces prison stripe cloth, 495¼ yards, at 90 cts	445 72
36	John Luckman	30 cords mixed wood at \$2.50	75 00
37	August Gross.....	22 cords oak wood at \$2.50.....	55 00
38	Fred. Bobzein.....	16 cords elm wood at \$2.50, \$50.00; 17 cords Hickory wood at \$3.50, \$59.50	99 50
39	J. S. Hopper & Co.....	1 car load—25,700 lbs.—block coal at \$4.....	51 40
40	Haskell Barker Car Co.....	Bill for iron gate and hinges and bolts, &c., for North entrance of prison	256 19
41	Haskell Barker Car Co.....	Bill of castings, bolts, &c., furnished prison ..	42 79
42	Fort Wayne Sentinel Co.....	For publishing advertisements to contractors for building cells.....	8 00
43	J. H. Orr	Services as attorney in drawing up contract for building cells.....	7 00
44	Indianapolis Sentinel Co...	For publishing advertisements to contractors for building cells.....	14 75
45	C. Gurlesky.....	1 days work of self and team hauling ice.....	3 00
46	Samuel Pawyal.....	1 days work of self and team hauling ice.....	3 50
47	H. J. Willis, P. M.....	Bill of postage stamps for prisoners and box rent.....	23 62
48	McAdoo & Brown.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prison- ers.....	29 76
49	Spring & Robertson.....	Bill of writing paper and stationery for prison- ers.....	37 95
50	J. E. Haddock	Bill of sundries for expense account, \$4.30; 2 doz. copy books, \$2.88.....	7 18
51	H. A. Stonex.....	Medical services rendered Richard Woulfe, who was stabbed by a convict.....	10 00
52	Daniel Noyes.....	Attorney fees in the matter of State vs. Kum- ler & Melcher	25 00
53	Case & Dalson.....	Livery hire for prison.....	8 75
54	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Telegraphing for March.....	1 18
55	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of hardware.....	41 42
56	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill of tinware, night buckets, &c.....	36 00
57	R. E. Libbey.....	1 gross patent lamp wicks.....	3 00
58	Chas. Miller	91 bushels oats at 35 cts.....	31 85
59	D. W. Parker.....	5 barrels carbon oil, 247 gallons, at 14½ cts.....	35 81
60	N. Jones & Co.....	Bill of trusses.....	8 00
61	John B. Bouchard.....	Bill of horse-shoeing	7 50
62	Chas. Henck.....	6 loads of straw.....	24 00
63	Henry Sears & Co.....	4 breach-loading shot-guns, \$38 each, \$132; ammunition and case, \$12.75.....	164 75
64	L. N. A. & C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight.....	3 30
65	August Lill.....	Services as teamster for prison month of March, 1 trip to Chicago and return, \$4.40; paid rail- road fare of Wm. Eaglan, discharged con- vict, to Indianapolis, \$5.50; telegraphing to Ladoga, 50 cts.....	25 00
66	Charles Mayne.....		10 40
Total.....			\$5,630 27

WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures, for Month of April, 1876.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Balance of receipts and earnings from last month.....	\$13,395 49	Discharged convict account.....	\$270 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	2,097 25	Guard account.....	1,560 00
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	2,621 83	Provision account.....	2,412 06
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	765 03	Fuel account.....	102 75
Sales account.....	456 36	Clothing account.....	707 98
Visitor's fund account.....	19 00	Bedding account.....	7 83
		Drugs and medicine account.....	65 23
		Stationery account, (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....	62 26
		Expense account.....	234 23
		Physician salary account.....	66 06
		Permanent improvement and repair account.....	78 28
		Escaped convict account.....	33 00
		Building cell house account.....	32 00
		Balance receipts and earnings forward to next month.....	13,612 65
Total	\$19,264 93	T tal.	\$19,264 93

Detailed Statement of Expenditures for Month of April, 1876.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 18	Eighteen prisoners dis- charged in April.....	Gateage on discharge, eighteen prisoners, at \$15 each; allowance to Benj. Harrold, \$11.24..	\$281 24
19	Guard.....	Pay-roll of guard for April.....	1,530 00
20	C. Lay.....	Services as baker and guard for April, 1876.....	55 00
21	S. H. McCrea.....	100 bbls. flour, at \$5.06.....	506 00
22	A. J. Anderson.....	8 bush. potatoes, at 20 cts.....	1 60
23	Herman A. Clough.....	239 bush. potatoes, at 25 cts.....	59 75
24	G. C. Cooke & Co.....	Bill of tobacco and syrup.....	114 23
25	Joseph Dollman.....	Bill of flour.....	90 23
26	August Betke.....	117 bush. potatoes, at 25 cts.....	29 25
27	H. Jewell.....	10 bbls. sour kraut, at \$5.....	50 00
28	C. Kuhn.....	Bill of flour.....	216 12
29	G. H. Hammond & Co.....	Bill of meat.....	33 30
30	Schoenaman & Ashton.....	Bill of groceries.....	142 40
31	McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.....	Bill of groceries.....	409 52
32	F. Zeimer.....	665 lbs. white fish, at 5 cts.....	33 25
33	Michigan Central R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight.....	70 66
34	W. R. Godfrey.....	Bill of drugs and medicines for April, 1876.....	65 23
35	H. A. Stonex.....	Services as physician for April.....	66 66
36	Harvey, Thomas & Co.....	23 pieces satinette stripes, 770½ yds, at 90 cts. per yd.....	693 45
37	Voigt & Herpelsheimer.....	Bill of dry goods for clothing and bedding ac- count.....	15 65
38	L. N. A. & C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight.....	7 46
39	J. S. Hopper.....	Bill for 2 cars of coal.....	102 75
40	Otto Wistrand.....	Reward for capturing an escaped convict, amount paid by State.....	25 00
41	Richard Pargeter.....	Bill of lumber.....	76 68
42	McAdoo & Brown.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners	35 19
43	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of sundries, expense account, \$5.32; sta- tionery, \$3.80.....	9 12
44	F. Frier.....	9 days' work of team, at \$3.....	27 00
45	Wadsworth & Kessler.....	Advertising proposals (in <i>Argus</i>) for building cells, \$5; printing bill-heads and pay-rolls, \$6.50.....	11 50
46	Philip Zorn.....	16 9-20 tons ice, at \$3.....	49 35
47	Charles Boehens.....	9½ tons ice, at \$2 50.....	23 75
48	Bartlett, Butman & Parker.....	½ doz. patent trusses, at \$24 per doz.....	12 00
49	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill tinware, night buckets, whitewash brushes and hardware.....	61 05
50	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of hardware.....	24 42
51	Redfield, Bowen, Walwerth & Co.....	Bill of iron pipe and connections.....	1 60
52	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Bill of telegraphing for month of April.....	2 41
53	American Express Co.....	Express charges on packages for prison.....	1 65
54	August Lill.....	Services as teamster.....	27 50
55	Chas. Mayne.....	Fare and expense to Chicago and return, \$1.40; fare and expense to Indianapolis and return, \$24.64; paid for hunting escaped convict, \$8..	37 04
56	H. J. Willetts, P. M.....	Bill of postage stamps and postage.....	23 27
57	Armour & Co.....	70 bbls. hocks, at \$5, \$350; 20 bbls. mess beef, at \$11, \$220; 15 bbls. pig's hearts.....	630 09
		Total.....	\$5,652 28

WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures, for Month of May, 1876.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Balance of receipts and earnings from last month.....		Discharged convict account.....	\$165 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	\$13,612 65	Guard account.....	1,608 06
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	2,139 08	Provision account.....	2,229 49
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	2,833 42	Fuel account.....	62 50
Sales account.....	778 21	Clothing account.....	797 75
Visitors' fund account.....	510 74	Bedding account.....	25 55
	21 25	Drugs and medicine account.....	55 26
		Stationery account, (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....	54 01
		Expense account.....	305 40
		Physician account.....	66 68
		Balance receipts and earnings forward to next month.....	14,525 69
Total.....	\$19,895 37	Total.....	\$19,895 37

Detailed Statement of Expenditures for Month of May, 1876.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 11	Eleven prisoners dis- charged in May.....	Gateage on discharge eleven prisoners at \$15 each; allowance Wm Asberry, 8 cts.....	\$165 08
12	Guard.....	Pay roll of guards for month of May, 1876.....	1,591 93
14	Sidney Beatty.....	Allowance made for guarding in May.....	16 13
15	M. C. Blachly & Co.....	990 lbs. 2nd flour at \$2.10 per 100 lbs.....	20 79
16	Oscar Peterson.....	23 6-68 bushels corn at 45 cts per bushel.....	10 39
17	A. Betke.....	29 5-6 bushels potatoes at 22 cts. per bushel.....	6 56
18	Gustave Kienetz.....	194 bushels potatoes at 22 cts. per bushel.....	42 68
19	Armour & Co.....	50 barrels pork hocks at \$7.00, \$350; 20 barrels mess beef at \$11, \$220.....	570 00
20	Jos. Dolman.....	20 barrels flour at \$4.75.....	95 00
21	Casper Kubn.....	Bill of flour and meal.....	263 62
22	McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	512 10
23	F. C. Miller and Ebert.....	Bill of meat and soup bones.....	116 83
24	Wile & Kramer.....	41 13-60 bushels beans at \$1.....	41 20
25	Fred. Zeimer & Co.....	Bill of fresh white fish.....	91 00
26	August Yonka.....	192¾ bushels potatoes at 22 cts. per bushel.....	42 41
27	Schoenemann & Ashton.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	79 60
28	M. C. Blackly & Co.....	Bill of flour.....	57 91
29	A. P. Bowes.....	2 barrels ground coffee, 400 lbs., at 11½ cts.....	46 00
30	G. C. Cooke & Co.....	Bill of tobacco and ground coffee.....	98 84
31	O. W. Peirce & Co.....	Bill of crackers and hominy.....	38 33
32	Leonard Woods.....	Bill of salt.....	23 70
33	Michigan Central R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on groceries and supplies.....	56 72
34	Indianapolis, Peru & C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	3 67
35	Hainey, Thomas & Co.....	16 pieces satinot stripes, 522½ yards, at 90 cts.....	470 25
36	Joseph Pratt & Co.....	Bill of leather and brogans.....	259 32
37	Richards, Shaw, Fitch & Winslow.....	Bill of sheeting, drilling and ticking—bedding account.....	59 43
38	F. Knubbe.....	1½ doz. straw hats.....	3 37
39	Jacob Beinstine.....	Bill of socks and straw hats.....	16 50
40	Voigt & Herpolsheimer.....	Bill of dry goods.....	10 31
41	W. R. Godfrey.....	Bill of drugs and medicines for May.....	55 26
42	H. A. Stonex.....	Services as Physician for May.....	66 66
43	W. W. Higgins.....	25 cords mixed wood at \$2.50.....	62 50
44	McAdoo & Brown.....	Bill of newspapers and stationery.....	26 51
45	H. J. Willits, P. M.....	Bill of postage stamps for prisoners.....	21 00
46	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of stationery, \$6.50; bill of sundries, ex- pense account, \$8.85.....	15 35
47	L. N. A. & C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight.....	6 44
48	Ford, Johnson & Co.....	Bill of gas pipe and lumber.....	5 93
49	W. H. Hopper.....	5½ days work of self and team ploughing.....	16 50
50	F. Freier.....	5½ days work of driver and team ploughing.....	16 50
51	C. Muller.....	42¾ bushels oats at 35 cts.....	14 97
52	W. M. Harington.....	1 force pump.....	10 00
53	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Bill of telegraphing for May.....	2 87
54	U. S. Express Co.....	Express charges on goods for prison.....	2 30
55	American Express Co.....	Express charges on goods for prison.....	1 65
56	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill of tinware, night buckets.....	84 80
57	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of hardware.....	85 23
58	A. C. Voigt.....	2 loads of straw, \$4 per load.....	8 00
59	F. Voigt.....	2¾ tons hay at \$10, \$27.50; 6 43-60 bushels beans at \$1.10, \$7.39.....	34 89
60	A. F. Earl.....	Bill of livery hire for prison.....	13 00
61	Charles Mayne.....	Fare and expenses one trip to Chicago, \$1.40; paid for seed corn, 75 cts; paid for sewing machine needles, 50 cts.; paid for onions for soup, \$2.....	7 65
62	James Stephenson.....	Services 1 day guarding at prison.....	2 00
Total.....			\$5,369 68

WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures, for Month of June, 1876.

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ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....		Discharged convict account	\$255 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account.....	\$14,525 69	Guard account.....	1,605 32
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	2,063 75	Provision account.....	2,702 31
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account.....	2,763 12	Clothing account.....	819 44
W. D. Richardson, labor account.....	788 15	Drugs and medicine account.....	54 42
Sales account.....	31 33	Stationery account, (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....	104 78
Visitors' fund account.....	454 40	Expense account.....	316 86
	116 10	Physician salary account.....	66 66
		Building cell house account.....	6 00
		Balance receipts and earnings to next month.....	14,814 75
Total.....	\$20,745 54	Total.....	\$20,745 54

Detailed Statement of Expenditures for Month of June, 1867.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 17	Seventeen prisoners dis- charged in May	Gateage on discharge, seventeen prisoners, at \$15 each	\$255 00
18	Guard.....	Pay-roll of guards for June, 1876.....	1,530 00
19	H. Brinkworth.....	10 bbls. pork, at \$19 per bbl.....	190 00
20	Fred Schmutzer.....	962 lbs. corned beef, at 5 cts.....	48 10
21	Mary Cassidy	25 bush. potatoes, at 25 cts., \$6.25; ½ bush seed corn, 25 cts.....	6 50
22	John Ivers	17 bush. potatoes, at 25 cts.....	4 25
23	C. Kuhn.....	Bill of flour and corn meal.....	165 32
24	Fredicka Speckine.....	Bill of cabbage plants and onion seeds.....	11 85
25	McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	469 73
26	Armour & Co.....	15 bbls. extra prime pork at \$14, \$210; 25 bbls. hocks, at \$7, \$175; 30 bbls. mess beef, at \$11, \$330.....	715 00
27	F. Miller.....	600 lbs. corned beef, at 5 cts.....	30 00
28	C. Kimball.....	Bill of fresh white fish.....	45 00
29	Charles Bauer.....	3 bbls., \$1 each, 132 gals. vinegar at 10 cts.....	16 20
30	M. C. Blachly & Co.....	Bill of flour.....	269 27
31	Jos. Dolman.....	1,190 lbs. flour, at 3 cts.....	35 70
32	Fred Miller & Co.....	Bill of corned and fresh meat.....	121 87
33	Sibley, Endicott & Co.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	290 88
34	Schoenemann & Ashton.....	Bill of groceries.....	159 97
35	Michigan Central R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	71 87
36	W. R. Godfrey.....	Bill of drugs and medicines.....	54 42
37	H. A. Stonex.....	Services as physician for June, 1876.....	66 66
38	Harney, Thomas & Co.....	856¾ yds. satinete stripes, at 90 cts.....	771 08
39	Joseph Pratt & Co.....	Bill of brogans and shoe nails.....	48 36
40	McAdoo & Brown.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners.....	28 30
41	H. J. Willits, P. M.....	Bill of postage stamps for prisoners and prison Publishing advertisement for building cells, in National Union, Warsaw.....	33 00
42	F. J. Zimmerman.....	Bill of sundries, expense account, \$8.08; 2 doz. copy-books, \$2 88.....	6 00
43	J. E. Haddock.....	Printing 500 blank vouchers.....	10 96
44	Wadsworth & Kessler.....	6 loads straw, at \$1 per load.....	6 50
45	William Shultz.....	5 day's work of team and driver, at \$3.....	24 00
46	F. Frier.....	4 feet of 12-inch sewer piper, at 75 cts.....	15 00
47	Wm. Brinckmar.....	Bill of flower seeds, bulbs and roots purchased for prison.....	3 00
48	John W. McCleary.....	Team and mower 1 day.....	20 00
49	Charles Keiffer.....	Insurance on Warden's dwelling house.....	3 50
50	Thornton & Orr, agents.....	Bill of telegraphing for June.....	11 25
51	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Bill of hardware.....	6 36
52	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of crockery, cups and dishes for prison.....	69 47
53	F. & E. Jaeger.....	Bill of tinware, night buckets and hardware.....	58 30
54	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill of express charges on packages.....	48 50
55	American Express Co.....	Bill of trusses.....	1 30
56	Bartlet, Butman & Parker.....	1 fifteen feet American ensign.....	15 75
57	Schoeneman & Ashton.....	Bill of instruments for physician.....	18 00
58	Max. Wecher & Son.....	Bill of 3 bbls., \$1, ground coffee, 547 lbs, at 10 cts., \$54.80.....	8 85
59	Hamilton & Co.....	20 bush. potatoes, at 25 cts.....	55 80
60	Thomas Donnelly.....	Amount for guarding prisoners in June, \$25.....	5 00
61	Sidney Beatty.....	Bill of stationery.....	25 00
62	Spring & Robertson.....	Services as extra night guard in May, 24 nights, at \$65 per month.....	40 60
63	Thomas Greenwood.....	Total.....	50 32
			\$5,930 79

WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures, for Month of July, 1876.

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ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		Amount.
Balance of receipts and earnings from last month		\$14,814 75
J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, labor account		1,906 61
Word, Johnson & Co., labor account		2,652 85
Joseph Pratt & Co., labor account		804 45
W. D. Richardson, labor account		205 80
Sales account		951 78
Visitors' fund account		130 20
State of Indiana paid warrants to W. D. Richardson, on account building cell house		3,879 40
Total		\$25,345 84

ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Discharged convict account		\$240 00
Guard account		1,710 16
Provision account		2,641 52
Fuel account		51 00
Clothing account		350 26
Drug and medicine account		54 77
Stationery account, (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners)		61 37
Expense account		288 63
Physician salary account		66 66
Escaped convict account		6 40
Library account		90 27
Building cell house		3,879 40
Balance receipts and earnings forward to next month		15,905 40
Total		\$25,345 84

Detailed Statement of Expenditures for Month of July, 1876.

No. of Vouchers.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 16	Sixteen prisoners discharged in July.....	Gateage on discharge sixteen prisoners, \$15 each, allowance to C. Nolan \$1.00.....	\$241 00
17	Guard.....	Pay-roll of guards, for July 1876.....	1,564 19
18	Martha Clarkson.....	For allowance made John M. Clarkson, in consideration of services as gate keeper to Prison, to June 24th, 1876, at \$60 per month.	48 00
19	Benjamin Elliott.....	Services as guard, in June and July, eight nights and twenty-eight days.....	71 39
20	Sidney Beatty.....	For this amount allowed for guarding prisoners twenty eight days, at \$25 per month.....	22 58
21	John Harrold.....	14 bushels potatoes, at 20 cts.....	2 80
22	John A. Glasser.....	1,700 cabbage plants.....	3 75
23	R. Couden.....	10½ bushels potatoes, at 30 cts.....	3 15
24	M. C. Blachly.....	25¾ bushels potatoes, at 30 cts.....	7 70
25	C. Kimball.....	650 lbs. fish.....	15 00
26	G. H. Hammond & Co.....	Bill of fresh meat, from May 13th to July 28th.	511 64
27	O. W. Peirce & Co.....	Bill of crackers and hominy.....	39 61
28	Charles Bauer.....	5 barrels, \$1 each; 227 gallons vinegar, at 10 cts., \$22.70.....	27 70
29	M. C. Blachly & Co.....	Bill of flour for July, 1876.....	412 32
30	McKindly, Gilchrist & Co.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	348 25
31	Armour & Co.....	10 tierces prime mess beef, at \$18, \$180; 40 barrels hocks, at \$7, \$280; 10 barrels back pork, at \$19, \$190; 3 barrels check meat, at \$5, \$15.	665 00
32	Schoenamann & Ashton.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	183 09
33	Casper Kuhn.....	Bill of flour and meal.....	203 67
34	L., N. A. & C. R. E. Co.....	Bill of freight.....	6 10
35	I., P. & C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight.....	3 84
36	Michigan Central R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on groceries and supplies.....	57 90
37	John Gosset's.....	1 yoke of oxen, yoke and chains.....	150 00
38	W. R. Godfrey.....	Bill of drugs and medicines.....	62 83
39	H. A. Stonex.....	Services as physician, for July 1876.....	66 66
40	J. S. Hopper & Co.....	27,200 lbs. block coal, at \$3.75 per ton.....	51 00
41	James Pratt & Co.....	Bill of brogans and leather.....	152 25
42	Voigt & Herpolsheimer.....	Bill of dry goods—clothing account.....	14 35
43	H. J. Willits, P. M.....	Bill of postage stamps for prisoners.....	22 50
44	McAdoo & Brown.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals.....	32 71
45	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of brushes and copy books, \$6.16; sundries expense account for prisoners, \$10 90.....	17 06
46	Charles Young.....	2 1155-2000 tons of hay, at \$9 per ton.....	23 21
47	Fort Wayne Sentinel Printing Co.....	1 Steward's record book.....	8 00
48	A. Leckert.....	1 set double buggy harness and fly covers.....	39 00
49	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of hardware.....	26 90
50	George Marsh & Co.....	Bill of lime and cement.....	24 65
51	Edwin H. Booth.....	42½ bushels oats, at 25 cts.....	10 62
52	Thornton & Orr, Agents.....	Insurance on guards' dwelling.....	7 50
53	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill of tinware, night buckets, etc.....	54 22
54	Ford, Johnson & Co.....	1½ dozen office chairs, \$18, difference in exchange of horses, \$25.....	43 00
55	W. Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegraphing in month of July.....	2 27
56	I. S. & G. C. Orr.....	Bill of 1 door, 10 barrels plaster and 1 barrel stucco.....	20 50
57	Charles Mayne.....	Fare and expenses 2 trips to Chicago, \$8.80; paid for extra guarding, \$4; paid for hunting Jack Thomas, an escaped convict, \$5.40.....	19 20
58	W. B. Keene, Cooke & Co.....	Bill of school books for prison.....	90 27
59	Richard Shaw, Fitch & Winslow.....	Bill of toweling, cotton goods, ticking and hickory shirting, and cotton and linen thread.....	183 66
No. 1	W. D. Richardson.....	Amount, as per estimate, on account of building cells for new cell house.....	3,879 40
		Total amount.....	\$9,440 44

WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for month of August, 1876.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		Amount.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....		\$15,905 40	Discharged convict account.....		\$255 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Son's, labor account		2,108 15	Guard account.....		1 707 66
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account		2,870 46	Provision account.....		2,704 20
Jos. Pratt & Co., labor account.....		867 47	Fuel account.....		39 84
W. D. Richardson, labor account.....		368 80	Clothing account.....		104 50
Sales account		480 62	Drugs and Medicine account.....		57 11
Rent account		6 00	Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners)		78 90
Visitors' Fund account.....		30 00	Expense account.....		185 14
State of Indiana paid warrants to W. D. Richardson on account building cell house.....		12,817 15	Physician salary account.....		66 66
Total.....		\$35,452 05	Escaped convict account.....		56 59
			Permanent improvement and repair account.....		102 11
			Building cell house.....		12,822 15
			Balance receipts and earnings forward to next month.....		17,272 19
			Total.....		\$35,452 05

Detailed Statement of Expenditures for Month of August, 1876.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 17	Seventeen prisoners dis- charged in August, 1876..	Gateage on discharge, seventeen prisoners at \$15 each; allowance to Chas. Elton, 65 cts....	\$255 65
18	Guards.....	Pay-roll for August, 1876	1,624 18
19	Earnest Kimball	Services as night guard 3 nights in June, at \$65 per month.	6 50
20	Amos C. Hall, Jr.....	Services, work and extra guarding in June and July, 11 days, at \$1.50 per day.....	16 50
21	Lewis Malen.....	Services as night guard in July and August, 20 nights at \$65 per month.....	41 94
22	Sidney Beatty.....	Allowance made for guarding prisoners, 23 days, at \$25 per month	18 54
23	Fred Schmutzer.....	1,114 lbs. corned beef, at 5 cts. per lb.....	55 70
24	E. M. Carleton	16 head cattle, 12,910 lbs., at 2¾ cts	355 01
25	C. Linder.....	55 bush. potatoes, \$17.70.....	17 70
26	Chas. Henk.....	21 bush apples, at 30 cts.....	6 30
27	Armour & Co.....	5 bbls. mess pork, at \$17.62½, \$88.18; 10 bbls. extra prime pork, at \$14, \$140; 15 bbls. extra mess beef, at \$12, \$180; 44 bbls. hocks, at \$14, \$280	688 18
28	Christian Kimball.....	1,000 cabbage plants	2 50
29	Michael Corny	25½ bush. potatoes, at 40 cts.....	10 07
30	Anton Sink	28½ bush. potatoes, at 40 cts.....	11 23
31	McKindly, Gilchrist & Co ..	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	364 02
32	C. Kuhu	Bill of flour.....	339 34
33	Wm. Brinckmann.....	1,216 lbs. corned beef, at 5 cts.....	60 80
34	M. C. Blachly & Co.....	14,590 lbs. first flour, at 2½ cts.....	364 75
35	Wm. Brummitt.....	52 bushels apples, at 30 cts	15 60
36	Schoenemann & Ashton....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	106 12
37	Hamilton & Co.....	Bill of 3 bbls., 75 cts, 473 lbs. ground coffee, at 10 cts	48 05
38	Michael Balka.....	10 cords bass wood, at \$2.50.....	25 00
39	Bassermann.....	5 bbls. vinegar, \$1 each, 225 gals., at 9 cts.....	25 25
40	Wile & Kramer.....	Bill of beans and tobacco.....	87 10
41	Silas S. Nye	50 bush. apples, at 30 cts.....	15 00
42	H. Jewell.....	Bill of cabbage and tomato plants.....	39 30
43	I. P. & C. R. R. Co	Bill of freight.....	4 72
44	Michigan Central R. R. Co.	Freight on supplies for prison.....	62 51
45	Joseph Pratt & Co.....	Bill of 50 pairs brogans, at \$2.....	100 00
46	F. Knubbee	2 doz. straw hats, at \$2.25.....	4 50
47	W. R. Godfrey	Bill of drugs and medicines.....	57 11
48	H. A. Stonex.....	Services as physician for August	66 66
49	Dan Kennedy.....	Services as architect protem, making estimate on cell house contract	5 00
50	Albert Travis	Reward for capturing and delivering at prison Jack Thomas, an escaped convict	50 00
51	Spring & Robertson	Bill of stationery	25 75
52	McAdoo & Brown.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners	26 47
53	H. J. Willits, P. M.....	Bill of postage stamps.....	22 68
54	Richard Pargeter.....	Bill of lumber.....	56 78
55	Peck & Sons.....	Bill of lumber	17 38
56	Redfield, Bowen, Walworth & Co	Bill of iron pipe and fixtures for prison and water works.....	27 95
57	L., N. A. & C. R. R. Co.....	Freight on car load of coal.....	23 40
58	T. Davenport.....	Fare and expenses from Warsaw to Michigan City and return, on account of extra meeting of Board	7 80
59	Fred Warnke.....	Bill of straw, \$16; Oats, \$14.37.....	30 37
60	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill of tinware, hardware and galvanized night buckets	79 41
61	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of hardware.....	26 84
62	U. S. Express Co.....	Bill of charges on packages	3 25
63	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Bill of telegraphing for August.....	4 28
64	American Express Co.....	Express charges on packages for August.....	3 50
65	Chas. Mayne.....	Fare and expenses, 1 trip to Chicago and re- turn, \$140; paid for extra guarding and hunting escaped convict, \$6.59; fare and ex- penses to Indianapolis and return, \$24.64.....	35 63
66	W. W. Williamson.....	Bill of 13 3-20 tons coal, at \$1.25 per ton.....	16 44
No. 1	W. D. Richardson	Amount as per estimate on account of building cells for new cell house.....	12,817 15
Total.....			\$18,179 86

WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for month of September, 1876.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		Amount.
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....		\$17,272 19
J. H. Winterbotham & Son's, labor account.....		2,082 50
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....		2,644 24
Jos. Pratt & Co., labor account.....		869 03
W. D. Richardson, labor account.....		241 50
Sales account.....		488 24
Rent account.....		6 00
Visitors' Fund account.....		19 25
United States for board and medical attendance of United States convicts.....		252 61
State of Indiana paid warrants to W. D. Richardson on account of building cell house.....		9,972 94
Total.....		\$33,748 50
ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Discharged convict account.....		\$465 00
Guard account.....		1,676 25
Provision account.....		1,803 27
Fuel account.....		46 80
Clothing account.....		311 44
Drugs and medicine account.....		65 73
Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for - prisoners).....		57 43
Expense account.....		166 38
Physician salary account.....		66 66
Escaped convict account.....		76 00
Permanent improvement and repair account.....		6 80
Building cell house.....		9,972 94
Balance receipts and earnings forward to next month.....		19,033 95
Total.....		\$33,748 50

Detailed Statement of Expenditures for month of September, 1876.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 31	Thirty-one prisoners discharged in September....	Gateage on discharge thirty-one prisoners at \$15 each, \$465; allowance to John Colgan 57 cts., to John Webber \$10	\$475 57
32	Guard	Pay roll for September, 1876	1,651 00
33	Sidney Beatty.....	Allowance as guard 25½ days at \$25 per month	21 25
34	Benj. Elliott.....	Services as guard two days	4 00
35	E. D. Chapin & Co.....	25 barrels hocks at \$7	245 00
36	Wm. Brinckmann.....	1,012 lbs. corn beef at 5 cts.....	50 60
37	W. Concannon.....	12 head cattle, 9,900 lbs., at \$2.60 per 100 lb.....	257 40
38	Abraham Duel.....	13 bushels potatoes at 75 cts.....	9 75
39	Henry Brummitt.....	24 10 20 bushels potatoes at 60 cts.....	14 50
40	E. D. Chapin & Co.....	40 barrels hocks at \$7	280 00
41	Frederick Voigt.....	32½ bushels apples at 25 cts. per bushel	8 12
42	Wm. Brummitt.....	141 35-60 bushels potatoes at 60 cts.....	99 11
43	Joseph J. Duel.....	15 40-60 bushels potatoes at 60 cts.....	9 40
44	Anthony Sink.....	29 25-60 bushels potatoes at 55 cts.....	16 27
45	Edward King.....	19 bushels potatoes at 65 cts.....	12 35
46	Shoenamann & Ashton	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	71 81
47	James Clark.....	40 50-60 bushels potatoes at 60 cts	24 50
48	Hamilton & Co.....	3 barrels ground coffee, 445 lbs., at 10 cts.....	44 50
49	Casper Kuhn.....	Bill of corn meal and flour.....	156 03
50	Andrew Erickson.....	20 bushels potatoes at 60 cts.....	12 00
51	Samuel Barnes.....	13½ bushels potatoes at 60 cts.....	13 35
52	Charles Henck	Bill of potatoes and apples.....	66 45
53	Henry Ameling.....	14 bushels apples at 18 cts.....	2 52
54	M. C. Blackley & Co.....	14,529 lbs. first flour at 2½ cts.....	363 22
55	Gustave Neimer.....	9½ bushels beans at \$1.15.....	10 73
56	M. C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies for prison for September	32 05
57	W. R. Godfrey.....	Bill of drugs and medicines	65 73
58	H. A. Stonex.....	Services as physician for prison for September..	66 66
59	B. N. Shreve.....	Reward for capturing Geo. Brooks, an escaped convict, \$50; furnishing meals to 30 persons in hunting escaped convict, \$5.....	55 00
60	H. J. Willits, P. M.....	Bill of stamps and postage for September.....	21 23
61	McAdoo & Brown.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners	30 75
62	J. E. Maddock	Bill of sundries, expense account for prison, \$18.92; stationery account, \$5.50.....	24 42
63	L. N. A. & C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies and coal.....	53 71
64	Joseph Pratt & Co.....	Bill of brogans, leather and shoe pegs.....	308 14
65	George Walker.....	3 53-80 tons straw at \$7 per ton ..	25 64
66	W. C. Mauny.....	Bill of hardware.....	40 42
67	Staiger & Klopsch	Bill of tinware, night buckets and repairing gutters and conductors at prison.....	62 27
68	W. D. Woodward.....	For making one wheel for lumber wagon.....	4 00
69	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Bill for telegraphing for September.....	6 76
70	Chas. Mayne.....	Fare and expenses one trip to Chicago and return, \$1.40; paid different parties in hunting two escaped convicts, \$21.....	25 40
No. 1	W. D. Richardson.....	Amount as per estimate on account of building cells for new cell house.....	9,972 94
		Total.....	\$14,714 55

WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures for month of October, 1876.

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ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....	\$19,033 95	Discharged convict account.....	\$285 00
J. H. Winterbotham & Son's, labor account.....	2,029 13	Guard account.....	1,718 37
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....	2,527 15	Provision account.....	3,069 48
Joe. Pratt & Co., labor account.....	850 23	Clothing account.....	433 78
Sales account.....	543 07	Bedding account.....	202 21
Rent account.....	6 00	Drugs and medicine acc. unt.....	42 53
Visitors' fund account.....	26 00	Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....	49 64
State of Indiana paid warrants to W. D. Richardson on account building cell house.....	4,706 37	Expense account.....	170 12
		Physician salary account.....	66 66
		Escaped convict account.....	12 50
		Permanent improvement and repair account.....	226 88
		Building cell house.....	4,721 37
		Balance receipts and earnings forward to next month.....	18,123 36
Total.....	\$29,721 90	Total.....	\$29,721 90

Detailed Statement of Expenditures for Month of October, 1876.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 19	Nineteen prisoners discharged in month of October, 1876	Gateage on discharge, nineteen prisoners, at \$15 each.	\$285 00
20	Guard	Pay-roll for month of October.	1,615 31
21	Edward Kreuger.....	Guarding, 4 days in October.....	7 74
22	C. Eastwood.....	Services as guard, 23 days in month of October, at \$60 per month.....	44 52
23	Sidney Beatty.....	Amount allowed for guarding in month of October, 21 days, at \$25 per month.....	16 93
24	Tibbets Olds.....	2 days' guarding	3 87
25	E. D. Chapin & Co.....	40 bbls. hocks, at \$7.....	280 00
26	John Crawford	76 56-60 bush. potatoes, at 55 cts.....	42 26
27	Armour & Co.....	15 bbls. mess pork, at \$16.....	247 50
28	Wm. Kompon	57 8-60 bush. potatoes, at 55 cts.....	31 42
29	W. S. Barnes.....	62 bush. potatoes, at 55 cts.....	34 50
30	George Kosmatka.....	25 45-60 bush. potatoes, at 55 cts.....	14 16
31	Henry Brummitt.....	16½ bush. potatoes, 50 cts.....	8 33
32	W. Concannon.....	9 head cattle, 7,750 lbs., at \$2.60 per 100 lbs.....	201 50
33	Lee Stevens.....	121 bush. potatoes, at 55 cts.....	66 55
34	Wm. Brummitt.....	500 bush. potatoes, at 60 cents.....	300 00
35	Baumgarten & Bros.....	Bill of onion sets, beans and seeds.....	19 35
36	A. Betke	205½ bush. potatoes, at 50 cents.....	102 75
37	Joseph Waber.....	400 lbs. dressed beef, at 5 cts.....	20 00
38	E. D. Chapin & Co.....	75 bbls. hocks, at \$5.....	450 00
39	Michael Badue.....	68½ bush. potatoes, at 50 cts.....	34 25
40	G. L. Hart	69½ bush. potatoes, at 45 cts.....	31 20
41	Schoenamann & Ashton.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	122 66
42	W. C. Blachly & Co.....	13,091 lbs. first flour, at 2½ cts.....	327 27
43	Sibley, Endicott & Co.....	5 bbls, 248 gals. at 55 cts, \$136.40; 1 case, 75 cts., 100 lbs. short tobacco, at 37 cts., \$37.75; cartage, 75 cts.....	174 90
44	Casper Kuhn.....	Bill of corn meal and flour.....	198 56
45	Wm. Brummitt.....	205 15-60 bush. potatoes, at 55 cts.....	112 89
46	McKindly, Gilchrist & Co.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	622 66
47	Rudolph Arndt.....	112 16-60 bush. potatoes, at 55 cts.....	61 65
48	M. C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	68 16
49	M. W. Gayner	Services as baker for prison for September, and October, 39 days, at \$50 per month.....	76 06
50	Richard Shaw, Fitch & Winslow.....	Bill of blankets, socks, underwear, striped cotton and cotton batting.....	616 04
51	W. R. Godfrey	Bill of drugs and medicines.....	42 53
52	H. A. Stonex.....	Services as physician for October.....	66 66
53	McAdoo & Brown.....	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners.....	31 53
54	H. J. Willits, P. M.....	Bill of postage stamps	18 06
55	E. J. Green.....	Amount allowed in assisting to capture Philip Hirn, an escaped convict.....	12 50
56	Dan Kennedy.....	Services for making 3 estimates of work done and materials furnished on contract for building new cell house	15 00
57	M. J. Rumley	Repairing boiler as per agreement, \$175; new flues for boiler, \$14.50; 3 gauge cocks and work, \$7	196 50
58	F. & E. Jaeger.....	Bill of crockery for prison	50 40
59	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of hardware for prison.....	49 76
60	Staiger & Klopsch.....	Bill of tinware, iron night buckets and hardware	52 80
61	American Express Co.....	Bill of express on packages for prison.....	3 75
62	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Bill of telegraphing for October.....	6 09
63	L. N. & C. R. E. Co.....	Bill of freight for supplies	8 07
64	Voigt & Herpolsheimer.....	Bill of dry goods, clothing and expense acct.....	29 63
65	O. W. Pierce & Co.....	5 bbls. hominy, \$3.75, \$18.75; drayage, 40 cts.....	19 15
66	Chas. Mayne.....	Fare and expenses, 1 trip to Chicago and return, \$4.40; paid for spectacles for prisoners, \$1 50	5 90
67	A. C. Hall.....	Board of boiler makers while repairing boiler for prison	15 80
No. 1	W. D. Richardson	Amount as per final estimate on account of building cells for new cell house.....	\$4,706 37
		Total amount	\$11,598 54

WARDEN'S REPORT of Receipts, Earnings and Expenditures from November 1 to December 15, 1876, inclusive.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.		Amount.
Balance receipts and earnings from last month.....		\$18,123 36
J. A. Winterbotham & Son's, labor account.....		2,810 90
Ford, Johnson & Co., labor account.....		3,487 70
Jos. Pratt & Co., labor account.....		1,119 72
H. H. Walker, labor account.....		2,024 12
Sales account.....		499 54
Rent account.....		9 00
Visitors' Fund account.....		13 50
State of Indiana on account building cell house.....		181 33
Total.....		\$28,269 17
ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.		Amount.
Discharged convict account.....		\$570 00
Guard account.....		2,579 33
Provision account.....		2,734 66
Fuel account.....		356 67
Clothing account.....		697 98
Bedding account.....		118 79
Drugs and medicine account.....		89 50
Stationery account (including postage stamps and newspapers for prisoners).....		76 84
Physician salary account.....		385 96
Permanent improvement and repairs account.....		100 06
Building cell house.....		141 88
State of Indiana (cash paid into State Treasury from receipts and earnings).....		93 58
Balance of receipts and earnings.....		5,000 00
Total.....		14,323 92
		\$38,269 17

Detailed Statement of Expenditures, from November 1, to December 15, 1876.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
From No. 1 to No. 38	Thirty-eight prisoners discharged, from November 1 to December 15, 1876, inclusive	Gateage on discharge, at \$15 each, allowance to James C. Cox, 51 cts.; Charles Millios, \$10.20, and D. G. Landis, \$12, discharged convicts... inclusive.	\$592 71
39	Guard.....	Pay roll from November 1 to December 15, 1876, inclusive.....	2,474 50
40	Ed. Kreuger	5 days' services as guard, in November, at \$80 per month	10 00
41	Sidney Beatty.....	Allowances guarding prisoners, in November, eleven days, at \$25 per month	9 17
42	Amos C. Hall, Jr.....	Services guarding prisoners working on farm....	8 00
43	Tibbetts Olds.....	39 days' guarding, months November and December, at \$80 per month.....	77 66
44	Hamilton & Co.....	3 barrels ground coffee, 431 lbs., a 10 cts.....	43 10
45	Schoneman & Ashton, (Branch House)	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	86 65
46	Peter Donnelly.....	4 bushels potatoes, at 55 cts. per bushel.....	2 20
47	L. G. Furness.....	62½ bushels turnips, at 20 cts. per bushel.....	12 50
48	Carleton & Lill.....	12 head cattle, 10,340 lbs., at \$2.65 per 100 lbs....	274 01
49	Charles Heuck.....	67 bushels apples, at 25 cts. per bushel	16 75
50	Hamilton & Co.....	3 barrels ground coffee, 435 lbs., at 10 cts. per lb.....	43 50
51	M. C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	19 86
52	Peter Goerg	25 bushels beans, at 75 cts. per bushel.....	18 75
53	Wile & Kramer.....	62 17-60 bushels beans, at \$1 per bushel.....	62 30
54	A. J. Grover	1,000 lbs. flour, at \$1.75 per 100 lbs	17 50
55	Chicago Packing and Provision Co.....	50 barrels hocks, at \$5, \$250; 10 barrels mess pork, at \$16, \$160; 5 barrels prime mess pork, at \$14.25, \$213.75.....	623 75
56	Armour & Co.....	20 barrels mess beef, at \$10.....	200 00
57	Casper Kuhn.....	Bill of flour and meal.....	342 51
58	McKindly, Gilchrist & Co.....	Bill of groceries and supplies for prison	707 28
59	George H. Hammond & Co.....	Bill of fresh meat.....	399 00
60	Schoeneman & Ashton.....	Bill of groceries and supplies.....	158 00
61	Indp'lis, P. & C. R. R. Co.....	Bill of freight on supplies.....	8 96
62	M. C. Blachly & Co.....	19,555 lbs. first flour, at 2½ cts.....	488 87
63	H. H. Walker.....	150 lbs. fine chewing tobacco, at 78 cts	117 00
64	N. A. & C. R. R. Co.....	Freight on 15 pails tobacco.....	2 17
65	M. Gaynor.....	Services as baker, from November 1 to December 15, 1876, 1½ month, at \$60 per month.....	90 00
66	W. R. Godfrey	Bill of drugs and medicines.....	89 50
67	H. A. Stoner.....	Physician salary, 'rom November 1 to December 15, 1876, inclusive.....	100 06
68	W. Williamson.....	2 car loads coal, 53,500 lbs., at \$1.25 per ton	33 44
69	J. S. Hopper & Co.....	Bill of coal.....	213 86
70	Michael Badour.....	43¾ cords mixed wood, at \$2.50 per cord.....	109 37
71	Richard Pargeter.....	Bill of lumber for temporary roof for cell house	93 58
72	National Tube Works Co.....	Bill of iron pipe	5 71
73	Bass Foundry and Machine Works	4 door liners, 155 lbs, at 4 cts.....	6 20
74	Peck & Sons	Bill of lumber and coal.....	43 65
75	Redfield, Bowen, Walworth & Co.....	Bill of iron pipe, couplings and globe valves....	21 85
76	Harney, Thomas & Co.....	890 yards prison stripe shirting, at 55 cts.....	489 50
77	Ind. Reform Institution.....	12 dozen yarn socks, at \$4.50.....	54 00
78	Voigt & Herpolsheimer.....	Bill of dry goods, clothing and bedding.....	41 20
79	Richard, Shaw, Filch & Winslow	Bill of dry goods, clothing and bedding.....	92 33
80	Fox & Brothers.....	6 pairs blankets, 32¾ lbs., at 72½ cents per lb.	23 74
81	Joseph Pratt & Co.....	Bill of brogans for prison.....	116 00
82	McAdoo & Brown	Bill of newspapers and periodicals for prisoners	36 28
83	J. H. Willits, P. M.....	Bill of postage stamps and postage for prisoners	28 56
84	J. E. Haddock.....	Bill of stationery, \$12.00; expense account, \$9.74	21 74
85	Wm. Kadow	2,324 lbs. ice, at 50 cts. per 100 lbs.....	11 62
86	John B. Bouchard.....	Bill of horse shoeing.....	5 76
87	Western Union Telegraph..	Bill of telegraphing, for November.....	1 73
88	D. E. Case.....	Bill of livery hire for prison	9 75
89	W. C. Manny.....	Bill of hardware.....	86 79

Detailed Statement of Expenditures, from November 1, to December 15, 1876—Continued.

No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	Amount.
90	Case & Johnson	Bill of lamps and chimneys.....	41 45
91	L. D. Webber.....	1 set wagon skeins.....	2 75
92	Staiger & Klopech.....	Bill of tin ware, night buckets and hardware...	88 78
93	U. S. Express Co.....	Bill of express on packages for prison.....	5 25
94	American Express Co.....	Bill of express on packages for prison.....	3 00
95	W. H. Winterbotham & Sons	Bill of expense account for prison, \$74.08; work done on roof of shop, \$43.79.....	117 87
96	Charles Mayne.....	2 trips to Chicago and return, \$8.80; 1 trip to Indianapolis and return, \$21.64; paid repair- ing harness, \$2.30; extra guarding, \$4; cat gut, \$2; paid for telegraphing, 50 cts.....	42 24
			<u>\$8,945 25</u>
			Total amount.....

Summary of Disbursements from December

MONTHS.	Discharged Convict Account.	Guard Account.	Provision Account.	Clothing Account.	Bedding Account.	Drugs and Medicine Account.	Stationery Account, including Postage Stamps and Newspapers for Prisoners.	Fuel Account.
From Dec. 16, 1875 to Jan. 31, 1876..	\$435 00	\$2,304 74	\$3,922 74	\$199 37	\$81 27	\$47 27	\$118 83	\$131 35
February, 1876.....	255 00	1,614 84	2,426 12	78 05	16 20	49 68	62 46	363 87
March, 1876	210 00	1,586 13	1,779 51	737 46	45 69	51 15	87 46	280 90
April, 1876.....	270 00	1,560 00	2,412 06	707 98	7 83	65 23	62 26	102 75
May, 1876.....	165 00	1,608 06	2,229 49	797 75	25 55	55 26	54 01	62 50
June, 1876.....	255 00	1,605 32	2,702 31	819 44	.....	54 42	104 78	.....
July, 1876.....	240 00	1,710 16	2,641 52	350 26	.....	54 77	61 37	51 00
August, 1876.....	255 00	1,707 66	2,704 20	104 50	.....	57 11	78 90	39 84
September, 1876...	465 00	1,676 25	1,803 27	311 44	.....	65 73	57 48	46 80
October, 1876.. ..	285 00	1,718 37	3,669 48	433 78	202 21	42 53	49 64	.....
From Nov. 1, 1876, to Dec. 15, 1876..	570 00	2,579 33	3,734 66	697 98	118 79	89 50	76 84	356 67
Total.....	\$3,405 00	\$19,670 86	\$30,025 36	\$5,238 01	\$497 54	\$632 65	\$814 03	\$1,435 68

16, 1875, to December 15, 1876, inclusive.

Permanent Improvement and Repair Account.	Escaped Convict Account.	Expense Account.	Physician Salary Account.	Library Account.	Armory Account.	Building Cell House Account.	Building Work Shop Account.	State of Indiana paid into State Treasury from receipts and earnings of prison.	Amount.
\$1,007 91	\$174 50	\$365 67	\$100 00						\$8,888 65
95 84	111 50	215 28	66 66				\$18 00		5,373 50
42 79		291 83	66 66		\$164 75	\$29 75	256 19		5,630 27
78 28	33 00	254 23	66 66			32 00			5,652 28
		305 40	66 66						5,369 68
		316 86	66 66			6 00			5,930 79
	6 40	288 63	66 66	\$90 27		3,879 40			9,440 44
102 11	56 59	185 14	66 66			12,822 15			18,179 86
6 60	76 00	186 38	66 66			9,972 94			14,714 56
226 88	12 50	170 12	66 66			4,721 37			11,598 54
141 88		385 96	100 06			93 58		5,000 00	13,945 25
\$1,702 29	\$470 49	\$2,945 50	\$800 00	\$90 27	\$164 75	\$31,557 19	\$274 19	\$5,000 00	\$104,723 81

Summary of Receipts and Earnings from December 16, 1875, to December 15, 1876.

MONTHS.						TOTAL.	
	Labor Account.	Sales Account.	Rent Account.	Visitors' Fund Account.	STATE OF INDIANA. On account of Building Cell House.	UNITED STATES. On account of keeping United States prisoners.	
From December 16, 1875, to January 31, 1876.....	\$8,226 08	\$1,180 28	\$9 00	\$25 75	.....	.....	\$3,441 11
February, 1876.....	5,207 86	591 24	.....	12 00	.....	.....	5,811 10
March, 1876.....	5,702 05	543 70	.....	12 00	.....	.....	6,257 75
April, 1876.....	6,394 11	456 53	.....	19 00	.....	.....	5,863 44
May, 1876.....	5,750 73	510 74	.....	21 25	.....	.....	6,282 72
June, 1876.....	5,649 35	454 40	.....	116 10	.....	.....	6,219 85
July, 1876.....	5,559 71	951 78	.....	130 20	.....	.....	10,531 09
August, 1876.....	6,212 83	480 82	6 00	30 00	.....	.....	19,546 65
September, 1876.....	5,737 27	488 24	6 00	19 25	.....	.....	16,476 31
October, 1876.....	5,406 51	543 07	6 00	26 00	.....	.....	10,687 95
From November 1, 1876, to December 15, 1876.....	9,432 44	499 54	9 00	13 50	.....	.....	10,145 81
Total.....	\$68,208 99	\$6,699 94	\$36 00	\$425 05	\$31,557 19	\$352 61	\$107,269 78

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

INDIANA STATE PRISON
SOUTH.

DECEMBER 15, 1876.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1876.

Vol. 100, Part 1, 1970

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DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Governor State of Indiana :

The undersigned Directors of the Indiana State Prison South, respectfully submit the following report of their labors from the time of their entering upon the duties of their offices, and up to the 15th day of December, 1876. Also the several reports of the Warden, Clerk, Physician and Moral Instructor, hereunto annexed, which will give you a detailed statement of the Prison at the time it was turned over to us by Warden Shuler on the morning of the 15th of June, 1875, showing the financial condition, discipline, health and morals of the institution at the time it came under our care.

On the 15th day of June, 1875, Col. Shuler, Warden, Capt. Luke, Deputy Warden, and Dr. Gilpin, Clerk, resigned their respective offices, whereupon the Board elected A. J. Howard, Warden, John Craig, Deputy Warden, H. T. Sage, Clerk, who have been performing the duties of their offices with satisfaction to the Board, from the time of their election to the present time.

Dr. Wm. F. Sherrod was appointed Physician on the 6th of June, 1875, and has been attending to the duties of his office faithfully, as his report will show.

Dr. J. L. Gay was appointed to the duties of Moral Instructor, and filled that office from June 15, 1875, to April 21, 1876, when he was removed from his office and N. E. Boring was appointed and has filled the office to the satisfaction of the Board, from that time to the present.

At the time the Prison came into our possession we found it in a miserable condition, the yard, roadways and gutters were so worn in

places that water and filth stood in pools on the surface, thereby causing sickness and disease in the Prison. The Board ordered the Warden to make repairs and alterations which have been made, as we believe, beneficially to the health of the institution.

Since our control of the Prison the number of inmates has been steadily increasing. The average number for the year 1874 was 388, for the year 1875, 455, for the year 1876, 531. The Prison contains only 315 cells, so you will see that from the crowded condition of the Prison something will have to be done for the health, comfort and safety of the inmates.

During the last summer the officers had to use the chapel for a dormitory for one hundred of the inmates, and are still using it for that purpose, and will have to continue to use it until the State can build additional cell room for the men. In consequence of using the chapel for sleeping apartments for the men, there has been no religious service on the Sabbath for the last seven months, except what they have received from the Moral Instructor and his co-laborer, in the cell houses of nights and Sundays. While quite a number of the inmates care little for chapel services on the Sabbath day, there are a large number who think it a great privilege to attend Divine worship, and we think the State is fully able to find accommodations for the unfortunate, so the chapel can in the future be used for the purpose for which it was dedicated. We therefore most respectfully suggest that you call the attention of the Legislature to these facts, with a view to having appropriations made for building additional cell room for the inmates.

A fire occurred in the prison in March, 1875, which burned the upper story off the iron machine shop, on the west side prison yard. We ordered repairs made to said shop. The clerk of the former administration left no data by which we could tell the exact amount of loss to the State, but from the best information we can get we suppose the loss to have been about \$2,000.

At the time we took charge of the prison all the able-bodied labor was leased to the Southwestern Car Company, and used in construction of railroad cars, at sixty cents per day for each day's labor. The company, on account of depression in the business affairs of the country, was unable to get work for the men, and consequently a large number of the men were laying idle in their shops—for which we were charging them full time on their contract. It soon became apparent, that under the circumstances, from the large sum they owed the State, amounting to \$22,723.58, and large

sums due to other parties—also, \$7,944.69 which they owed the State under our administration—that if they were permitted to go on the State would meet with great loss, because their indebtedness already amounted to more than the bond they had given the State. The Board asked the company to give them additional security on their bond, which was refused by the company, whereupon the Board ordered the Warden to cancel the contract with the said company, and to bring suit against them for amount due the State.

The contract was canceled on the 11th day of January, 1876, and suit brought against the company for amount due; which suit is still pending against said company.

They then went into bankruptcy, and our attorneys believe the State to be a preferred creditor. It may be that a large amount due the State will be paid at the final settlement of said bankrupts.

After the contract with said company was canceled, the Board ordered the Warden to advertise to let five hundred able bodied convicts in the following named newspapers, viz: Cincinnati Commercial, Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville Commercial, Indianapolis Journal, Indianapolis Sentinel, New Albany Ledger-Standard and Jeffersonville Evening News. These advertisements brought but one bid, from J. R. Gathright, for twenty men, at fifty cents per day each, to be worked in the manufacture of saddle trees. Contract was awarded to him for one year, with the privilege of five years from the 21st day of March, 1876.

With the exception of these twenty men at labor, all the rest of the inmates of the Prison were idle from the 11th day of January, 1876, up to the 10th day of June, 1876, at which time the Board leased to the Terre Haute Car Company the labor of four hundred men at forty-five cents per day to build five hundred cars. This contract required about three months time to complete it, and was quite a source of revenue for the time the men were employed.

During the time the men were so employed, the Warden and Directors were doing all in their power to get parties to take the labor of the convicts. They kept advertising for bidders, and failed to hear from any one wanting to engage in any work with convict labor.

At last we opened negotiations with the firm of Perrin, Gaff & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the labor of three hundred men, to be used in the manufacture of shelf hardware. A business which neither competes or conflicts with any branch of industry carried on within the borders of our State.

After considerable delay we finally succeeded in contracting with that firm as follows: one contract with Oliver Perrin for one hundred men for five years from November 1st, 1876, at forty-five cents per day, with bond for ten thousand dollars for compliance with said contract, with J. W. Gaff and Nelson Perrin as security; one contract with J. W. Gaff for one hundred men for five years from December 1st, 1876, at forty-five cents per day, with bonds for ten thousand dollars, with James D. Packer and Oliver Perrin as security; one contract with Walter S. Ludlow for one hundred men, from January 15th, 1877, at forty-five cents per day, with bonds for ten thousand dollars, with Nelson Perrin and John Gould as security.

After making the above named contracts we still have one hundred men for whom we are trying to get employment by keeping them advertised in several leading newspapers throughout the country.

After making the contracts with the above named parties, it became necessary to make many alterations in the shops, and to build a brick shop 234 feet long, 32 feet wide, for a portion of their machinery; also, a pattern house of brick 27 by 32 feet.

The contractors furnished the brick, the State the lumber, hardware and labor. For cost of remodeling, alterations and permanent repairs, you are referred to the Clerk's report, which shows the total cost of all to be ten thousand twelve dollars and eighty-six cents.

The repairs alone to Prison during the last year of the *former administration* amounted to twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-one cents.

This amount, compared with the amount it has cost us, and the amount of work done, to show for itself, we think is a very favorable showing in comparison to the former administration.

The contractors we have secured to use the labor are men of large means, and we have no fears but what the State will realize from them, without trouble, everything they have contracted to do.

The large amount of machinery they already have in position, which represents a capital of about five hundred thousand dollars, is additional security to the State for all demands against them.

In addition to the recommendation for additional cell room in the Prison, the Board further recommends that an appropriation be made to replace the wooden enclosure with brick walls, and that a foundry of suitable dimensions be built for the contractors. The

one they are now using being too contracted for the number of men they have employed, it being one of the old erecting shops left in the yard by Southwestern Car Company. It is constructed of light wood, and liable to burn at any time, thereby endangering other property in its vicinity.

We further recommend that in case the Legislature make any appropriations for making the improvements necessary, that they employ an architect to make drawings and superintend the work.

We believe that with the idle labor we have, that brick could be made and a large amount of the work done at little cost to the State.

At the last session of the Legislature the Board asked the appropriation of a sufficient sum to pay off all the indebtedness of the Prison—which amounted to seventy thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents, less twenty thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-three cents which the Southwestern Car Company owed the State—but the chairman of the Prison Committee contended that fifteen thousand dollars would be sufficient to square the institution with all of its creditors. As evidence of his great mistake we refer you to their books which show to-day that they owe sundry parties for supplies furnished Prison, fifty-four thousand and forty-one dollars and ninety-three cents. This amount is still unpaid and the parties to whom it is due will expect appropriation to liquidate the same.

The indebtedness of the Prison for supplies, etc., under our administration, caused by about nine months idleness of the men, amounts to sixty-four thousand, two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents, less nine thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and nineteen cents due from Southwestern Car Company and others. This makes the gross indebtedness of the Prison amount to one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty cents.

If the thirty thousand and forty-five dollars should all be collected from the Car Company and others it will require an appropriation of eighty-seven thousand, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents to pay off all the indebtedness. This may seem to some of the tax-payers as a bad showing on our part, but, as stated before, we found it impossible to procure employment for the labor, and the men had to be clothed, fed and guarded just the same as if they had been at labor. If we could have received sixty cents per day per

man we would have made the Prison not only self-sustaining, but a source of revenue to the State.

There is about three acres of ground adjoining the Prison on the west side, belonging to the Southwestern Car Company, which we think should be purchased by the State for the use of the Prison, and we have no doubt it can be purchased at a reasonable price, and perhaps taken in part payment for the amount due the State from said Company. We would recommend that the Legislature take some action with a view to the purchase of said property.

During the last year the Prison has been almost wholly run upon credit, and it is well known that supplies can be purchased for less money for cash than upon credit. And knowing, as we do, that the State asks no credit from any one, it does seem that estimates should be made of the amount required to run the Prison and the Legislature should make appropriations for the amount required each year. If this should be done the money required could be drawn in case of misfortunes such as we have passed through the last year.

We think we have some prospects of finding employment for all the available unemployed labor in the Prison within the next six months.

The Clerk and Deputy Warden receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars each—the Deputy Warden's salary is but eight hundred under the law, but the Legislature have been making a special appropriation of two hundred dollars additional to his salary. These two officers are required to be at the Prison from early morning until late at night, and perform more labor for the amount received than any officers in the State. We therefore recommend that their salaries be increased to twelve hundred dollars per annum.

We take pleasure in reporting the health, discipline and morals of the Prison in good condition, and not a man lost during the time we have had charge by escape. We are glad to report the officers attentive to their duties, and administer to the health and comfort of the inmates as humanely as can be, with the facilities furnished by the State.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. HAMMOND,

JAMES KEIGWIN,

Directors.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, December 15, 1876.

To the Board of Directors:

On the 15th day of June, 1875, I became Warden of the Prison. The Southwestern Car Company were lessees of all the available convict labor, under a contract that would expire September, 1876. All the former lessees, under the present system of management, or since 1855, had failed in business and gone out of the prison bankrupts, either during or at the close of the terms of their leases. They employed a less number of men each in various lines of manufacture, with their leases expiring at different periods, so that there might be, as there were, failures, and yet all of the labor not become idle on the State at any one time. Now, however, all the labor being leased to one contractor, overwhelmed with liabilities and threatened with bankruptcy, with business generally depressed, and no disposition among capitalists anywhere to embark in new enterprises, the financial future of the institution seemed full of doubt and uncertainty. The Clerk's books received from my predecessor showed a balance against the lessees of \$22,723.58, which they denied owing, alleging that by reasons of breeches of the contracts made and suffered by my predecessor in office, and his subordinates, damages had been sustained largely in excess of said amount, and that, therefore, payment would not be made. Suit was instituted in the Clark Circuit Court to settle the matter in controversy, and the Car Company was permitted to go on in business, with the understanding that current and future earnings of the labor were to be promptly paid.

The contract under which said lessees were operating provided that payments for the earnings of each month should become due the 10th of the following month, and that upon failure to pay within

thirty days after becoming due, the Warden might, in his discretion, cancel the contract and proceed at once to rehire the labor. On the 10th day of January last, when default of payments had been made for thirty days, and when the lessees were shorn of all credits, without money, and the stockholders refusing to make advances to place the business on its feet, the contract was canceled. The associated press dispatches published the fact throughout the country, bringing it to the notice of every business man that here were four hundred idle convicts for hire. Formal advertisements were made for proposals in the Western city papers, with confident expectation that no considerable time would elapse before bids would be received.

While there were many inquiries but four formal proposals were received from that time to this, and they were accepted and contracts entered into, as follows: With John R. Gathright, of Louisville, Ky., for twenty men to be employed in the manufacture of saddle-trees, for the term of one year, with the privilege of five years, at fifty cents per day for each convict, with a proviso, that should other labor be leased at a less rate, then the price stipulated in this contract should be reduced to correspond. The three other contracts were with Oliver Perrin, James W. Gaff and Walter S. Ludlow, of Cincinnati, O., for one hundred men each, for terms of five years, commencing respectively, November 1, 1876, December 1, 1876 and January 15, 1877, at forty-five cents per day for each day's labor to be employed in the manufacture of shelf hardware and other articles incidental to the hardware trade. These gentlemen are of the firm of Perrin, Gaff & Co., who were employing the labor of the Cincinnati City Prison. They are well known as having ample means and great business capacity. They have had experience in operating convict labor, and their superintendents and foremen are experts in the details of their business, and skilled in the management of such labor. Through the mercantile branch of their business they readily find a market for more goods than could be manufactured with all the labor of the Prison. With ample means, business capacity, a well organized corps of superintendents and foremen, and a mercantile establishment affording a demand for all the goods that may be manufactured, they can not fail to realize handsome profits from the employment of this labor. Mr. Gathright is succeeding in his business, and Perrin, Gaff & Ludlow can not fail.

For the first time in twenty years we have lessees of this labor

who have the requisite capital, business capacity and organization to insure success, permanence of employment, and prompt payment of the earnings of the labor. They purpose employing from time to time, as they get their machinery placed and tools in readiness, all the available labor of the Prison, provided that a change in the law can be effected, whereby the Board would be permitted to lease more than one hundred men under one contract. They believe that within six months of this time they could give employment to all the labor of the Prison.

The manufacture of shelf hardware is not in competition with any free labor establishment in the State. The business of manufacturing cars is not adapted to prison labor. Nor, indeed, is any business in which the manufacturing is mainly done on orders. There are drawbacks in the use of this labor, that, though it may be apparently cheap, make it necessary that it be constantly employed, and, therefore, the goods manufactured should be of such a character as that they may be carried in warehouse, in anticipation of the demands of trade. They should also be such goods as require in their manufacture a large amount of labor on a small amount of material.

The building of cars was heavy, rough work, often crippling the inexperienced convict, and destructive of convict clothing. Many of the shops were so illy adapted to the work as to largely increase the rate of sickness, especially in the hot seasons. For nearly all the departments, any shed buildings of proper dimensions, capable of being ventilated in hot weather, and in some degree warmed during the winter time, would answer the purpose as well or better than first class shop buildings constructed for ordinary prison manufacture. The walls of the brick buildings were from time to time, battered and broken in the the handling of long pieces of lumber, and heavy iron pieces, and the floors broken down and worn out by rough usage, while many of the doors and windows were from time to time broken or destroyed, until, eighteen months ago, the whole prison presented a very dilapidated appearance. Up to the time of making the recent contracts, every expense of repair was avoided excepting such as might be necessary to preserve the buildings until there could be a change in the character of the occupancy. That change came and with it the necessity of putting the buildings in good order. Two brick buildings were in such a tumble-down condition that they had to be torn down and rebuilt. One high, one-story, building had to be converted into a two-story one, while the

walls of all that were not rebuilt had to be repaired with frequent patches. Good smooth wooden floors had to be substituted for brick and clay floors in the lower stories, while the floors of the second stories had to be renewed. Many additional openings had to be placed, while all the old window frames and sash had to be repaired or replaced with new ones.

Altogether the outlay in preparing the buildings for the changed occupancy has been considerable. All this work so far done, and still under progress, is of a substantial and durable character, indispensably necessary in the execution of the contracts, with the present lessees, and is being accomplished as cheaply as possible under the circumstances.

A new building 32 by 234 feet, one story high, the walls brick, with brick partitions, and tin roof, a very strong and durable building has been erected in that part of the enclosure known as the setting-up yard. The lessees who occupy it, furnished the brick, while the prison furnished the balance of the material and the labor in constructing the same.

At the time of my coming into office the clothing of the prison was badly worn and there were no goods in the clothing department to be made up. Many convicts were in a manner bare-footed, and there was not on hand a pair of shoes for issue to them. The furniture in the offices, guards' rooms, cell houses, hospital department, kitchen and dining room, was generally in a very bad condition, the larger part of it scarcely serviceable. The roofs over the office building, cell houses, hospital and other buildings, were in bad order. The tin guttering and spouting carrying off the water from these buildings, were rust-eaten and worthless. The roadways around the cell houses and hospital building, over which a great deal of heavy hauling was done, were worn down below the gutters intended to drain them. The gutters along these roadways, and throughout the central part of the prison, were broken into irregular surfaces, affording lodgment for decaying matter to impregnate the atmosphere with malarial poison.

The sidewalks were in little better condition than the roadways. The outside wood-work of all the buildings was greatly in need of paint to preserve it from decay. Any one who was familiar with the condition of the prison then, would find, upon inspection now, an entirely different state of affairs. But while much has been accomplished in this direction, there still remains more to do.

The indebtedness of the Prison at the time it was turned over to me, was \$67,276.14. The only asset that could be regarded as available was the disputed claim against the Southwestern Car Company for \$22,723.58. I have reduced this indebtedness—by paying \$13,234.21—to \$54,041.93, nearly all of which was and is owing to farmers and merchants in the neighborhood of the Prison, who furnished supplies with the expectation of being paid for them in a short time after delivery. The original bills, or itemized accounts, upon which this indebtedness is based, are not in the Clerk's office, but it is not doubted that in the main the claims are just and should be paid.

The indebtedness that has accrued under the present administration is \$64,297.68. In the Clerk's office will be found itemized accounts, upon which this indebtedness is based. The total indebtedness at this time is \$118,339.20.

The aggregate cost of maintaining the Prison during	
the past year is.....	\$79,941 53
Deduct for repairs and building.....	12,026 30
<hr/>	
Ordinary expenditures.....	\$67,915 23

From this we arrive at the cost of thirty-five cents per man per day for all the ordinary expenses of the prison.

The above figures are largely in excess of what they would have been had the Warden been able to pay cash, or in thirty days, for all his purchases.

The larger part of the indebtedness incurred under Warden Shuler's administration has been past due, and not paid, for more than two years, because the appropriations at the last session of the General Assembly were not sufficient to cover the liabilities, and creditors have since reasoned that no appropriation might be made at the next session. The uncertainty as to the time of payment not only enhanced the cost of supplies, but made merchants and farmers who, under ordinary circumstances, would have sought the patronage of the Prison, often hesitate to sell supplies for any consideration. Had the monthly income of the Prison been equal to the expenditures, it is not doubted that sixty thousand dollars would have covered all outlays for ordinary purposes, and that the cost per man per day would have been thirty-one cents, instead of thirty-five cents, as above stated.

It is estimated that the average available labor for contract is eighty per cent. of the whole, or that the average available labor for the past year was four hundred and twenty-four, which, if wholly employed at forty-five cents per day, the price now paid by the contractors, would have afforded an income of sixty thousand one hundred dollars, an amount equal to the foregoing estimate of the ordinary expenditures of the last year. Therefore, with all the available labor employed by prompt paying contractors, there would remain to be provided for, the cost of such new buildings as might from time to time be needed, and the cost, from year to year, of keeping the buildings and grounds in good order and repair.

If the buildings and grounds were once placed in thorough repair and good order, the expenditures thereafter, on this account, should not exceed an average of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

The ratio of increase in the number of convicts from year to year is estimated to be ten per cent. which would make the average for 1877, and for 1878, six hundred and forty-four. Therefore, the cost per man per day being thirty-one cents, the ordinary expenditures for the first year may be placed at sixty-six thousand two hundred dollars, and for the second year at seventy-two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The earnings of the labor during the first year, as now

contracted, will be.....	\$44,850 00
Anticipated employment of labor.....	9,500 00
Probable aggregate earnings.....	\$54,350 00

Deducting these earnings from the above estimated expenditures, makes a probable deficit in the year's business of \$11,650.00.

It may be expected that all the available labor will be employed during the second year, and that, with an economical management, the income will be sufficient for all purposes, except building and repairs.

An additional cell-house, or the enlargement of the old ones, is an imperative necessity. The wooden wall around a large part of the prison enclosure should be replaced by a brick one. A foundry building for the use of contractors should be built. All the old brick shops, not already placed in good order, should be repaired. It is not expected that all of this can be accomplished in a year, but estimates by a competent mechanic should be made and the

work go forward as rapidly as the means may be provided for the purposes.

For other, and more specific information, you are referred to the reports of the Clerk, Physician and Chaplain.

I can not close this report without acknowledging the faithful and efficient services rendered by Capt. John Craig, Deputy Warden; Harry T. Sage, Clerk; Dr. W. F. Sherrod, Physician; Rev. N. E. Boring, Moral Instructor, and D. M. Allen, Storekeeper.

The salaries of Deputy Warden and Clerk should be increased, at least to twelve hundred dollars per annum. Less than that amount is not a fair compensation for the services of men competent to fill the positions.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. HOWARD,

Warden.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDIANA STATE PRISON SOUTH,

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 15, 1876.

To the Honorable Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my report as Physician for the State Prison South, for the year ending December 15, 1876.

Of the diseases prevalent during the heated term, we have had flux, diarrhœa, dysentery, remittent and intermittent. During the cold season, inflammation of the lungs, influenza, bronchitis and rheumatism, were prevalent; of typhoid conditions we have had a few cases of a malignant type.

I have to report six deaths during the year, four from phthisic, one from paraplegia, and one from typhoid malaria dysentery. When the large number treated and the character of the diseases, taken in connection with the crowded state of the Prison, and the imperfect ventilation of the cell-houses, the mortality rate is far below the outside average. These facts afford a striking illustration of the good results that may be attained by perfect order and a sanitary system.

The crowded state of the cell-houses made it necessary to occupy the chapel, where we have at this time one hundred prisoners. This distribution has contributed greatly to the health of the institution. There should be built, at the earliest possible moment, at least one hundred additional cells—the health as well as the security of the prisoners demand this addition.

During the last year there has been a number of clear cases of insanity, imbecility and epileptics committed here. This is a sad commentary upon the wisdom, not to say the intelligence, of the Judiciary of the State.

The courts should bear in mind that the penitentiary was intended for criminals, and not for a permanent hospital or lunatic asylum.

I am under many obligations to the Warden for his kindness and the promptness with which he has furnished the medical department with the essential medicine, also, his efficient deputy, Capt. Craig, Hospital Steward, G. C. McClure and other officers of the Prison, for their active co-operation in successful efforts to alleviate the suffering of the afflicted.

Appended you will find a tabular statement of the diseases treated, diagnosis, prescriptions and deaths.

Respectfully,

W. F. SHERROD, M. D.,

Physician I. S. P. S.

*List of Cases treated at the Indiana State Prison, South, for the
Year ending December 15, 1876.*

DIAGNOSIS.	No.	DIAGNOSIS.	No.
Abcess.....	12	Hepatitis.....	119
Asthma	5	Hemiflegia.....	4
Bilious.....	68	Hemorrhoids.....	19
Burns	10	Hemorrhage Lungs.....	12
Bronchitis.....	24	Hypochondria	3
Catarrh	9	Hernia, reduc'l.....	19
Colic	24	Lumbago	10
Cholera Morbus	4	Mal. Sours.....	4
Congestion Lungs	34	Neuralgia.....	44
Cystitis.....	17	Nostralgia.....	1
Dysentery	30	Noc. Emissions.....	20
Diarrhoea	351	Org. D. Heart.....	10
Dyspepsia	4	Ophthalmia	12
Erysipelas	5	Phthisic.....	14
Flux.....	50	Paraflegia	2
Fever, typhoid	5	Rheumatism	149
Fever, typho malaria.....	4	Syphilis.....	40
Fever, intermittent	376	Stricture	9
Fever, remittent.....	114	Sprains	17
Fractured skull.....	4	Urine retent.....	10
Gonorrhoea.....	34	Urine In. Cont.....	7
Gleet	9	Varicose veins.....	6
General debility.....	7	Wounds	90
Gastralgia	21		

DATE.	No. Treated in Hospital.	No. of Pre- scriptions.	DATE.	No. Treated in Hospital.	No. of Pre- scriptions.
December 15, 1875	8	1860	August	27	2820
January	9	2645	September	32	960
February	4	2036	October	12	1365
March	23	2870	November.....	9	860
April.....	18	2630	Decem'r 15, 1876	9	456
May	11	2685			
June.....	30	1388	Total.....	218	23691
July	26	1116			

Total number of cases treated.....	2,219
Total number treated out of hospital	2,001
Number remaining in hospital at this date.....	5
Number excused at this date	10
Number of deaths.....	6

Names and Date of Deaths from December 15, 1875, to date.

Henry Ruby, February 12, 1876.....	Phthisic.
Charles Hines, (colored,) March 27, 1876.....	Phthisic.
James McFarren, June 4, 1876.....	Paraflegia.
Scott Davis, August 2, 1876.....	Phthisic.
John Gaines, August 3, 1876.....	Phthisic.
Louis Gaddy, October 12, 1876.....	Typho Malaria Dysentery.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

INDIANA STATE PRISON SOUTH,
CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE, December 15, 1876.

Gentlemen of the Board of Directors

Indiana State Prison South:

By your action I was appointed Moral Instructor of this institution on the 21st day of April, 1876, and entered soon upon my duties.

The Warden and other officers received me kindly and gave me much valuable information in regard to my work.

At the time of my appointment there was quite an interesting revival meeting in progress, conducted by missionaries from New Albany and Jeffersonville, which was continued two weeks after my arrival, and which resulted in quite a number of conversions, and on the 28th day of May twenty-six persons received the ordinance of Christian baptism.

Services were continued each succeeding Sabbath with great interest until the 15th of June, when it became necessary, owing to the crowded condition of the Prison and in order to preserve the health of the prisoners, to take the chapel as a sleeping apartment, since which time the labors of the Chaplain have been confined to the circulation of a religious literature among them and to private conversation with them while in their cells and other sleeping apartments. This has been as faithfully attended to as circumstances would permit, and we trust with considerable profit to the men.

In this connection, I would acknowledge the efficient services of

those missionaries before referred to, who have so faithfully attended and instructed the poor unfortunate men in this Prison. May their zeal never grow less.

We are under special obligations to Mr. Small for one hundred copies of the *Christian Observer*, and to other unknown parties for occasional donations of tracts and papers. It is made my duty as Moral Instructor to furnish each convict with a Bible or Testament, and in order to do this at least three hundred more books are needed.

In the discharge of my duties I have visited the hospital once each day, and when there was any serious sickness twice or thrice a day, and done what I could to relieve their spiritual wants.

This report would be incomplete without emphatic allusion to the uniform kindness and respect with which the Chaplain has been treated by his fellow officers. The Warden and his Deputy have afforded him every facility consistent with the right discipline of the institution for the prosecution of the responsible duties of his department.

The government of the Prison, it is believed, is as ably, and, at the same time, as humanely administered as that of any kindred institution in the land or world.

The small amount of sickness, with so few deaths, among the prisoners has been so remarkable as to deserve grateful mention in making up this annual report. Only six deaths have occurred in the entire year, as the Physician's report will show. A record so unusual calls for devout acknowledgment to the Great Giver of all good.

In conclusion, the undersigned begs leave to refer to the condition of the library. It greatly needs replenishing. The value of books to men that can read, and who are doomed to almost perpetual silence, can hardly be over-estimated. A simple allusion to this will answer all the purposes of an extended dissertation.

For the health of body and mind, for their physical, intellectual, and moral well being, prison convicts surely ought to have a complete supply of good reading. So much the State owes even her criminals. When the present Chaplain came to his post of duty, he found a library nominally consisting of more than one thousand volumes, most of which was much mutilated; all the miscellaneous books, and those much sought after, are old and dirty and falling to pieces, notwithstanding much time and labor has been spent in covering and repairing them. We would ask that there be an

appropriation, of at least five hundred dollars, as means wherewith to purchase books to replenish the library. A less amount would hardly meet the exigency. In this view of the case the undersigned is fully and heartily sustained by the Warden.

And now allow me, gentlemen of the Board, to return you sincere thanks for your uniform kindness toward me. May the blessing of an Allwise Providence be with you and your interest through life.

N. E. BORING,

Moral Instructor.

CLERK'S REPORT.

INDIANA STATE PRISON SOUTH,
JEFFERSONVILLE, DEC. 15, 1876.

*To the Board of Directors of the
Southern Indiana Prison:*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit for your consideration a full statement of the financial, and statistical operations of the Southern Indiana Prison for the fiscal year ending December 15, 1876.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
H. T. SAGE, Clerk.

Assets and Liabilities of Shuler's Administration, Dec. 15, 1876.

ASSETS.

Southwestern Car Co.....	\$20,799 63
Real Estate.....	664 00
J. Steele.....	169 97
J. E. Wethers & Co.....	13 50
<hr/>	
Assets as above.....	\$21,647 10
Liabilities over Assets.....	34,319 80
<hr/>	
	<u>\$55,966 90</u>

LIABILITIES.

Holmes & Thias.....	\$1,522 77
D. S. Barmore.....	885 60
P. P. Main.....	2,688 30
W. E. Liston.....	905 51
Browning & Sloan.....	659 66
Henry Dillinger.....	402 67
Jeffersonville Gas Co.....	3,726 34
Mantle & Cowan.....	371 90
Joseph Haas.....	165 00
R. R. Glover & Co.....	456 20
G. Layer.....	3,327 88
J. W. Hopkins.....	47 30
Ohio Falls Iron Works.....	107 47
John W. Kane.....	23 19
Braden & Burford.....	164 40
August Saur.....	396 38
Thomas Swartz.....	166 87
John Yarborough.....	839 26
L. Patterson.....	3,345 33
Myer & Rosenthal.....	374 50
J. T. Thompkins & Co.....	87 68
F. & A. Bodenstein.....	125 25
E. S. Deitz.....	324 06
Joel Black.....	573 15
Star Glass Co.....	166 30
D. C. Hill & Co.....	46 78
W. Horr & Co.....	128 92
S. H. Patterson.....	63 92
L. F. Lawrence.....	37 39
Smyser & Milton.....	4,281 47
Hawkins & Thornton.....	1,091 56
C. Lentz.....	587 45
Guthrie, Martin & Co.....	11,340 56
Bills payable.....	924 37
G. W. Lewman.....	397 71
L. W. Sinclair.....	323 83
Dugan & Stiltz.....	412 20
Cash.....	735 74
Bowling Green Mfg Co.....	333 40

F. Hoffer & Co.....	\$422 62
L Vernia.....	1,120 76
Indianapolis Shoe Mfg Co.....	364 70
C. W. Wicks.....	236 40
B. Rosenthal & Co.....	2,752 81
Low & Whitney.....	316 50
McCord, Boomer & Co.....	230 40
Henley & Aydlott.....	2,000 00
Sundry parties, as per due bills.....	4,119 50
Liabilities.....	<u>\$54,121 96</u>
Sundry bills paid during 1876 by A. J. Howard, War- den.....	1,874 94
Total Liabilities.....	<u><u>\$55,996 90</u></u>

*Assets and Liabilities of A. J. Howard's Administration, year
ending December 15, 1876.*

ASSETS.

Cash.....	\$173 85
John N. Ingraham.....	1 04
Southwestern Car Co.....	7,944 69
Shuler administration.....	1,874 94
J. R. Gathright	131 50
Perrin Gaff Manufacuring Co.....	1,170 00
Assets.....	<u>\$11,296 02</u>
Liabilities over assets	53,001 66
Total assets	<u><u>\$64,297 68</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable	\$2,100 35
W. S. Culbertson & Co.....	1,539 29
Felix R. Lewis.....	450 75
W. Horr & Co.....	8,487 67
John Duff.....	3,285 00
Jeffersonville Gas Co.....	2,518 05
J. H. Ryan & Co.....	264 44

Geo. H. Frank.....	\$40 10
McCord, Boomer & Co.....	361 13
Bowling Green Manufacturing Co.....	1,687 90
Mayers & Co	22 38
George Pfau	57 75
G. W. Lewman & Bro.....	1,754 69
J. S. Burdsall & Co.....	164 03
New Woolen Mill.....	5,145 09
D. S. Barmore	1,715 50
W. H. Lawrence.....	1,552 38
S. Goldbach.....	1,887 00
F. M. Byrd.....	18 00
T. & N. Sparks.....	762 52
James T. Duffy.....	726 55
Horace Scott.....	669 65
L. Patterson.....	447 46
Freeman Scott.....	422 07
B. F. Goodrich & Co.....	903 50
New Albany Ledger Co.....	24 55
Joseph V. Reed	150 00
Michael Sweeney	180 05
George L. Zinck & Son.....	171 40
John F. Johnson	222 97
Ohio Falls Car Co.....	50 00
J. Steele.....	734 89
Sundry parties as per certificates	5,095 95
Guards	17,684 62
Total liabilities	<u>\$64,297 68</u>

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures from December 15,
1875, to December 31, 1875.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance December 15, 1875.....	\$4 54
Excess advanced by Warden.....	284 03
Total.....	<u>\$288 57</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Discharged convict account.....	\$135 00
Provision account.....	153 57
Total.....	<u>\$258 57</u>

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures from December 15, 1875, to
31, 1875.*

No. of Voucher.		
620.	James Garrett, discharged convict	\$15 00
621.	John Abdon, discharged convict.....	15 00
622.	John Briggs, discharged convict.....	15 00
623.	Jeff. Caldwell, discharged convict.....	15 00
624.	Jordan Fields, discharged convict.....	15 00
625.	Guthrie, Martin & Co., provisions.....	144 90
626.	John Bolin, discharged convict	15 00
627.	Wm. Lipknight, discharged convict.....	15 00
628.	Joshua Taylor, discharged convict.....	15 00
629.	Patrick Kelly, discharged convict.....	15 00
630.	Abraham Fry, provisions.....	8 67
Total.....		<u>\$288 57</u>

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures from January 1;
1876, to January 31, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

John H. Ingraham	\$7 50
Southwestern Car Company.....	6,361 00
State of Indiana, (appropriation).....	5,000 00
Visitors	17 50
Provisions.....	17 45
Clothing	3 75
Total.....	<u>\$11,407 20</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Excess December 31.....	\$284 03
Discharged convict account.....	270 00
Provision account.....	3,345 18
Clothing account.....	1,264 47
Interest account.....	21 90
Expense account.....	53 63
Repairs account.....	750 18
Shuler administration.....	102 09
Team account.....	19 20
Salary officers' account.....	1,765 50
Balance	3,531 02
Total.....	<u>\$11,407 20</u>

Detailed Statement of Expenditures from January 1, 1876, to January 31, 1876.

No. of
Voucher.

Excess from last month.....	\$284 03
631. James Groll, discharged convict.....	15 00
632. S. Goldback, clothing.....	1,110 00
633. S. Goldback, interest.....	21 90
634. H. T. Sage, expense	12 50
635. F. M. Byrd, provisions.....	288 20
636. John Shafer, discharged convict	15 00
637. Guthrie, Mastin, & Co., provisions.....	80 00
638. J. B. Wilson, provisions.....	211 55
639. Charles Kiselman, provisions.....	20 00
640. O. L. Gay, expense	3 35
641. T. & N. Sparks, clothing.....	68 22
642. R. E. Burke, clothing.....	86 25
643. James McIntyre, discharged convict.	15 00
644. George Seigle, provisions.....	8 00
645. American Express Co., expense.....	3 75
646. James B. Swan, discharged convict.	15 00
647. Elisha Lawhoon, discharged convict.....	15 00
648. Wm. Stanley, discharged convict.....	15 00
649. W. Horr & Co., provisions.....	1,039 05
650. W. Horr & Co., provisons.....	1,034 45

No. of Voucher.		
651.	W. Horr & Co., provisions.....	\$413 67
652.	Merrett Alloway, provisions.....	133 32
653.	J. W. R. Radford, discharged convict.....	15 00
654.	F. E. Scott, provisions	95 04
655.	John Rose, discharged convict.....	15 00
656.	T. Gauntt, discharged convict.....	15 00
657.	D. S. Barmore, repairs.....	250 00
658.	John Sullivan, discharged convict.....	15 00
659.	H. T. Sage, expense.....	6 70
660.	H. I. Davis, repairs.....	3 50
661.	Dr. D. McClure, Shuler's administration.....	102 09
662.	McCord, Boomer & Co., provisions.....	18 40
663.	Wm. Wagoner, discharged convict.....	15 00
664.	Thomas Sharagan, discharged convict.....	15 00
665.	Henry Young, discharged convict.....	15 00
666.	Lewis Price, discharged convict.....	15 00
667.	Southwestern Car Co., repairs.....	22 63
668.	Southwestern Car Co., repairs.....	474 05
669.	John Bright, discharged convict.....	15 00
670.	Wm. Stewart, discharged convict.....	15 00
671.	Hans, Henner & Co., provisions.....	3 50
672.	Charles Wesley, discharged convict.....	15 00
673.	Guards' pay-roll.....	1,765 50
674.	Moses D. Foster, discharged convict.....	15 00
675.	Joseph Bozell, team.....	19 20
675½.	H. T. Sage, expense.....	27 33
Total		<u>\$11,407 20</u>

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures from February 1,
1876, to Febuary 29, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last month..... \$3,531 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Discharged convict account..... \$225 00
Expense account..... 103 55
Provision account..... 415 52

Library account.....	\$3 05
Bedding account.....	28 52
Invoice account.....	22 80
Stationery account.....	8 00
Clothing account.....	232 50
Balance account.....	2,492 08
Total.....	\$3,531 02

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures from February 1, 1876, to
February 29, 1876.*

No. of Voucher.		
676.	Anton Calf, discharged convict.....	\$15 00
677.	W. U. Telegraph Co., expense.....	6 25
678.	John Snyder, provisions.....	257 62
679.	J. L. Gay, library.....	3 05
680.	Frank Ruby, discharged convict.....	15 00
681.	Courier-Journal, expense.....	43 00
682.	A. Allender, provisions.....	9 10
683.	James McLaughlin, expense.....	5 00
684.	Wm. Johnson, discharged convict.....	15 00
685.	Peter Weidner, bedding.....	10 15
686.	Evening News, expense.....	9 50
687.	Wm. Ewing, discharged convict.....	15 00
688.	E. B. Barrett, discharged convict.....	15 00
689.	Geo. Kopp, bedding.....	18 37
690.	F. E. Scott, provisons.....	100 80
691.	Mart Holton, discharged convict.....	15 00
992.	George Willacy, invoice.....	22 80
693.	J. W. Cummings, discharged convict.....	15 00
694.	James H. Cope, discharged convict.....	15 00
695.	John S. Long, expense.....	5 00
696.	James B. Moody, discharged convict.....	15 00
697.	Wm. Hunter, discharged convict.....	15 00
698.	Ledger-Standard Co., stationery and expense	26 00
699.	Willis McMinnimy, discharged convict.....	15 00
700.	Louisville Commercial, expense.....	14 80
701.	Henry Knoble, expense.....	2 00
702.	John C. Henning, discharged convict.....	15 00
703.	T. & N. Sparks, clothing.....	232 50

No. of
Voucher.

704. Geo. M. Hazard, provisions.....	\$48 00
705. Riley McFarland, discharged convict.....	15 00
706. Peter Sherley, discharged convict.....	15 00
707. G. W. Jones, discharged convict.....	15 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,038 94</u>

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures from March 1, 1876,
to March 31, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last month	\$2,492 08
Visitors	14 75
Excess advanced by Warden.....	429 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,935 83</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Provision account.....	\$2,607 63
Expense account	40 05
Printing account	5 50
Library account	6 40
Discharged convicts' account.....	195 00
Escaped convicts' account.....	60 00
Team account.....	21 25
Total.....	<u>\$2,935 83</u>

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures from March 1, 1876 to March
31, 1876.*

No. of
Voucher.

708. John Snyder, provisions.....	\$22 38
709. L. Vernia, expense.....	11 40
710. J. Brandt, provisions.....	230 90
711. W. Horr & Co., provisions.....	579 40
712. W. Horr & Co., provisions.....	1,765 95
713. Western Union Telegraph, expense.....	8 15
714. Evening News, printing.....	5 50
715. Edwin Dunn, provisions.....	9 00

No. of
Voucher.

716. E. R. Day, library.....	\$6 40
717. Alfred Edwards, discharged convict.....	15 00
718. H. Wellington, discharged convict.....	15 00
719. J. L. Gay, expense.....	90
720. F. R. Dorman, escaped convict	60 00
721. H. T. Sage, expense.....	9 00
722. Henry Jones, discharged convict.....	15 00
723. George Patterson, discharged convict.....	15 00
724. George Hasser, discharged convict.....	15 00
725. Lafayette Thompson, discharged convict....	15 00
726. Franklin Thompson, discharged convict.....	15 00
727. Joseph Bozell, team.....	21 25
728. Joseph Henry, discharged convict.....	15 00
729. Washington Fagg, discharged convict.....	15 00
730. George Golden, repairs.....	4 50
731. Louis Myers, discharged convict.....	15 00
732. Joseph Rich, discharged convict.....	15 00
733. George Washington, discharged convict.....	15 00
734. James Major, discharged convict.....	15 00
734½. H. T. Sage, expense..	6 10
Total.....	<u>\$2,935 83</u>

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures from April 1, 1876,
to April 30, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

George Pfau	\$18 20
John R. Gathright	170 00
John N. Ingraham.....	156 70
Visitors	8 45
Excess advanced by Warden	457 40
Total.....	<u>\$810 75</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Excess from last month.....	\$429 00
Discharged convict account.....	315 00
Stationery account.....	32 80
Expense account.....	28 75
Provision account.....	5 20
Total.....	<u>\$810 75</u>

Detailed Statement of Expenditures from April 1, 1876, to April 30, 1876.

No. of Voucher.		
	Excess from last month.....	\$429 00
735.	Benjamin Battles, discharged convict.....	15 00
736.	James Marker, discharged convict.....	15 00
737.	Henry Mansfield, discharged convict.....	15 00
738.	Phillip Smith, discharged convict.....	15 00
739.	W. U. Telegraph Co., expense.....	6 10
740.	Hayden Jones, discharged convict.....	15 00
741.	H. T. Sage, expense.....	11 50
742.	Nathaniel Kelsey, discharged convict.....	15 00
743.	Henry White, discharged convict.....	15 00
744.	B. F. Lamb, discharged convict.....	15 00
745.	H. B. Sherman, discharged convict.....	15 00
746.	Charles F. Wright, discharged convict	15 00
747.	F. Chenoworth, discharged convict.....	15 00
748.	Jeremiah Goad, discharged convict.....	15 00
749.	Moore Haguewood, discharged convict.....	15 00
750.	W. H. Munden, discharged convict.....	15 00
751.	Joseph Watson, discharged convict.....	15 00
752.	Wm. Ward, discharged convict.....	15 00
753.	J. H. Williams, discharged convict	15 00
754.	Edward Stark, discharged convict.....	15 00
755.	J. W. Harris, discharged convict.....	15 00
756.	Frank Merrell, discharged convict.....	15 00
757.	Henry Lang, provisions.....	5 20
758.	James Ferries, stationery.....	32 80
759.	Ambrose Cohegan, discharged convict.....	15 00
760.	H. T. Sage, expense.....	11 15
	Total.....	<u>\$810 75</u>

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures from May 1, 1876, to
May 31, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

John R. Gathright	\$273 75
Excess advanced by Warden.....	535 45
Total.....	<u>\$809 20</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Excess from last month.....	\$457 40
Escaped convict account.....	100 00
Discharged convict account.....	165 00
Team account.....	2 00
Stationery account.....	4 30
Expense account.....	34 70
Provision account.....	21 50
Library account.....	24 30
Total.....	<u><u>\$809 20</u></u>

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures from May 1, 1876, to May 31,
1876.*

No
Voucher.

Excess from last month.....	\$457 40
761. James Davis, discharged convict.....	15 00
762. D. B. Platt, team.....	2 00
763. John P. Morton & Co., stationery.....	4 30
764. J. G. Crowell, escaped convict.....	100 00
765. L. H. Jewett, discharged convict.....	15 00
766. David S. Osborn, discharged convict.....	15 00
767. John Wonder, discharged convict.....	15 00
768. W. U. Telegraph Co., expense.....	4 25
769. John Smith, alias Preuett, discharged convict.....	15 00
770. Jesse Tate, discharged convict.....	15 00
771. Henry Lang, provisions.....	5 00
772. Daniel Martin, expense.....	4 00
773. Charles A. Rogers, library.....	24 30
774. Newland Tyler, discharged convict.....	15 00
775. Charles Hilderbrand, discharged convict.....	15 00
776. John Roster, expense.....	6 00

No. of
Voucher.

777. Samuel Drake, discharged convict.....	\$15 00
778. N. Lentz, provisions.....	16 50
779. Charles Bullard, discharged convict.....	15 00
780. Ezekiel Fields, discharged convict.....	15 00
780½. H. T. Sage, expense.....	20 45
Total.....	<u>\$809 20</u>

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures from June 1, 1876,
to June 30, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

Visitors	\$32 15
J. R. Gathright	287 25
Excess advanced by Warden.....	495 70
Total	<u>\$815 10</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Excess from last month.....	\$535 45
Escaped convict	48 40
Discharged convict.....	150 00
Expense account.....	50 80
Clothing account.....	22 20
Repairs account	8 25
Total	<u>\$815 10</u>

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures from June 1, 1876, to June
30, 1876.*

No. of
Voucher.

Excess from last month.....	\$535 45
781. Wm. Smith, discharged convict.....	15 00
782. Western Union Telegraph Co., expense.....	12 70
783. Perry Williams, discharged convict.....	15 00
784. Benjamin Miller, discharged convict.....	15 00
785. Chas. Kramer, discharged convict.....	15 00
786. H. T. Sage, expense.....	9 35
787. L. Patterson, expense.....	7 00

No. of
Voucher.

788. S. C. McClure, expense.....	\$5 00
789. Chas. J. Diston, discharged convict	15 00
790. Wm. Ryan, discharged convict.....	15 00
791. Miles Welsby, discharged convict.....	15 00
792. Mrs. Ellen Roster, clothing	6 60
793. Richard Smith, repairs.....	5 00
794. Jacob Welhelm, discharged convict.....	15 00
795. Mrs. Ann Kennedy, clothing.....	3 00
796. Mrs. C. Sutton, clothing	8 40
797. P. M. Kepley & Co., escaped convict	2 50
798. Mrs. Margaret Powell, clothing.....	4 20
799. Henry Woodson, discharged convict.....	15 00
800. J., M. & I. R. R. Co., repairs.....	3 25
801. John Craig, escaped convict.....	45 90
802. John McHale, discharged convict.....	15 00
803. Western Union Telegraph Co., expense.....	5 35
803½. H. T. Sage, expense.....	11 40

Total \$815 10

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures from July 1, 1876
to July 31, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

J. R. Gathright.....	\$187 00
Repairs.....	34 19
Clothing.....	20 00
Provision.....	50 29
Fuel and light.....	4 70
T. H. Car Co.....	3,606 00
United States.....	943 63
Invoice.....	120 27
Visitors.....	6 25
Excess advanced by Warden.....	26 60

Total..... \$4,998 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Excess from last month.....	\$495 70
Escaped convict account.....	100 00
Discharged convict account.....	180 00
Clothing account.....	62 60
Repairs account.....	41 05
Hospital account.....	191 50
Invoice account.....	9 50
Salary officers account.....	1,957 88
Provision account.....	1,759 12
Printing account.....	157 00
Team account.....	10 00
Expense account.....	34 58
Total.....	<u>\$4,998 93</u>

Detailed statement of Expenditures from July 1, 1876, to July 31, 1876.

No. of Voucher.		
	Excess in last month.....	\$495 70
804.	Wm. Glover, discharged convict	15 00
805.	John Schneff, discharged convict	15 00
806.	James W. Linville, discharged convict.....	15 00
807.	Mrs. Annie Seigle, clothing.....	9 70
808.	Mrs. H. Gyer, clothing.....	16 80
809.	Mrs. B. Cole, clothing	3 00
810.	Mrs. Alice Underwood, clothing	3 10
811.	Mrs. Catharine Meirs, clothing	5 40
812.	Mrs. Mary Garity, clothing.....	2 40
813.	Mrs. Wm. Dougherty, clothing.....	6 00
814.	Mrs. E. D. Newbill, clothing.....	3 60
815.	Chas. Driesbaugh, discharged convict.....	15 00
816.	Chas. Rossler, repairs.....	15 00
817.	J. F. Davis, clothing	5 40
818.	John Wolf, hospital.....	6 70
819.	A. Himerdenger, invoice.....	9 50
820.	John M. Glass, salary officer.....	28 83
821.	James Kennedy, salary officer	40 00
822.	Joseph Williman, salary officer	17 20

No. of
Voucher.

823. Evan Shiver, salary officer.....	\$27 30
824. E. D. Newbill, salary officer.....	34 50
825. Adam Knapp, salary officer.....	9 40
826. Geo. S. Davis, salary officer.....	59 35
827. Jona Howard, Jr., salary officer.....	58 50
828. Wm. Dorsey, salary officer.....	11 10
829. Patrick Haley, salary officer	23 36
830. Richard Hillyard, salary officer.....	27 00
831. L. M. Taylor, salary officer.....	3 50
832. Geo. W. Swengee, salary officer	12 50
833. D. F. Butler, salary officer.....	11 50
834. D. M. Allen, salary officer.....	70 85
835. Robert McGill, salary officer	6 95
836. John Inman, salary officer.....	1 00
837. John R. Shadbarr, salary officer.....	9 00
838. Wm. Gorham, salary officer	82 25
839. Thomas Lonsdale, salary officer	2 50
840. Geo. W. Fisher, salary officer	7 50
841. Cyrus Wright, salary officer.....	4 00
842. Wm. Dougherty, salary officer	13 90
843. Isaac Cooper, salary officer.....	14 00
844. H. A. Parmalee, salary officer.....	5 50
845. Wm. Royce, salary officer.....	12 80
846. Taylor McCarty, salary officer.....	5 14
847. T. C. McClure, salary officer.....	8 50
848. Chas. E. Clark, salary officer.....	83 25
849. James Spaulding, salary officer ...	18 50
850. Patrick McMahan, salary officer.....	1 25
851. Charles E. Clark, salary officer.....	5 00
852. Charles E. Clark, salary officer.....	18 20
853. Thomas Patterson, discharged convict	15 00
854. Jona Howard, Jr., salary officer.....	5 75
855. R. E. Burke, repairs.....	3 50
856. Henry Caldwell.....	15 00
857. George Bellows, salary officer.....	3 00
858. James Wilton, discharged convict.....	15 00
859. William Williams, discharged convict.....	15 00
860. John Duff, provisions.....	1,007 40
861. S. C. McClure, salary officer.....	120 00
862. Isaac Cooper, salary officer	120 00

No. of
Voucher.

863. Evan Shriver, salary officer.....	\$120 00
864. D. F. Butler, salary officer.....	120 00
865. George Swengel, salary officer.....	120 00
866. William Royce, salary officer.....	120 00
867. L. M. Taylor, salary officer.....	120 00
868. John R. Shadburn, salary officer.....	120 00
869. S. E. Warder, salary officer.....	120 00
870. Thomas Lonsdale, salary officer.....	120 00
871. H. I. Davis, repairs	9 55
872. Mrs. Susan Coleman, clothing.....	2 40
873. Edward Clark, provisions.....	48 12
874. W. Horr & Co., provisions.....	681 00
875. Lester & Co., hospital.....	77 90
876. Indianapolis Sentinel Company, stationery.....	157 00
877. William Kuncce, discharged convict.....	15 00
878. Frank Osborn, discharged convict.....	15 00
879. Terre Haute Car Company, repairs	13 00
880. John Morgan, provisions....	3 60
881. John Bottorff, provisions	19 00
882. Adam Knapp, salary officer.....	15 00
883. Ole Munson, discharged convict.....	15 00
884. F. Brencke, escaped convict.....	100 00
885. S. W. Ray, hospital.....	106 90
886. William Colvin, team	10 00
887. Frank Milford, discharged convict.....	15 00
888. H. T. Sage, expense.....	33 58
889. Mrs. T. McCarty, clothing....	4 80
890. Western Union Telegraph, expense.....	1 00
Total.....	\$4,998 93

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures from August 1, 1876,
to August 31, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

J. R. Gathright.....	\$300 00
Clothing.....	6 25
Provision.....	1 35

Terre Haute Car Co.....	\$4,161 05
Visitors.....	16 20
Expense.....	2 71
Total.....	<u>\$4,487 56</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Excess from last month.....	\$26 60
Escaped convict account.....	4 00
Discharged convict account.....	360 00
Clothing account.....	6 40
Repairs account.....	32 58
Provision account.....	2,001 77
Fuel and light account.....	563 95
Salary, officers.....	229 35
Team account.....	5 25
Expense account.....	18 90
Balance	1,238 76
Total.....	<u><u>\$4,487 56</u></u>

Detailed Statement of Expenditures from August 1, 1876, to August 31, 1876.

No. of
Voucher.

Excess from last month.....	\$26 60
891. Moses Snillengberger, discharged convict.....	15 00
892. George W. Hammond, discharged convict.....	15 00
893. John Green, discharged convict.....	15 00
894. John White, discharged convict.....	15 00
895. Mayberry Dwire, discharged convict.....	15 00
896. Andrew Thornton, discharged convict.....	15 00
897. Charles Yackle, team.....	4 00
898. John Stokes, discharged convict.....	15 00
899. Daniel Good, discharged convict.....	15 00
900. George McDermott, discharged convict.....	15 00
901. James Morris, discharged convict.....	15 00
902. James Spaulding, escaped convict.....	4 00
903. Alonzo Osborn, discharged convict.....	15 00
904. Henry Gill, discharged convict.....	15 00
905. John Raper, discharged convict.....	15 00

No. of
Voucher.

906. Thomas Foley, discharged convict.....	\$15 00
907. William Tindall, discharged convict.....	15 00
908. Joseph Taylor, discharged convict.....	15 00
909. William Swincher, discharged convict.....	15 00
910. E. D. Newbill, salary officer.....	4 35
911. A. F. Bodenstein, team.....	1 25
912. S. E. Warder, salary officer.....	212 00
913. Miss L. McFarland, clothing.....	6 40
914. W. Horr & Co., provisions.....	1,801 47
915. Adam Knapp, salary officer.....	2 00
916. James Duffy, fuel and light.....	563 95
917. W. F. Bagot, salary officer.....	1 00
918. John M. Glass, salary officer.....	6 00
919. S. C. McClure, salary officer	2 00
920. Jordan McRae, salary officer.....	1 00
921. James Shea, salary officer.....	1 00
922. John Ryan, discharged convict.....	15 00
923. George Vanderpool, discharged convict.....	15 00
924. William Wilson, discharged convict.....	15 00
925. George Fetz, discharged convict.....	15 00
926. Johnson Lentz, discharged convict.....	15 00
927. Maple Harris, discharged convict.....	15 00
928. Thomas Jacobs, provisions.....	174 30
929. J. C. Freeman & Co., repairs.....	27 68
930. John Glassbriner, provision.....	22 50
931. Martin Seibert, provisions.....	3 50
932. Stephen Perry, discharged convict.....	15 00
933. George Golden, repairs.....	4 90
934. H. T. Sage, expense... ..	18 90
Total.....	<u><u>\$3,248 80</u></u>

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures from September 1,
1876, to September 30, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance last month.....	\$1,238 76
Terre Haute Car Co.....	3,816 38
Profit and loss.....	2 09
J. R. Gathright.....	298 50
Visitors.....	10 00
Total.....	<u>\$5,365 73</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Hospital account.....	\$56 31
Salary officers' account.....	115 20
Discharged convict account.....	420 00
Bedding account.....	24 50
Escaped convict account.....	219 25
Provision account....	2,308 44
Repairs account.....	93 90
Team account.....	31 25
Fuel and light account.....	564 86
Invoice account.....	30 00
Library account.....	37 85
Clothing account.....	150 72
Expense account.....	9 30
Balance.....	1,304 15
Total.....	<u><u>\$5,365 73</u></u>

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures from September 1, 1876, to Sep-
tember 30, 1876.*

No. of
Voucher.

935. John Wolf, hospital.....	\$37 91
936. Geo. W. Swengel, salary officer.....	7 50
937. L. M. Taylor, salary officer.....	8 20
938. D. M. Allen, salary officer.....	9 20
939. Chas. E. Clark, salary officer.....	12 50
940. Wm. Dougherty, salary officer.....	1 00

No. of
Voucher.

941. Geo. S. Davis, salary officer.....	\$2 75
942. James C. Ellis, salary officer.....	3 00
943. Wm. Royce, salary officer.....	3 62
944. Isaac Cooper, salary officer	5 63
945. John R. Shadburn, salary officer.	2 00
946. Patrick Haly, salary officer.....	10 00
947. S. C. McClure, salary officer.	5 00
948. Erastus J. Kay, discharged convict.....	15 00
949. Geo. Kopp, bedding.....	24 50
950. James Lemmon, escaped convict.....	200 00
951. Wm. Dougherty, salary officer.....	5 00
952. John M. Glass, salary officer	2 00
953. D. M. Allen, escaped convict.....	5 25
954. Frank Miller, discharged convict.....	15 00
955. Frank Hall, discharged convict.....	15 00
956. Calvin Cable, discharged convict.....	15 00
957. Thomas Nye, provisions.....	176 00
958. Freeman Scott, provisions.....	278 32
959. W. W. Davis, discharged convict.....	15 00
960. Geo. Wicks & Co., provisions.....	149 85
961. Conrad Hentley, provisions.....	35 00
962. George Fesler, discharged convict.....	15 00
963. Andrew Hoover, discharged convict.....	15 00
964. David Lonsford, discharged convict	15 00
965. S. W. Ray, hospital.....	18 40
966. F. R. M. Gilbert, provisions.....	110 00
967. Robert W. Ramsey, repairs.....	38 00
968. Joseph Webb, discharged convict.....	15 00
969. Coombs & Bushfield, provisions.....	6 00
970. L. Patterson, escaped convict.....	14 00
971. Joseph Bozell, team.....	24 60
972. Charles White, repairs.....	12 00
973. Wm. Lauridge, discharged convict.....	15 00
974. L. Vernia, provisions.....	114 15
975. Wm. Larrison, discharged convict.....	15 00
976. Jas. T. Duffy, fuel and light.....	564 86
977. Joshua E. Davis, discharged convict.....	15 00
978. John Lusk, discharged convict	15 00
979. Francis Archer, discharged convict.....	15 00
980. Cary Doty, discharged convict.....	15 00

No. of
Voucher.

981. Mantle & Connan, clothing	\$150 72
982. John Craig, invoice.....	25 00
983. N. E. Boering, library.....	37 85
984. Thomas Swartz, provisions.....	62 50
985. Ohio Falls Car Co., repairs.....	43 90
986. Henry Lang, provisions.....	5 00
987. John Fry, provisions.....	265 80
988. Chas. P. Johnson, discharged convict.....	15 00
989. Edward Isgregg, invoice	5 00
990. John Ryan, discharged convict.....	15 00
991. Thomas Patterson, discharged convict	15 00
992. W. Horr & Co., provisions.....	1,023 57
993. George Fry, provisions.....	68 75
994. George R. Thompson, provisions.....	13 50
995. Joseph Lewis, discharged convict.....	15 00
996. Samuel Marston, discharged convict	15 00
997. E. D. Newbill, salary officer.....	2 80
998. Benjamin Ellsberry, discharged convict	15 00
999. H. Pollard, discharged convict.....	15 00
1000. John Churchell, discharged convict.....	15 00
1001. Jeff. McGaughey, discharged convict.....	15 00
1002. James C. Ellis, salary officer.....	35 00
1003. James Wilson, discharged convict.....	15 00
1004. Wright Ray, discharged convict	15 00
1005. Patrick O'Connell, discharged convict.....	15 00
1006. D. B. Platt, team.....	6 65
1007. Henry Smith, discharged convict.....	15 00
1008. H. T. Sage, expense.....	9 30
Total.....	<u>\$4,061 58</u>

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures from October 1,
1876, to October 31, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance last month.....	\$1,304 15
Terre Haute Car Company.....	1,800 00
J. R. Gathright	221 00
Clothing	8 40

Escaped convict.....	\$144 60
George Bick.....	5 00
Visitors.....	11 20
Total.....	<u>\$3,494 35</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expense, account.....	\$13 90
Repairs, account.....	25 32
Discharged convict....	225 00
Salary officers.....	234 22
Provision, account.....	1,600 00
Balance.....	1,395 91
Total.....	<u>\$3,494 35</u>

Detailed Statement of Expenditures from October 1, 1876, to October 31, 1876.

No. of Voucher.		
1009.	Western Union Telegraph, expense	\$4 50
1010.	C. Lapp, repairs.....	5 60
1011.	C. Lapp, repairs.....	1 60
1012.	Thomas Callahan, discharged convict	15 00
1013.	Geo. R. Coombs, discharged convict.....	15 00
1014.	Geo. Kuykendall, discharged convict.....	15 00
1015.	F. P. Parker, discharged convict	15 00
1016.	James K. Hill, discharged convict.....	15 00
1017.	Wm. Long, repairs	6 12
1018.	James White, discharged convict.....	15 00
1019.	James Pina, discharged convict	15 00
1020.	Jacob Enslinger, discharged convict.....	15 00
1021.	Chas. E. Clark, salary officer.....	17 00
1022.	Jos. C. Willeman, salary officer.....	10 75
1023.	Geo. S. Davis, salary officer.....	23 90
1024.	R. Hillyard, salary officer	5 75
1025.	Isaac Cooper, salary officer	6 00
1026.	L. M. Taylor, salary officer.....	2 00
1027.	E. D. Newbill, salary officer.....	6 00
1028.	Wm. Dorsey, salary officer.	5 00
1028.	Wm. Dorsey, salary officer.....	5 00
1029.	D. M. Allen, salary officer	13 37

No. of
Voucher.

1030. John Inman, salary officer	\$18 65
1031. Wm. Dougherty, salary officer.....	13 80
1032. Wm. Royce, salary officer.....	35 00
1033. S. C. McClure salary officer.....	7 50
1034. Geo. W. Fisher, salary officer.....	10 50
1035. Jordan McRae, salary officer.....	5 50
1036. Evan Shriver, salary officer.....	11 00
1037. James Kennedy, salary officer.....	9 00
1038. D. F. Butler, salary officer.....	4 00
1039. Geo. W. Swengel, salary officer.....	4 00
1040. Patrick Haley, salary officer... ..	4 00
1041. John R. Shadburn, salary officer.....	4 00
1042. Adam Knapp, salary officer.....	2 00
1043. Robt. McGill, salary officer.....	4 00
1044. James Shea, salary officer.....	4 00
1045. Wm. Gorham, salary officer.....	5 50
1046. Wm. Bagot, salary officer.....	2 00
1047. David Gorton, discharged convict.....	15 00
1048. John Roster, repairs.....	2 00
1049. Wm. Donaldson, discharged convict.....	15 00
1050. Chas. Emery, discharged convict.....	15 00
1051. Geo. W. Lewis, discharged convict.....	15 00
1052. James Alford, discharged convict.....	15 00
1053. Thos. McBride, discharged convict.....	15 00
1054. S. D. Tolan, repairs.....	10 00
1055. John Duff, provisions	1,000 00
1056. John Duff, provisions.....	600 00
1057. John Grisel, discharged convict.....	15 00
1058. H. T. Sage, expense.....	9 40

Total	<u>\$2,098 44</u>
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*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures, from November 1,
1876, to November 30, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance last month	\$1,395 91
Terre Haute Car Company.....	873 79
J. R. Gathright	228 00
L. Patterson	36 00
Total.....	\$2,533 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

Discharged convict account.....	\$345 00
Expense account	23 88
Salary officers account.....	223 40
Repairs account	384 16
Provisions account.....	170 45
Balance.....	1,386 81
Total	\$2,533 70

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures from November 1, 1876, to
November 30, 1876.*

No. of Voucher.		
1059.	James Hines, discharged convict	15 00
1060.	William Deagan, discharged convict.....	15 00
1061.	Jesse Stewart, discharged convict	15 00
1062.	Western Union Telegraph Company, expense.....	3 88
1063.	Daniel O'Connell, discharged convict.....	15 00
1064.	Bowen Addleman, discharged convict.....	15 00
1065.	James H. Applegate, discharged convict.....	15 00
1066.	William Schwegel, discharged convict.....	15 00
1067.	Evan Shriver, salary officer	6 00
1068.	Sylvester Gipe, discharged convict.....	15 00
1069.	George Owen, discharged convict.....	15 00
1070.	James Driver, discharged convict	15 00
1071.	Royal W. Fawcett, discharged convict.....	15 00
1072.	Wilson McDonald, discharged convict ..	15 00
1073.	Robert Murphy, discharged convict	15 00
1074.	Anton Bettag, discharged convict.....	15 00

No. of Voucher.		
1075.	George Smith, discharged convict.....	\$15 00
1076.	John Renshaw, repairs.....	18 00
1077.	William Christman, expense.....	20 00
1078.	H. H. Ewing, repairs.....	18 75
1079.	Terre Haute Car Company, repairs.....	173 41
1080.	Abraham Fry, provisions.....	26 75
1081.	Abraham Fry, provisions.....	143 70
1082.	Henry Jones, repairs.....	18 00
1083.	E. D. Newbill, salary officer.....	2 00
1084.	Patrick Haley, salary officer.....	8 00
1085.	James Willeman, salary officer.....	6 50
1086.	R. Hillyard, salary officer.....	16 40
1077.	Charles E. Clark, salary officer.....	14 25
1088.	Jordan McRea, salary officer.....	8 50
1089.	Evan Shriver, salary officer.....	2 00
1090.	William Bagot, salary officer.....	8 00
1091.	Patrick McMahon, salary officer.....	6 00
1092.	George S. Davis, salary officer.....	7 10
1093.	James Kennedy, salary officer.....	13 50
1094.	D. M. Allen, salary officer.....	6 00
1095.	Andrew Baxter, salary officer.....	5 00
1096.	Isaac Cooper, salary officer.....	6 00
1097.	William Dougherty, salary officer.....	2 00
1098.	Adam Knapp, salary officer.....	1 00
1099.	William Dorsey, salary officer.....	6 00
2000.	Robert McGill, salary officer.....	9 50
2001.	D. F. Butler, salary officer.....	11 50
2002.	John Shadburn, salary officer.....	11 00
2003.	George W. Fisher, salary officer.....	9 90
2004.	Jona Howard, Jr., salary officer.....	6 50
2005.	C. Sellmer, salary officer.....	5 00
2006.	John Inman, salary officer.....	2 00
2007.	James Shea, salary officer.....	7 50
2008.	John Kerwin, salary officer.....	7 00
2009.	William Gorham, salary officer.....	6 00
2010.	Thomas Lonsdale, salary officer.....	5 00
2011.	L. Merrell, salary officer.....	5 00
2012.	S. C. McClure, salary officer.....	6 00
2013.	George W. Swengel, salary officer.....	6 00
2014.	William Gaul, discharged convict.....	15 00

No. of
Voucher.

2015. F. Vancleave, discharged convict	\$15 00
2016. G. W. McKasson, discharged convict.....	15 00
2017. James Matlock, discharged convict.....	15 00
2018. L. Patterson, repairs.....	146 00
2019. L. M. Taylor, salary officer.....	1 25
2020. George L. Clark, discharged convict.....	15 00
2021. Gilbert Moore, discharged convict.....	15 00
2022. George W. Satterfield, discharged convict	15 00
2023. Peter Hartman, discharged convict.....	15 00
2024. L. Patterson, repairs	10 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,146 89</u>

*Warden's Report of Receipts and Expenditures, from December 1,
1876, to December 15, 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance last month	\$1,386 81
Perin Gaff Manufacturing Company.....	585 00
J. R. Gathright	275 50
A. G. Howard	1,332 50
Visitors	11 25
Provisions	940 43
Fuel and light	75 00
Total.	<u>\$4,606 49</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Invoice account	\$96 70
Discharged convict account.....	165 00
Provisions account	1,187 00
Expense account.....	543 51
Salary officers account	1,047 55
Repairs account.....	783 63
Escaped convict account.....	59 25
Clothing account.....	252 00
Printing account.....	150 00

Bedding account.....	\$45 85
Fuel and light account.....	36 75
Hospital account	65 40
Balance.....	173 85
Total	<u>\$4,606 49</u>

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures from December 1, 1876, to
December 15, 1876.*

No. of Voucher.		
2025.	William Snyder, discharged convict.....	\$15 00
2026.	Thomas Howard, discharged convict	15 00
2027.	John Cooper, discharged convict.....	15 00
2028.	John Jones, discharged convict	15 00
2029.	John Duff, provisions.....	1,000 00
2030.	Henry Lang, provisions	5 00
2031.	Louis Clifton, discharged convict	15 00
2032.	Wm. P. Keller, discharged convict.....	15 00
2033.	A. J. Griffin, discharged convict.....	15 00
2034.	Western Union Telegraph Company, expense.....	3 36
2035.	John Shadburn, salary officer.....	15 00
2036.	L. Patterson, repairs.. ..	11 25
2037.	S. D. Tolan, repairs.....	536 60
2038.	D. M. Allen, escaped convict	44 25
2039.	Thomas Swartz, provisions.....	150 00
2040.	Geo. W. Williams, discharged convict.....	15 00
2041.	H. T. Sage, expense	13 95
2042.	D. S. Barmore, repairs	205 61
2043.	T. & N. Sparks, clothing.....	252 00
2044.	L. M. Linn, invoice	11 00
2045.	Alfred Jones, discharged convict.....	15 00
2046.	John Watts, discharged convict.....	15 00
2047.	John Tuley, discharged convict.....	15 00
2048.	Louisville Courier-Journal, printing.....	100 00
2049.	Wm. H. Robison, invoice.....	9 50
2050.	E. D. Newbill, salary officer	2 00
2051.	Charles E. Clark, salary officer.....	5 00
2052.	S. C. McClure, salary officer.....	7 90
2053.	H. T. Bevin, invoice.....	50 00
2054.	M. Alloway, bedding.....	45 85

No. of
Voucher.

2055. M. Alloway, fuel and light.....	\$36 75
2056. M. Alloway, provisions	22 00
2057. Louisville Commercial, printing	50 00
2058. D. M. Allen, hospital.....	35 40
2059. E. D. Newbill, salary officer.....	1 20
2060. W. W. Gibson & Co., provisions	10 00
2061. F. R. M. Gilbert, escaped convict.....	15 00
2062. Lahn & Rankin, invoice.....	10 00
2063. J. Griffith & Son's, invoice	1 20
2064. John Speed & Bro., repairs.....	29 17
2065. Barbaroux & Co., repairs	1 00
2066. Bridgeford & Co, invoice.....	15 00
2067. W. H. Sherrod, hospital.....	30 00
2068. A. J. Howard, expense.....	526 20
2069. D. M. Allen, salary officer.....	73 95
2070. John Vailey, salary officer	150 00
2071. John Vailey, salary officer.....	25 00
2072. L. M. Taylor, salary officer.....	40 00
2073. Robert McGill, salary officer ..	60 00
2074. Robert McGill, salary officer	40 00
2075. George Bellows, salary officer.....	60 00
2076. George S. Davis, salary officer.....	40 00
2077. Adam Knapp, salary officer.....	37 50
2078. L. Merrill, salary officer.....	20 00
2079. S. C. McClure, salary officer	60 00
2080. William Royce, salary officer	20 00
2081. Thomas Lonsdale, salary officer.....	60 00
2082. John Kerwen, salary officer.....	60 00
2083. William Bagot, salary officer.....	60 00
2084. D. F. Butler, salary officer	60 00
2085. E. D. Newbill, salary officer.....	58 00
2086. James C. Ellis, salary officer	28 00
2087. George W. Swengle, salary officer	20 00
2088. Isaac Cooper, salary officer.....	20 00
2089. Evan Shriver, salary officer.....	20 00
2090. James Shea, salary officer.....	4 00

Total	<u>\$4,432 64</u>
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Summary of Disbursements from December 15, 1875, to December 15, 1876.

MONTHS.	Salary Officers Guard Account.	Discharged Convict Account.	Provision Account.	Escaped Convict Account.	Clothing Account.	Bedding Account.	Hospital Account.	Stationery Account.	Fuel and Light Account.	Expense Account.	Permanent Repair Account.	Library Account.	Invoice Account.	Team Account.	Interest Account.	Shuler Administration Account.	Printing Account.	TOTAL.
Dec. 15 to 31, 1875.		\$135 00	\$153 57							\$33 63	\$750 18	\$3 05		\$19 20	\$1 90			
Jan., 1876.	\$1,765 50	270 00	3,345 18		\$1,264 47			\$8 00		103 55		6 40	\$22 80	21 25				
Feb., 1876.		225 00	415 52		232 50	\$28 52				40 05								
Mar., 1876.		195 00	2,607 63	\$60 00				32 80		28 75								
April, 1876.		315 00	5 20					4 30		34 70		24 30		2 00				
May, 1876.		165 00	21 50	100 00						50 80								
June, 1876.		150 00		48 40	22 20					34 58	8 25							
July, 1876.	1,967 88	180 00	1,750 12	100 00	62 60		\$191 50			30 80	41 05		9 50	10 00			157 00	
Aug., 1876.	229 35	360 00	2,001 77	4 00	6 40				\$563 95	18 90	32 58							
Sept., 1876.	115 20	420 00	2,308 44	219 25	150 72	24 50	56 31		574 86	9 30	93 90	37 85	30 00	31 25				
Oct., 1876.	234 22	225 00	1,600 00							13 90	25 32							
Nov., 1876.	223 40	345 00	170 45							23 88	384 16							
Dec. 1 to 15, 1876.	1,047 55	165 00	1,187 00	59 25	252 00	45 85	65 40		36 75	543 51	783 63		96 70				150 00	
Total.....	\$5,573 10	\$3,150 00	\$15,575 38	\$590 90	\$1,990 89	\$98 87	\$313 21	\$45 10	\$1,165 56	\$955 55	\$2,119 07	\$71 60	\$159 00	\$88 95	\$21 90	\$102 09	\$312 50	\$32,333 67

Inventory of Personal Property on Hand December 15, 1876.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

1 Safe, old.....	\$35 00
1 Desk, serviceable	18 00
1 Book case and table, old.....	6 00
2 Cases of drawers, old.....	9 00
1 Letter press, serviceable	2 00
1 Seal, good.....	2 50
1 Armory case, old.....	2 00
9 Carbines, unserviceable	9 00
2 Henry rifles, good.....	10 00
15 Revolvers, good	90 00
1 Powder flask, good.....	2 00
9 Shot guns, good	164 00
3 Window shades, good.....	1 50
1 Stove and pipe, new	15 00
1 Map of Indiana, good.....	2 00
1 Map of Clark county, good	5 00
4 Chairs, good.....	8 00
Total	<u>\$381 00</u>

LIBRARY.

1000 Books, badly worn.....	\$36 00
1 Lot shelving, good.....	10 00
1 Table-desk, good.....	3 50
1 Lounge, good	12 00
1 Bible, old.....	1 50
1 Wardrobe, good.....	8 00
1 Wash stand, old.....	1 50
1 Bowl and pitcher, good.....	1 00
4 Chairs, good.....	8 00
1 Carpet, new.....	24 00
1 Window shade, good.....	50
2 Spittoons.....	20
Total.....	<u>\$106 20</u>

DIRECTOR'S ROOM.

1 Lounge, new	\$18 00
1 Table, new	12 00
1 Secretary, new	40 00
7 Chairs, new.....	41 00
4 Spittoons, new.....	1 00
3 Window shades, new	4 50
1 Carpet, new.....	40 00
1 Stove and pipe, new.....	12 00
Total	<u>\$168 50</u>

GUARD HALL.

1 Water cooler, good	\$3 00
1 Large clock, good	20 00
1 Desk, old	5 00
1 Stove and pipe, good.....	8 00
1 Bedstead and mattress, good	8 00
3 Blankets, good.....	3 00
Sheets, pillows and slips, good.....	1 50
2 Benches, old.....	50
8 Chairs, good	12 00
1 Sink, good.....	2 00
3 Fire extinguishers, good.....	30 00
1 Ladder, good.....	50
3 Pair shackles, good.....	2 50
1 Hay-rack, new.....	2 00
12 Lanterns, new	15 00
Total.....	<u>\$113 00</u>

GUARDS' ROOMS.

16 Bedsteads and mattresses, good.....	\$96 00
2 Comforts, good	1 50
77 Blankets, good.....	77 00
32 Sheets, good.....	9 60
44 Pillow slips, good.....	6 60
22 Pillows, good.....	17 50
12 Chairs, good	9 00

5 Stoves and pipes, good.....	\$25 00
6 tables, good.....	4 25
1 Wash stand, old	25
9 Wardrobes, good.....	19 00
7 Towels, good.....	1 75
7 Window shades, old	1 75
7 Carpets, serviceable.....	28 00
1 Desk, old.....	1 50
7 Buckets, old	1 05
Total	<u>\$299 75</u>

CELL HOUSE FURNITURE.

1678 Blankets, 500 new, balance good..	\$1,678 00
524 Bedticks, good.....	262 00
118 Cot bedsteads, good..	177 00
3 Chairs, good.....	3 00
712 Night and water buckets, good	71 20
3 Tables, old	75
7 Night tubs, good.....	4 20
53 Sheets, good.....	31 80
8 Large wafer buckets, good.....	1 60
525 Wash keelers, good.....	52 50
4 Heating stoves and pipes, good	50 00
1 Sink, good	10 00
50 Bolsters, good	16 85
25 Wooden spittoons, good	1 25
2 Water boxes, good.....	4 00
2 Sprinklers, good	1 00
Total	<u>\$2,365 15</u>

CHAPEL FURNINURE.

69 Benches, good.....	\$69 00
1 Blackboard, good.....	1 00
1 Pulpit, good.....	3 00
1 Cabinet organ.....	25 00
Total.....	<u>\$98 00</u>

KITCHEN.

2 Large kettles, good	\$14 00
Steam cooking apparatus, serviceable	150 00
1 Water trough, good	2 00
1 Bread trough, good.....	2 00
72 Bread pans, good	18 00
1 Cupboard, old.....	2 50
1 Clock, old	1 00
2 Copper boilers, good.....	10 00
1 Hominy mill, old.....	40 00
1 Corn sheller, good.....	12 00
1 Pair small scales, old	10
2 Butcher's saws, good.....	1 00
4 Butcher knives, good	4 00
1 Cleaver, good	50
1 Windlass, good	5 00
1 Elevator, good.....	25 00
1 Coffee mill, good.....	2 00
Total	<u>\$289 10</u>

STORE ROOM.

74 Barrels turnips, good	\$59 20
50 Barrels flour, good.....	175 00
20 Barrels meal, good	40 00
15 Barrels hominy, good	37 50
6 Barrels vinegar, good.....	42 00
4 Barrels rice, good	37 20
6 Barrels salt, good.....	10 50
38 Barrels sweet potatoes, good.....	9 50
105 Barrels potatoes, good.....	210 00
5 Barrels chow-chow, good	75 00
24 Barrels kroust, good	240 00
2 Barrels onions, good	6 00
6 Barrels soft soap, good	30 00
300 Bushels corn, good.....	165 00
11 Bushels beans, good.....	40 00
124 Pounds coffee, good	33 48
3000 Pounds clear-rib sides, good	270 00

650 Pounds beef, good	\$32 50
13 Boxes soap, good	45 50
80 Gallons syrup, good	40 00
1750 Bushels coal, good.....	192 50
150 Pounds tobacco, good.....	90 00
8 Cords wood, good	24 00
4 Dozen brooms, good.....	12 00
50 Hand-drills, good	5 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,921 88</u>

DINING ROOM.

55 Tables, good	\$60 00
55 Benches, good.....	55 00
1 Chair, good.....	1 00
1 Bell, good	
515 Soup dishes, good	41 20
527 Dining plates, good	38 89
540 Cups, good.....	27 00
43 Dozen knives and forks, good	125 00
47 Dozen spoons, good.....	23 50
30 Buckets, good	12 00
24 Soup ladles, good	2 40
101 Salt dishes, good.....	5 05
96 Tin plates, good	4 80
18 Tin cups, good	90
92 Sauce bottles, good	2 76
Total	<u>\$397 50</u>

HOSPITAL.

44 Sheets, good.....	\$6 60
6 Pillow slips, good	60
64 Blankets, good	64 00
22 Bedticks, good.....	19 80
19 Pillows, serviceable..	3 80
8 Medicine stands, old	1 60
2 Clocks, old.....	3 50
8 Chairs, serviceable	1 60
2 Water coolers, serviceable.....	3 00

12 Window shades, serviceable	\$2 50
22 Iron bed racks, good.....	9 90
3 Cupboards, old	3 00
2 Wash-stands, old.....	50
8 Tables, 2 new, good.....	10 50
10 Chambers, good.....	2 50
2 Urinals, good.....	40
1 Bedstead and mattress, good.....	7 00
1 Lounge, good.....	2 50
14 Mosquito bars, good	7 00
2 Wash-bowls, good.....	50
8 Towels, good	1 60
1 Writing stand, old	1 50
2 Wardrobes, old.....	4 00
8 Small keelers, serviceable.....	80
10 Buckets, serviceable	1 50
1 Clothes box, old	1 00
1 Mercurial bath-tub, good.....	3 50
2 Wash-tubs, good.....	50
4 benches, good.....	1 00
1 Fountain, good	6 00
3 Heating stoves, good.....	5 00
3 Pitchers, good	75
1 Cook-stove and utensils, good.....	50 00
1 Lot kitchen furniture, good.....	75 00
1 Kitchen safe, serviceable.....	1 00
1 Medicine case and stand, new.....	10 00
56 Bottles and jars, new.....	5 60
Medicine, new.....	6 00
10 wooden spittoons, good.....	50
1 Bath-tub, new.....	15 00
1 Hat rack, old.....	25
1 Bed pan, good.	25
3 Earthen spittoons, good.	30
1 Coffee mill, serviceable.....	10
Total.....	\$341 95

HOSPITAL DISPENSARY.

1 Dental chair, old.....	50
2 Chairs, old.....	\$1 00
45 Tincture bottles, new.....	4 40
32 Salt mouth jars, new.....	3 20
300 Assorted bottles, new.....	6 00
36 Galli pots, good.....	3 60
24 Jugs, good	2 40
2 Mortars and pestles, good.....	1 00
3 Glass graduates, good.....	75
1 Glass funnel, good.....	25
3 Tin funnels, old.....	15
2 Pill tiles, good.....	10
4 Spatulas, good	40
6 Dispensing glasses, good.....	60
2 Pair scales, serviceable.....	1 00
1 Medicine case, old.....	4 00
1 Amputating case, good	25 00
1 Case bone forceps, good.....	20 00
6 Bougies and catheters, new.....	1 00
1 U. S. Dispensatory, old.....	1 00
1 Lot shelving and drawers, good.	25 00
1 Desk, new.....	2 50
1 Ludlow's Manuel, good.....	2 50
1 Bumstead's Veiu Disease, new.....	5 00
1 Lot drugs and medicines ...	392 50
1 Lot Medicine in packages.....	34 00
Total.....	<u>\$537 85</u>

SHOE AND CLOTHING ROOM.

5 Work tables, good.....	\$5 00
10 Pairs shears, good.....	25 00
4 Sewing machines, good.....	200 00
3 Shoe benches, good.....	3 00
3 Kits shoe maker tools, good.....	12 50
4 Dozen lasts, good.....	16 50
2 Stoves and pipes, good	25 00
3 Clothes presses, good.....	13 00
1 Clothes rack, good.....	5 00

2 Cases of shelving, good	\$5 00
4 Chairs, good.....	4 75
2 Sets letters and brushes, good.....	2 00
1 Standard measure, good.....	25
1 Step ladder, new.....	2 00
12 Buckets, good.....	1 20
550 Coats, good.....	1,375 00
900 Pairs pantaloons, good	2,025 00
300 Pairs pantaloons, worn.....	150 00
1000 Woolen shirts, good.. ..	1,300 00
150 Woolen shirts, worn.....	50 00
1100 Hickory shirts, good	440 00
523 Pairs shoes, worn.....	523 00
574 Pairs shoes, new.	1,061 90
1 Lot shoe findings	15 00
120 yards brown drilling.....	16 20
326 Yards striped jeans, new.. ..	195 60
472 Yards striped linsey, new.....	157 34
1 Gross spool thread, new.....	5 40
336 Skein linen thread, new.....	8 40
2 Gross coat buttons, new.....	4 00
10 Gross shirt buttons, new.....	2 00
1 Gross crayons, new.....	1 50
12 Papers hand needles, new.....	1 00
3 Dozen machine needles, new.....	75
1134 Yards ticking, new.....	234 09
586 Caps, good.....	87 90
100 Dozen yarn socks, serviceable.....	200 00
800 Towels, good	50 00
Total.....	\$8,224 28

LAUNDRY.

1 Engine boiler pump and attachments, good	\$250 00
1 Washing machine, serviceable.....	50 00
1 Wringer, serviceable.....	20 00
2 Dozen buckets, good.....	3 60
100 Feet one-inch hose, worn.....	8 00
1 Mangle, unfinished.....	15 00
1 Pump and attachments, good	100 00
Total	\$446 60

TOWERS.

8 Tables, good.....	\$8 00
8 Chairs, good.....	10 00
8 Buckets, good.....	1 60
8 Stoves and pipes, good.....	56 00
8 Wash basins, good.....	1 60
Total.....	<u>\$77 20</u>

STABLES.

2 Mules, good.....	\$150 00
1 Horse, good.....	75 00
1 Spring wagon and harness, good.....	85 00
1 Spring wagon and harness, good.....	115 00
1 Dump wagon, good.....	50 00
3 Forks, old	1 50
2 Wheelbarrows, good.....	1 50
1 Cutting box, serviceable.....	4 00
1 Harrow, serviceable.....	3 00
1 Lot garden tools, good.....	40 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ton hay, good.. ..	6 00
40 Bushels corn, good.....	20 00
Total.....	<u>\$551 00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Bell in tower, good.....	\$40 00
1 Fire engine and hose, worn.....	100 00
600 feet hose, new.....	720 00
7 Sets blacksmith's tools, serviceable.....	50 00
1 drill-press, serviceable.....	25 00
1 Lot carpenter tools, good.....	75 00
18 Picks, good	18 00
24 Shovels.....	24 00
1 Pair platform scales	10 00
2 Chuck irons.....	20 00
1 Tobacco cutter.....	1 25
1 Lot of ice	150 00
Total	<u>\$1,233 25</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Clerk's office.....	\$381 00
Library.....	106 20
Directors' room.....	168 50
Guard hall.....	113 00
Guards' rooms.....	299 75
Cell house furniture.....	2,365 15
Chapel furniture.....	98 00
Kitchen	289 10
Store-room	1,921 98
Dining-rooms	397 50
Hospital	341 95
Hospital dispensary.....	537 85
Shoe and clothing room.....	8,224 28
Laundry	446 60
Towers.....	77 20
Stables.....	551 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,233 25
Total inventory.....	<u>\$17,552 31</u>

TABLE No. O.

Number of convicts in Prison December 15, 1875.....	508
Received during the year ending December 15, 1876.....	251
Recaptured	3
	<u>762</u>
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	192
Pardoned by the Governor.....	34
Died.	6
Gone out as witness, by order of Court.....	1
Gone out on new trials.....	3
Escaped	3
	<u>239</u>
Now remaining in Prison.....	<u>523</u>
Average number of convicts during the year ending Decem- ber 15, 1876.....	<u>531</u>

TABLE No. I.

Exhibit of Counties where Convicted and Number from Each.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Brown	1	Monroe	4
Bartholomew.....	17	Morgan	6
Clark	16	Owen	6
Crawford	3	Orange.....	4
Clay	16	Parke.....	2
Decatur.....	15	Putnam	11
Dubois	5	Pike	2
Dearborn	12	Posey.....	12
Daviess	3	Ripley	5
Fayette	2	Rush	3
Franklin	8	Sullivan	6
Floyd	11	Shelby.....	15
Gibson.....	14	Spencer.....	23
Green	4	Switzerland	13
Hendricks	15	Scott	3
Hancock	7	Vigo	74
Henry	3	Vanderburgh	58
Johnson	24	Vermillion.....	2
Jennings	5	Union	4
Jefferson	21	Wayne	17
Jackson.....	6	Washington.....	3
Knox	6	Warrick.....	17
Laporte.....	1	United States.....	1
Lawrence	5		
Marion	3	Total.....	523
Martin.....	9		

TABLE No. II.

Different Crimes and Number of Each.

Abduction	1
Arson.....	6
Assault and battery, with intent to murder.....	27
Assault and battery, with intent to rape.....	8
Burglary	31
Burglary and larceny.....	17
Bigamy	2
Counterfeit apparatus found in his possession.....	1
Forgery	14
False pretense	9
Grand Larceny	274
Incest	1
Murder.....	50
Murder, second degree.....	8
Manslaughter	10
Perjury.....	6
Passing counterfeit money	1
Pettit Larceny	37
Rape	10
Robbery.....	8
Seduction	1
Obstructing railroad track	1
Total.....	<u>523</u>

TABLE No. III.

Periods of Sentence of Convicts now in Prison.

For one year	37
For one year and six months.....	1
For two years.....	245
For two years and six months.....	6
For three years.....	75
For three years and six months.....	1
For four years.....	21
For four years and nine months.....	2
For four years and eleven months.....	1
For five years.....	44
For six years.....	3
For seven years.....	12
For eight years.....	1
For nine years.....	2
For ten years...	14
For twelve years.....	1
For thirteen years.....	1
For fourteen years.....	4
For fifteen years.....	1
For eighteen years.....	1
For twenty years.....	2
For twenty-one years.....	12
For life.....	36
Total.....	<u>523</u>

TABLE No. IV.

Pursuits followed before Conviction.

Blacksmiths.....	7	Moulders.....	4
Barbers.....	9	Musician.....	1
Brick masons	4	Miller	1
Barkeeper.....	1	None	22
Butchers.....	6	Painters	19
Bakers.....	2	Printers	4
Book-keepers.....	4	Peddlers	3
Bugler	1	Plasterer	1
Boatmen.....	3	Pauper	1
Clerks	5	Porter	1
Carpenters.....	18	Railroaders.....	11
Cooks.....	9	Shoemakers	8
Cabinet makers	2	Salesmen.....	2
Coopers	5	Steamboat men.....	5
Cigar makers	4	Sailors.....	2
Core maker.....	1	Sail maker.....	1
Chair maker.....	1	Stock dealer	1
Candy makers ..	2	Sewing machine agent.....	1
Cabin boy.....	1	School teachers.....	2
Carriage painters.....	2	Stone cutters.....	4
Commercial agent.....	1	Tailors	2
Coachman	1	Trader.....	1
Dentists	2	Tinsmith.....	1
Engineers.....	12	Teamsters.....	4
Farmers	160	Weaver	1
Gasfitter	1	Wheel finisher	1
Gardener.....	1	Wagon makers.....	5
Gilder	1	Watchman.....	1
Harness makers..	5	Wood turner	1
Hotel clerk.....	1	Wood carver.....	1
Hoop skirt maker	1	Waiter	1
Hostlers	4	Spoke turner.....	1
Ham canvasser.....	1	Sand belter.....	1
Iron worker	1	Florist	1
Laborers.....	111	Foremen	2
Lumbermen	1	Druggist	1
Lumber dealer	1		
Machinists	8		
Miners	4		
		Total.....	523

TABLE No. V.

Place of Birth of Each Convict.

Alabama	2	New Jersey	1
Arkansas	1	New Brunswick.....	1
Canada	10	New Hampshire.....	1
France	2	Ohio	40
Germany.....	26	Pennsylvania	13
Georgia	3	South Carolina	3
India.....	1	Scotland.....	5
Iowa	2	North Carolina.....	8
Indiana.....	215	England	7
Ireland.....	14	Holland	1
Illinois.....	18	Hungaria	1
Kentucky	75	Rhode Island.....	1
Louisiana.....	1	South America.....	1
Mississippi.....	4	Tennessee	13
Missouri	5	Wisconsin	1
Michigan	1	Virginia	18
Maryland ..	2	Texas	1
Maine.....	1		
Massachusetts.....	3	Total	523
New York.....	21		

TABLE No. VI.

Age at Time of Conviction.

Number twenty years of age and under	80
Number twenty-five years of age and over twenty	185
Number thirty years of age and over twenty-five.....	104
Number thirty-five years of age and over thirty.....	54
Number forty years of age and over thirty-five.....	43
Number forty-five years of age and over forty.....	16
Number fifty years of age and over forty-five.....	21
Number fifty-five years of age and over fifty	8
Number sixty years of age and over fifty-five.....	6
Number sixty-five years of age and over sixty.....	5
Number sixty-seven years of age and over sixty-five.....	1
Total	523

TABLE No. VII.

Grade.

Number who can read and write.....	355
Number who can read only.....	68
Number who can neither read nor write.....	100
Total	<u>523</u>

TABLE No. VIII.

Relations.

Number single	298
Number married	186
Number widowers	34
Divorced	5
Total	<u>523</u>

TABLE No. IX.

Habits.

Temperate	124
Intemperate	118
Moderate.....	281
Total.....	<u>523</u>

